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FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF

THE BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR

NOVEMBER, 1878.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS :
WEBER, MAGIE & CO., STATE PRINTERS.
1879.

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1878

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

President,
GEORGE S. ROBINSON.

Commissioners,
GEORGE S. ROBINSON, Sycamore.
Term expires 1879.

JOHN N. McCORD, M. D., Vandalia.
Term expires 1880.

J. C. CORBUS, M. D., Mendota.
Term expires 1881.

W. A. GRIMSHAW, Pittsfield.
Term expires 1882.

JOHN M. GOULD, Moline.
Term expires 1883.

Secretary,
FRED. H. WINES, Springfield.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,

November 1, 1876.

HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM, *Governor*:

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to make to you its Fifth Biennial, or Tenth Annual Report, as required by law.

We are, with respect,

Your obedient servants,

GEORGE S. ROBINSON, *President*,
JOHN N. McCORD,
J. C. CORBUS,
W. A. GRIMSHAW,
JOHN M. GOULD.

FRED. H. WINES, *Secretary*.

AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, and defining their duties and powers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That within ten days after the passage of this act, the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint five persons, to be called and known as "The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities." One of the persons so appointed, shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, as indicated by the governor in making the appointments, and the appointments thereafter, except to fill vacancies, shall be for five years. In case of any vacancy occasioned by the removal from the state by any such person so appointed, or death or resignation, or non-acceptance of the office, or removal from office by the governor, by any such person so appointed, the governor shall immediately fill such vacancy; and all appointments made by the governor when the senate is not in session, shall be valid, until the next session of the senate.

§ 2 Before entering upon their duties, the said commissioners shall, respectively, take and subscribe the constitutional oath required of other state officers, which shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, who is hereby authorized and directed to administer such oath. The said commissioners shall have power to elect a president out of their number, and such other officers and agents as they may deem proper, and to adopt such by-laws and regulations, for the transaction of their business, as they may consider expedient.

§ 3. The said commissioners shall have full power, at all times, to look into and examine the condition of the several institutions, which they may be authorized by this act to visit, financially, and otherwise; to inquire and examine into their methods of instruction, and the government and management of their inmates, the official conduct of trustees, directors, and other officers and employes of the same; the condition of the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, and into all other matters pertaining to their usefulness and good management; and for these purposes they shall have free access to the grounds, buildings, and all books and papers relating to said institutions; and all persons now or hereafter connected with the same are hereby directed and required to give such information and afford such facilities for inspection as the said commissioners may require.

§ 4. The said commissioners, or some one of them, are hereby authorized and required, at least twice in each year, and as much oftener as they may deem necessary, to visit all the charitable and correctional institutions of the state, excepting prisons receiving state aid, and as-

certain whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the objects of the several institutions are accomplished; whether the laws in relation to them are fully complied with; whether all parts of the state are equally benefited by said institutions, and the various other matters referred to in the third section of this act; and report in writing to the governor, by the fifteenth of December, annually, the result of their investigations, together with such other information and recommendations as they may deem proper; and the said board of public charities, or one of them, shall make any special investigation into alleged abuses in any of said institutions, whenever the governor shall direct, and report the result of the same to the governor.

§ 5. The said commissioners, or one of them, shall also, at least once each year, visit and examine into the condition of each of the city and county alms or poor houses, or other places where the insane may be confined, and shall possess all the powers relative thereto, as mentioned in the third section of this act; and shall report to the legislature, in writing, the result of their examination, in connection with the annual report above mentioned.

§ 6. Whenever any charitable or correctional institutions, subject to the inspection herein provided for, require state aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, the said commissioners, or some, or one of them, shall inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and into any other matters connected therewith; and in the annual report of each year, they shall give the result of such inquiries, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject.

§ 7. The said commissioners, or any one of them, are hereby authorized to administer oaths, and examine any person or persons in relation to any matters connected with the inquiries authorized by this act.

§ 8. The said board of commissioners shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office during their pleasure, with a salary not exceeding ——— dollars per annum, who shall, when required, act as an accountant, from time to time, as they may have occasion to investigate the financial or other affairs of any of the institutions affected by this act, or the accounts or official conduct of any of their officers; and when acting as such accountant, he shall, in addition, be allowed his actual traveling expenses.

§ 9. The number of the board of trustees of the "Hospital for the Insane," the board of directors of the "Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," the board of directors for the "Institution for Educating the Blind," and the board of trustees of the "Soldiers' Orphans' Home," respectively, shall, immediately after the passage of this act, be, by the governor, reduced to three.

§ 10. The said commissioners, or some, or any one of them, shall attend upon the session of the legislature whenever any committee of either house shall require their attendance.

§ 11. Said board of commissioners shall be furnished by the secretary of state with the necessary blank books, blanks and stationery.

§ 12. The said commissioners shall receive no compensation for their time or services; but the actual expenses of each one of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of their office, and any actual outlay for any actual aid and assistance required in examinations and investigations, on being made out and verified by the affidavit of the commissioners making the charge, and approved by the governor, shall be paid quarterly by the treasurer, on the warrant of the auditor of public accounts, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the clerk of the board shall be paid in like manner.

§ 13. No member of the said board of commissioners shall be, directly or indirectly, interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any of the institutions which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any trustee or other officer of any of the institutions embraced in this act be eligible to the office of commissioner hereby created.

§ 14. The governor is hereby authorized to remove any of the trustees and directors of any of the institutions named in the ninth section of this act, whenever in his opinion, the interests of the state require such removal; and in case of such removal, he shall communicate to the legislature the cause of such removal.

§ 15. No two members of the aforesaid boards of trustees or directors of any of said institutions shall be residents of the same county, nor shall more than one trustee or director aforesaid reside in the county where said institutions shall be respectively located. The principal of the "institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb," shall continue to be, *ex-officio*, a member of the board of directors of that institution.

§ 16. All laws, or parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

§ 17. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED April 9, 1869.

AN ACT

To regulate the State charitable institutions and the State Reform School, and to improve their organization and increase their efficiency.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the state institutions hereinafter named, are hereby recognized and continued, and that they shall hereafter be known and designated by their respective titles, as expressed in this section, namely:

CHARITABLE.

The Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville.

The Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Elgin.

The Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna.

The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Jacksonville.

The Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind, at Jacksonville.

The Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

The Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal.

The Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago.

CORRECTIONAL.

The Illinois State Reform School, at Pontiac.

§ 2. The trustees of each of the said state institutions shall be a body corporate and politic, for certain purposes, namely: To receive, hold, use and convey or disburse moneys and other property, real and personal, in the name of said corporations, but in trust and for the use and by the authority of the state of Illinois, and to control, manage and direct the several trusts committed to them respectively, including the organization, government and discipline of all officers, employes and other inmates of said institutions, with power to make contracts, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to have and to use a common seal and to alter the same at pleasure, and to exercise all other powers usually belonging and incident to such corporations and necessary for the successful discharge of the obligations devolving by law upon said boards of trust: *Provided*, that they shall not have power to bind the state by any contract beyond the amount of the appropriations which may at the time have been made for the purposes expressed in the contract, nor to sell or convey any part of the real estate belonging to their respective institutions without the consent of the legislature, except that they may release any mortgage or convey any real estate which may be held by them as security for any money or upon any trust the

terms of which authorize such conveyance: *And, provided, further,* that the general assembly shall have power, at any time, to amend, alter, revoke or annul the grant of corporate powers herein contained or heretofore expressed in any and all charters previously granted to any of said institutions.

§ 3. The object of the hospitals for the insane shall be to receive and care for all insane or distracted persons residing in the state of Illinois, who may be committed to their care in accordance with law, and to furnish all needed medical treatment, seclusion, rest, restraint, attendance, amusement, occupation and support which may tend to restore their health and recover them from insanity, or to alleviate their suffering: *Provided,* that the trustees shall have power to discharge patients and to refuse additional applications for admission to the hospitals under their care, whenever, in their judgment, the interests of the insane demand such discharge or refusal, and that in the admission and retention of patients, curable and recent cases shall have the preference over cases of long standing, and that violent, dangerous or otherwise troublesome cases shall have the preference over those of an opposite description.

§ 4. The object of the institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and of the asylum for feeble-minded, shall be to promote the intellectual, moral and physical culture of the classes of persons indicated in their titles, respectively, and to fit them, as far as possible, for earning their own livelihood and for future usefulness in society.

§ 5. The object of the soldiers' orphans' home shall be to provide a home for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture of all indigent children below the age of fourteen years, whose fathers served in the armies of the Union during the late rebellion, and have died or been disabled by reason of wounds or disease received therein, or have since died: *Provided,* that in special cases of peculiar inability of a pupil to support himself or herself, the trustees may retain such pupil, although above the age of fourteen years, and until such pupil has reached the age of sixteen, beyond which no pupil shall be retained.

§ 6. The object of the charitable eye and ear infirmary shall be to provide gratuitous board and medical and surgical treatment for all indigent residents of Illinois, who are afflicted with diseases of the eye or ear.

§ 7. The management of each of the state charitable institutions and of the state reform school shall be vested in a board of three trustees, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and to be divided into three classes, and one class appointed every two years, to serve for six years from the first of March in each year bearing an odd number, as follows: Upon the taking effect of this act three trustees shall be appointed for each charitable institution and for the state reform school, of whom one-third shall serve until the first of March, A. D. 1877, one-third shall serve until the first of March, 1879, and one-third shall serve until the first of March, 1881, as may be determined by lot; and their successors, respectively, shall serve for six years each, and in every case a trustee shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified: *Provided,* that not more than one trustee for the same institution

shall be appointed from or reside in any one county, and that no person shall be appointed or serve as trustee of more than one institution at one and the same time: *And provided further*, that no superintendent or employe of any of said institutions shall be trustee thereof.

§ 8. The governor shall have power to remove any trustee for inefficiency or other good and sufficient cause, and every vacancy occurring from death, removal, or otherwise, shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term in the same manner as prescribed in the seventh section of this act; but if the senate be not in session when such vacancy occurs the governor shall fill such vacancy, subject, however, to the approval of the senate at its next regular session.

§ 9. Every person appointed as trustee of any state institution shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the twenty-fifth section of the fifth article of the constitution of the state of Illinois, which oath shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

§ 10. Each of the boards of trust appointed in accordance with the provisions of this act shall have charge of the general interests of the institution committed to its care, and shall have the power to appoint such officers and other agents, not herein otherwise provided for, as may be needed for the successful management thereof, to define their duties, to fix their compensation, to remove and discharge them whenever in their judgment the welfare of the institution demands, and to make all necessary by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the institution and its inmates: *Provided*, that no person shall be appointed superintendent of either of the hospitals for the insane, nor of the institution for the education of feeble-minded children, who is not an educated and competent physician.

§ 11. The trustees shall receive no compensation for their services; but the actual expenses of each of them, while engaged in the performance of the duties of his office, shall be audited by the board and paid out of the funds of the institution.

§ 12. The principal executive officer of each of the state charitable institutions shall be officially known and designated as the superintendent of said institution. He shall be the financial agent of the trustees, and shall have charge of the premises, property and inmates, subject to their direction. He shall, with the consent of the trustees, appoint all subordinate officers and employes, and assign them their respective duties, and may at any time discharge them from service. He shall see that all officers, agents and employes of the institution faithfully discharge their duties, and shall be held directly responsible to the trustees for the economy, efficiency and success of the internal management. In all institutions which furnish board to the inmates, the superintendent shall reside in the institution.

§ 13. The trustees of each of the state institutions shall appoint one of their own number to be president of the board and shall appoint some person not a member of the board to be treasurer of the institution. They shall also appoint such person as they may select to be their secretary.

§ 14. The treasurer and superintendent, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall each give bond payable to the people of the state of Illinois, in such amount and with such sureties, not less than

two, as shall be approved by the trustees and by the governor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their office, which bond shall be filed in the office of the state commissioners of public charities, at Springfield.

§ 15. The books and papers of the treasurer shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of the trustees of his institution, officers of state, members of the general assembly, or state commissioners of public charities.

§ 16. The treasurer shall receive and be custodian of all moneys due or belonging to the institution, whether derived from the state treasury or from other sources, and the superintendent, or any other officer into whose hands any money rightfully belonging to the institution may chance to come, shall pay over all such moneys in full to the treasurer, at least once in every month. The treasurer shall not pay out any of the funds of the institution, except on proper vouchers, namely, on the order of the board of trustees by such agent as the board may appoint, and the original orders upon which said funds are paid out shall be returned from time to time to the trustees, to be filed in the office of the institution and there permanently preserved, and the president of the board shall give his receipt to the treasurer for said orders when returned, showing in detail their numbers and amounts, which receipt shall be a final clearance of the treasurer from all further responsibility for said money so paid. The treasurer shall keep an itemized account in a substantially bound book, showing under appropriate heads, all the receipts and disbursements, in detail, with the date when and the parties from or to whom the same were received or paid, and also the current number of the order of the trustees upon which each cash payment is made.

§ 17. The trustees shall hold regular stated meetings of the board, at the institution, at least as often as once in every three months, at such times as they may appoint, and called meetings at the request of any one of their number. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum to do business. At each regular meeting they shall inspect the institution under their charge, and they, or any one of them, may visit and inspect the same at any time.

§ 18. At each stated meeting of the board, the treasurer shall make a full report of all moneys received and paid out by him, accompanying the same with a copy of his itemized account, which account shall be verified by affidavit, and make settlement with the trustees. The superintendent shall present to the trustees an itemized statement of the kind, quality and cost of all articles purchased for the institution during the interval since the last regular meeting of the board, and a classified summary of expenses incurred, with which the report of the treasurer shall be compared. The trustees having examined said reports and accounts of the superintendent and treasurer, and the balance in the treasurer's hand, together with the amount of outstanding unpaid liabilities, shall endorse their approval thereon and transmit the same, with duplicate vouchers accompanying, to the state commissioners of public charities at Springfield, to be filed in their office for inspection at any time by the governor and by the members of the general assembly. And no installment of any appropriation heretofore or hereafter made by the general assembly shall be due or payable to any of the state institutions until the state commissioners of public charities

shall have certified to the governor the accuracy of the said statements and accompanying vouchers, which certificates shall be approved by the governor, and delivered to the auditor of public accounts.

§ 19. All appropriations for the ordinary expenses of a state institution shall be due and payable from the state treasury quarterly, in advance, unless otherwise specified in the act making said appropriations. But no appropriation, ordinary or special, nor any installment thereof, shall be paid to or for the benefit of any institution, by the treasurer of state, except upon the warrant of the auditor of public accounts, nor shall the auditor draw his warrant therefor except upon the order of the board of trustees signed by the president and attested by the secretary, with the corporate seal of the institution, accompanied by the certificate of the commissioners of public charities, approved by the governor, as specified in the eighteenth section of this act.

§ 20. No portion of any special appropriation for the erection of any building or for the doing of any work, or for any purpose other than ordinary expenses, shall be drawn from the state treasury in advance of the work done or materials furnished, and then only upon proper estimates thereof, approved by the trustees, which estimates shall be filed in the office of the commissioners of public charities; and no portion of any appropriation for any purpose shall be drawn from the state treasury before it shall be required for the purpose for which it is made; and no appropriation which is or may be made for one purpose shall be drawn or used for any other purpose; and if at any time hereafter the sum appropriated by the general assembly for any specified purpose shall be found insufficient to complete and accomplish the purpose for which said appropriation is made, then no part of said sum so appropriated shall be expended or drawn from the state treasury, nor any liability on the part of the state be created on account of said appropriation.

§ 21. All moneys which have been heretofore, or which may be hereafter appropriated to any state institution for any purpose, other than for ordinary expenses, and which remain in the hands of the trustees of such institution, and are not required for the uses for which they were appropriated, shall be paid into the state treasury immediately on the taking effect of this act.

§ 22. No trustee, treasurer, superintendent or other officer or agent appointed by virtue and under the provisions of this act, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or other agreement for building, repairing, furnishing or supplying said institutions. Any violation of this section shall subject the offender, on conviction, to be punished by a fine of not more than double the amount of said contract or agreement, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years.

§ 23. In the matter of the purchase of supplies for an institution, the trustees shall cause such purchase to be made wherever the best grade of articles of suitable quantity can be bought at the lowest price, and so far as practicable, in large rather than in small quantities, and they shall, if in their judgment it can be done to advantage, advertise for proposals for staple supplies, such as meat, flour, sugar, coffee, tea, fuel, and other staple articles, and make contracts for the furnishing of the same in bulk or in quantities as may be needed for use: *Provided*, that the trustees shall have power, by themselves or by their financial agent, to terminate and annul such contract when-

ever the supplies furnished do not fully correspond in quality and quantity to the samples previously furnished by the contractors, and to the letter and spirit of the proposals made by them: and, *Provided further*, that no drawbacks, presents or secret discounts shall be given to, or received by any person whatever on account of any articles or materials furnished to or labor done for any state institution, and a violation of this proviso shall subject the offender, on conviction thereof in any court of record, to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than one nor more than three years.

§ 24. Every state institution shall keep a register of the number of officers, employes and inmates present each day in the year, in such form as to admit of a calculation of the average number present each month.

§ 25. Every state institution shall, so far as may be practicable, keep a record of stores and supplies, showing the amount of stores, etc., received and issued, with the dates and the names of the parties from or to whom the same were received or issued.

§ 26. All residents of the state of Illinois who are or may become inmates of the state charitable institutions, shall receive their board, tuition and treatment free of charge during their stay. The residents of other states may be admitted to said institutions upon the payment of the just costs of said board, tuition and treatment: *Provided*, that no resident of another state shall be received or retained to the exclusion of any resident of the state of Illinois: *And, provided; further*, that should any inmate be unwilling to accept gratuitous board, treatment or tuition, then any superintendent of a state charitable institution is hereby authorized to receive pay therefor, and is required to account for the same in an itemized monthly or quarterly statement to the trustees, as donations, duly credited to the persons from whom they were received; and if any superintendent shall receive any moneys for the purpose of furnishing extra attention and comforts to any inmate of the institution under his charge, he shall account for the same, and for the expenditures, in like manner, to the trustees: *And, provided, further*, that until July 1, 1877, superintendents of state institutions are hereby authorized to charge for board to inmates as heretofore authorized by law.

§ 27. In all cases where persons sent to the institution for the blind, the institution for the deaf and dumb, or the institution for feeble-minded children, are too poor to furnish themselves with sufficient clothing, and pay the expenses of transportation to and from the institution, the judge of the county court of the county where any such person resides, upon the application of any relative or friend of such person, or of any officer of his town or county (ten days' notice of which application shall be given to the county clerk), may, if he shall deem such person a proper subject for the care of either of said institutions, make an order to that effect, which shall be certified by the clerk of the circuit court to the principal or superintendent of such institution, who shall provide the necessary clothing and transportation at the expense of the county, and upon his rendering his proper accounts therefor semi-annually, the county board shall allow and pay the same out of the county treasury.

§ 28. On or before the first day of November preceeding each regular session of the general assembly, the trustees of each of the state institutions named in this act shall make out and transmit to the state commissioners of public charities, and they, if they find the same to be correct, shall deliver the same to the governor, a full and detailed statement of all their transactions and doings for the two years ending on the thirtieth day of September immediately preceeding, showing, for the two years, and for each of them, separately, the number of inmates admitted and discharged since their last report, the number then remaining in the institution, the average annual attendance, the receipts, disbursements and expenditures of moneys and other funds, the valuation of property in the hands of the trustees, the amount of each appropriation or fund under their control, and the balance thereof remaining unexpended in their hands or in the treasury of the state. The reports required by this section shall be accompanied with a cash statement made by the treasurer of the institution, and such other information, financial, statistical or otherwise, in such tabulated form as the commissioners of public charities may prescribe and require: *Provided*, that the said commissioners shall prescribe forms of statements as nearly uniform as may be practicable for all the institutions, to the end that their accounts may be compared and consolidated for the information of the general assembly: *And, provided further*, that the said commissioners may call for and require special reports when, in their judgment, the public interest shall demand the same.

§ 29. The number of copies of the several reports of the state institutions named in this act, now or hereafter prescribed by law, shall be printed and published under the supervision of the state commissioners of public charities, who shall have said reports printed, bound and ready for distribution to the members of the general assembly, within ten days after the meeting thereof.

§ 30. The board of state commissioners of public charities, created by an act approved April 9, 1869, is hereby recognized and continued, and the powers heretofore granted to said board, of visitation, investigation, inquiry, counsel, recommendation and report, with respect to the management and affairs of the state and county charitable and correctional institutions, are hereby confirmed, and the same jurisdiction now exercised by said board over a portion of the state institutions is extended so as to apply to all penal institutions, all of which shall hereafter be subject to visitation and investigation by said board.

§ 31. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of public instruction to visit such of the charitable institutions of the state as are educational in their character, and to examine their facilities for instruction; and the several superintendents of these institutions shall make to him reports, at such times, on matters educational relating to their institutions, and in such forms as he may prescribe.

§ 32. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

APPROVED APRIL 15, 1875.

FIFTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

With the present report, the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities completes the record of the first ten years of its history. For us, the occasion is an anniversary. These ten years have also constituted an epoch in the history of the development of the state institutions. We have witnessed the erection and establishment of two new hospitals for the insane—one at Elgin and one at Anna—and the foundation of a third laid, at Kankakee. We have seen the asylum for feeble-minded children incorporated, removed to Lincoln, and permanently provided for by the purchase of a site and the construction of suitable buildings. We have seen the soldiers' orphans' home completed and opened at Normal; the burning and rebuilding of the institution for the blind, at Jacksonville; the enlargement of the institution for the deaf and dumb to double its former capacity; and the reception of the charitable eye and ear infirmary, at Chicago, after the great fire, into the number of institutions owned and controlled by the state. The building erected for this infirmary is believed to be the best of its class in the world. For some years the universities were under our supervision, and we watched the southern normal university, at Carbondale, from the laying of its corner stone to its inauguration; we also saw nearly all the new buildings erected for the industrial university, at Champaign. The state has just passed through an era of public building, which began in 1867, and is, we trust, now happily drawing to a close.

INSTITUTIONS.

There are, at the present time, ten institutions subject to the supervision of this board, namely: four hospitals for the insane, the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, the institution for the blind, the asylum for feeble-minded children, the soldiers' orphans' home, the Illinois charitable eye and ear infirmary, and the state reform school. The fourth hospital for the insane (at Kankakee) was created by the last general assembly, and is not yet in operation.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The tabular statements in the appendix to this report will be found to contain detailed answers to nearly all questions likely to be asked concerning the finances of the state institutions. The following is a complete list of these tables:—

TABLE A. List of institutions and superintendents.

TABLE B. List of trustees of the state institutions.

TABLE C. List of appropriations, 1837 to 1877.

TABLE D. Amount paid to institutions.

TABLE E. The institutions in account with appropriations.

TABLE F. Recapitulation of appropriation account for 1877 and 1878, and balances remaining in the state treasury, September 30, 1878.

TABLE G. Showing amounts collected from each county in the state, by six state institutions, between the first day of October, 1876, and the thirtieth day of September, 1877.

TABLE GG. Showing amounts collected from each county in the state, between the first day of October, 1877, and the thirtieth day of September, 1878.

TABLE H. Showing balances due six state institutions, and not yet collected, on the thirtieth day of September, 1877, from each county in the state.

TABLE HH. Showing balances due six state institutions, and not yet collected, on the thirtieth day of September, 1878, from each county in the state.

TABLE I. Consolidated financial statement (all funds included) of the income and expenses of the state institutions, classified, for the fiscal year, 1877.

TABLE K. Consolidated financial statement (all funds included) of the income and expenses of the state institutions, classified, for the fiscal year, 1878.

TABLE L. The institutions in account with the local treasurers.

TABLE M. Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year, 1877.

TABLE MM. Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year, 1878.

TABLE N. Showing number of inmates actually present on the first day of October, 1876, in nine state institutions, from each county in the state.

TABLE O. Showing number of inmates admitted into nine state institutions, from each county in the state, between the first day of October, 1876, and the thirtieth day of September, 1877.

TABLE OO. Showing number of inmates admitted into nine state institutions, from each county in the state, between the first day of October, 1877, and the thirtieth day of September, 1878.

TABLE P. Showing number of days' board given to inmates of nine state institutions, from each county in the state, between the first day of October, 1876, and the thirtieth day of September, 1877.

TABLE PP. Showing number of days' board given to inmates of nine state institutions, from each county in the state, between the first day of October, 1877, and the thirtieth day of September, 1878.

TABLE Q. Showing number of inmates actually present on the thirtieth day of September, 1877, in nine state institutions, from each county in the state.

TABLE QQ. Showing number of inmates actually present on the thirtieth day of September, 1878, in nine state institutions, from each county in the state.

TABLE R. Duration of terms and vacations.

TABLE S. Showing amounts purchased of articles named.

TABLE T. Showing consumption of articles named, *per capita*, for two years, from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1878.

TABLE U. Showing total amounts paid for uses specified.

TABLE V. Showing the comparative cost of provisions, in nine state institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1877.

TABLE VV. Showing the comparative cost of provisions in nine state institutions for one year, from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1878.

AMOUNT OF MONEY TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR.

On the first of October, 1876, there were in the hands of the several treasurers of the institutions under our care, the following cash balances:—

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 6,108 48
Central Insane Hospital.....	21,913 68
Southern Insane Hospital (Trustees).....	13,617 85
Southern Insane Hospital (Commissioners).....	77 71
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	6,517 71
Institution for the Blind.....	2,972 95
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	25 26
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	6,075 23
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,421 26
State Reform School.....	3,460 16
Total.....	\$62,190 29

In addition to these balances in the possession of the institutions, they had, in the state treasury, unexpended balances of appropriations undrawn, to the amount of \$566,836 79, as follows:—

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$67,930 28
Central Insane Hospital.....	73,376 62
Southern Insane Hospital (Trustees).....	44,172 34
Southern Insane Hospital (Commissioners).....	103,427 29
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	57,238 31

Institution for the Blind.....	20,422	30
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	118,422	56
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	38,756	36
Eye and Ear Infirmary	9,667	30
State Reform School	33,423	43

Total.....\$566,836 79

Of this unexpended balance in the state treasury, \$333,750 was for the ordinary expenses of the institutions until the first of July, 1877. The remainder, \$233,086 79, had been appropriated for specific uses.

The last general assembly appropriated, for the use of these ten institutions, the sum of \$1,533,275 60, which was apportioned among them as shown in the following statement:—

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 244,417	85
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	200,000	00
Central Insane Hospital.....	271,786	50
Southern Insane Hospital.....	194,700	00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	178,000	00
Institution for the Blind.....	62,201	25
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	154,940	00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	99,475	00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	55,925	00
State Reform School.....	71,800	00

Total.....\$1,533,275 60

Of this amount, \$1,045,636 50 was appropriated for their ordinary expenses for two years, from the first of July, 1877, to the thirtieth of June, 1879. The remainder of the appropriations, amounting to \$487, 639 10, were for special purposes, the larger portion being set aside for the construction of the eastern insane hospital, and the extension of the hospital at Jacksonville.

In addition to the income derived from appropriations, the institutions receive a minor income from the proceeds of sales of farm produce, stock, and manufactured articles, from collections for clothing, &c. The amount of this miscellaneous income, during the past two years, has been:—

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$19,939	32
Central Insane Hospital.....	30,319	60
Southern Insane Hospital (Trustees).....	12,653	49
Southern Insane Hospital (Commissioners).....	1,086	81
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	13,216	51
Institution for the Blind.....	3,500	34
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	5,826	94
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	823	18
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,408	50
State Reform School.....	8,702	87

Total.....\$97,477 56

This, then, is the total amount to be accounted for in the present report, and in the reports of the institutions herewith transmitted:—

Balances, October 1st, 1876.....	\$ 62,190 29
Former appropriations, undrawn.....	566,836 79
Appropriations by the 30th general assembly.....	1,533,275 60
Miscellaneous income.....	97,477 56
Total.....	\$2,259,780 24

It is evident that this amount must have been expended by the institutions, or remain either in the state treasury or in the hands of the local treasurers.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF CREDITS, TO BALANCE THE ACCOUNT.

The amount remaining in the state treasury, undrawn, September 30th, 1878, was \$602,255 97:—

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 79,335 18
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	99,803 46
Central Insane Hospital.....	112,309 13
Southern Insane Hospital.....	93,986 51
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	60,082 79
Institution for the Blind.....	23,214 55
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	47,194 43
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	48,902 94
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	13,306 16
State Reform School.....	24,120 82
Total.....	\$602,255 97

Of this amount, \$437,875 is for ordinary expenses, until June 30th, 1879; \$99,803 46 is for the completion of the eastern insane hospital; and the remainder is for other special purposes.

The amount remaining in the hands of local treasurers, September 30th, 1878, was:—

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 5,754 17
Central Insane Hospital.....	5,645 20
Southern Insane Hospital.....	19,976 01
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	5,352 41
Institution for the Blind.....	6,494 80
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	10,664 16
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,971 52
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	178 84
State Reform School.....	6,998 37
Total.....	\$63,035 48

The cash disbursements by the state institutions, during the past two years, were:—

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$253,336 58
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	100,196 54
Central Insane Hospital.....	279,442 07
Southern Insane Hospital (Trustees).....	151,181 16
Southern Insane Hospital (Commissioners).....	104,423 69

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	\$ 189,524 01
Institution for the Blind.....	59,381 41
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	221,356 17
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	94,039 19
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	54,937 06
State Reform School.....	86,267 27

Total\$1,594,085 15

By adding these figures, together with \$403 64, the amount of former appropriations, which have lapsed because not drawn, we have as their sum, \$2,259,780 24, the amount to be accounted for, thus:—

Cash disbursements.....	\$1,594,085 15
Cash balances, September 30th, 1878.....	63,035 48
Appropriations undrawn, September 30th, 1878.....	602,255 97
Appropriations lapsed.....	403 64

Total\$2,259,780 24

The details of these receipts and disbursements will be found in the tables appended to this report, and in the reports of the several institutions. For all payments during the past two years, receipted vouchers will be found, properly tied up in bundles, labeled and indexed, in the office of the board of public charities, where they are subject to the examination of the general assembly.

EXPENSES.

It will, of course, be understood that the figures given above represent cash receipts and disbursements only, and that the actual expenses of the two years may have been more or less than the cash payments, according to the amount of outstanding debt at the beginning and at the end of the period. In fact they were more. The actual expenses have been:—

Ordinary Expenses.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 211,793 71
Central Insane Hospital.....	203,740 89
Southern Insane Hospital.....	137,217 14
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	165,579 25
Institution for the Blind.....	52,758 53
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	84,702 40
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	87,389 18
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	31,318 63
State Reform School.....	65,129 66
Total.....	\$1,039,629 39

Special Expenses.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 41,941 88
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	111,825 54
Central Insane Hospital.....	75,701 18
Southern Insane Hospital (Trustees).....	24,087 06

Southern Insane Hospital (Commissioners).....	\$ 104,423 69
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	23,944 76
Institution for the Blind.....	4,290 54
Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.....	136,653 77
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	6,612 30
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	23,618 43
State Reform School.....	21,137 61
<hr/>	
Total special.....	\$ 574,236 76
Total ordinary.....	1,039,629 39
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Total expense.....	\$1,613,866 15

The agreement between the statement of cash payments and that of actual expenses is shown as follows:—

Cash disbursements during two years.....	\$1,594,085 15
Deduct payments on account of expenses of 1875-6.....	4,214 58
<hr/>	
Paid on expenses of 1877-8.....	\$1,589,870 57
Indebtedness of 1877-8, outstanding September 30, 1878..	23,995 58
<hr/>	
Total expenses, 1877-8.....	\$1,613,866 15

To the indebtedness of 1877-8 must be added \$7 66 indebtedness of former years, which makes the total debt, on the 30th September, \$24,003 24.

To meet this indebtedness, the institutions had the following cash resources:—

In hands of local treasurers.....	\$ 63,035 48
In state treasury, on call.....	53,445 86
<hr/>	
Total cash assets.....	\$116,481 34
Deduct amount of debt.....	24,003 24
<hr/>	
Cash surplus.....	\$92,478 10

This surplus was divided among them as follows:—

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 3,778 13
Central Insane Hospital.....	8,748 26
Southern Insane Hospital.....	32,977 38
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	7,063 09
Institution for the Blind.....	7,491 92
Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.....	12,020 59
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	13,221 52
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	178 84
State Reform School.....	6,998 37
<hr/>	
Total	\$92,478 10

In addition to the cash surplus, they also had ledger accounts, for clothing furnished to inmates, etc., due and unpaid, the estimated value of which is not less than thirty thousand dollars.

The state institutions are therefore in a highly satisfactory financial condition; better, indeed, than at any previous time since their organization.

NUMBER OF INMATES.

At the date of our last report, there were, in the nine institutions under our charge, two thousand and thirty eight inmates, namely:—

Northern Insane Hospital	463
Central Insane Hospital.....	466
Southern Insane Hospital	241
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	315
Institution for the Blind (in vacation).....	2
Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.....	86
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	252
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	39
State Reform School	174
Total	2,038

The number since admitted has been:—

	1877.	1878.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital	194	218	412
Central Insane Hospital.....	256	353	609
Southern Insane Hospital.....	92	308	400
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	86	70	156
Institution for the Blind.....	94	46	140
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	48	113	161
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	117	83	200
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	197	233	430
State Reform School.....	68	104	172
Totals.....	1,152	1,528	2,680

We have, therefore, an apparent grand total of 4,718 individuals relieved, in whole or in part, from their misfortunes and the disabilities consequent upon them. But to the figures as just given, we must add the dispensary patients, in the charitable eye and ear infirmary, numbering, during the two years just closed, 2,940; also, the pay patients from the states of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, and Wyoming Territory, who received treatment at the same institution, of whom there were 49.

On the other hand, a certain deduction must be made, on account of the interchanges between the hospitals for the insane, rendered necessary by the act to secure equality among the counties in the matter of the admission of patients, approved May 25th, 1877. The number of such transfers is given in the following table:—

TABLE.

From the—	Transferred to the—			Total no. discharged
	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	
Northern.....		59		59
Central.....			88	88
Southern	1	10		11
Total admissions	1	69	88	158

After making the corrections indicated, the total number of beneficiaries of the state of Illinois, in the eight charitable institutions and the state reform school, during the past two years, was 7,549.

The number remaining and actually present in the institutions, September 30th, 1878, was:—

Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	525
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	534
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	458
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	403
Institution for the Blind (in vacation).....	7
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	200
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	290
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	65
State Reform School.....	192
Total	2,674

This is an increase of twenty-seven and a half per cent. over the number present at the close of the year 1876.

AVERAGE NUMBER.

In stating the average number present during the two years, a certain difficulty is always felt, in consequence of the fact that a part of the institutions enjoy a vacation, while the others do not. The average is obtained by ascertaining the number of days' board furnished to inmates, and dividing it either by the number of days in the year or by the number of days in the school term, as the case may be. There is only one average for the institutions without vacation, but for the educational institutions there are two. To compare the two classes of institutions, the average for the year must be taken. But to give a correct idea of the size of the several schools, the average for the school term needs to be stated also. We therefore state both; but in calculating per capita expense, we use only the averages for the year, which are shown in the following table:—

TABLE.

Institution.	Days' board of inmates.			Average number of inmates.		
	1877.	1878.	1877-78.	1877.	1878.	1877-78.
Northern Insane.....	169,301	181,756	351,057	464	498	481
Central Insane.....	177,793	181,137	358,930	487	496	492
Southern Insane.....	89,658	143,718	233,376	246	394	320
Deaf and Dumb.....	96,048	110,951	207,999	263	304	285
Blind.....	20,901	26,309	47,210	57	72	65
Feeble-Minded.....	27,927	61,279	89,206	77	168	122
Soldiers' Orphans'.....	100,375	106,303	206,678	275	291	283
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	15,124	28,257	43,381	41	77	59
Reform School.....	60,034	66,501	126,535	164	182	173
Total	757,161	906,211	1,664,372	2,074	2,482	2,280

The averages for the term, in the educational institutions, are as follows:—

Institution.	No. days in school term.			Average number of inmates.		
	1877.	1878.	1877-78.	1877.	1878.	1877-78.
Deaf and Dumb	268	269	537	358	412	385
Blind	243	245	488	86	107	97
Feeble-Minded	260	269	559	107	205	160
Soldiers' Orphans'	286	285	571	352	373	362
Total	1,057	1,068	2,155	903	1,097	1,006

The average number, for the two years, in all the institutions, in 1875-6, was 1,940; in 1877-8, it was 2,280; an increase of nearly twenty per cent. The average for the next two years will be still greater. Two causes operate to bring about this increase—the natural growth of the population of the state, and the enlargement of the institutions, of which the former is primary and the latter an inevitable consequence. The increase in cost, we are happy to say, does not keep pace with the increase in numbers; and the per capita cost is steadily diminishing, as will appear in a subsequent part of our report.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

The ordinary expenses of the institutions are paid out of the appropriations made for that purpose, and from the petit or contingent funds derived from receipts from other sources than the state treasury. In all cases the petit fund is reckoned as part of the ordinary expense fund.

For the information of the general assembly as to the disposition made of the ordinary expense funds, we furnish the following tables, of which the first two show the items of expense incurred during each of the two past years, separately, and the third contains our estimate, in detail, of the annual expenses of the next two years.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the ordinary expenses of nine State Institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1877.

Item.	Hospitals for the Insane.				Institutions for the—			Asylum for Feeble Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.		Reform School.	Total.	
	Northern.		Central.		Southern.		Deaf and Dumb.			Blind.	Cost.			Cost.
	Cost.		Cost.		Cost.									
Improvements and repairs.....	\$ 8,850 13		\$ 7,220 58		\$ 1,345 09	% 856 33	% 2,712 40	% 1,486 40	% 184 62	% 1,244 29	% 24,491 55			
Furniture.....	1,283 19		2,734 70		2,993 12	402 80	1,171 63	1,018 62	112 05	757 09	10,680 25			
Food.....	31,076 21		30,462 67		15,350 78	4,627 32	5,005 91	13,562 34	5,441 21	8,517 86	135,318 81			
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	6,537 58		8,464 74		3,583 79	642 13	5,472 35	6,415 84	106 99	2,631 22	36,009 30			
Laundry supplies.....	1,250 79		1,522 42		1,690 98	69 18	263 94	1,470 72	181 44	385 91	6,330 03			
Household expenses.....	758 82		427 83		1,690 98	355 29	326 21	1,413 26	121 15	202 44	4,473 76			
Fuel.....	12,638 23		370 11		3,514 77	1,344 68	1,177 29	1,869 32	1,062 50	2,650 33	30,627 81			
Light.....	1,364 79		2,976 50		3,514 77	227 32	357 95	970 16	288 45	321 47	9,574 87			
Medicines and medical supplies.....	2,361 39		1,731 72		3,245 79	183 00	171 36	384 85	405 68	205 11	7,691 08			
Medicines and wages.....	31,447 04		1,741 72		36,269 53	12,207 42	9,973 06	12,732 98	3,901 48	9,885 80	165,635 29			
Books and stationery.....	428 72		262 91		1,037 55	405 18	156 55	147 45	263 89	110 25	2,304 84			
Printing and advertising.....	372 15		247 50		6 00	108 50	654 25	137 75	210 25	230 84	180 63			
Apparatus.....	254 65		5 40		195 35	242 67	162 38	66 92	34 70	34 70	1,538 51			
Music, amusements, etc.....	4,796 83		110 03		336 32	2,062 19	66 92	469 47	346 21	2,053 37	17,212 03			
Freight and transportation.....	4,617 20		4,245 96		1,611 69	336 32	2,062 19	469 47	346 21	2,053 37	17,212 03			
Postage.....	3,174 24		311 12		2,655 97	105 57	189 84	135 64	55 05	106 94	1,960 28			
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	300 23		2,234 45		2,857 57	1,063 24	896 17	810 97	133 10	567 29	12,292 57			
Expenses of shops.....	751 34		330 70		3,792 58	984 43	189 75	810 97	133 10	567 29	12,292 57			
Machinery.....	.....		7 25		50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	512 80	6,200 54	
Expenses not classified.....	.....		485 61		179 55	134 97	.....	.....	.....	126 14	4,709 81	
Total.....	% 107,713 62		% 57,176 73		% 77,804 92	% 24,979 22	% 31,639 52	% 42,498 83	% 12,840 40	% 30,582 99	% 482 071 39			

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the ordinary expenses of nine State Institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1878.

Item.	Hospitals for the Insane.			Institutions for the		Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
Improvements and repairs.....	\$ 5,523.53	\$ 8,729.95	\$ 441.71	\$ 2,172.00	% 1,709.24	% 955.61	% 2,392.31	% 2,177.47	% 3,829.98	% 37,938.91
Furniture.....	2,513.08	4,003.42	1,541.11	2,585.63	426.16	897.95	900.00	501.25	1,106.69	11,516.57
Food.....	30,153.18	31,290.93	26,802.13	16,890.85	5,877.67	11,821.72	12,265.36	7,733.92	8,758.12	131,556.18
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	6,405.60	9,762.07	8,081.12	4,271.91	978.74	3,065.03	10,491.52	493.06	3,321.60	47,104.05
Laundry supplies.....	1,139.13	1,605.04	698.72	1,728.66	206.81	822.10	1,635.39	278.83	339.37	7,132.11
Household expenses.....	9,728.08	4,650.41	715.39	5,505.76	385.00	1,061.11	151.33	161.72	231.28	3,161.39
Fuel.....	825.08	4,727.00	2,530.56	3,903.30	1,080.24	2,736.43	2,759.53	941.13	1,333.06	29,536.23
Light.....	1,300.40	1,917.87	1,038.61	1,980.96	533.80	601.13	513.46	445.91	1,382.12	9,014.56
Machines and medical supplies.....	34,065.01	27,356.17	22,560.24	405.52	242.50	601.13	443.51	667.51	201.53	9,458.97
Salaries and wages.....	221.23	32,212.35	27,206.55	38,667.58	13,135.56	15,166.61	12,126.00	1,322.41	10,121.03	187,713.63
Books and stationery.....	182.60	583.19	507.80	1,560.52	358.06	511.56	121.53	213.06	119.01	1,338.69
Printing and advertising.....		191.50	235.72	9.10	48.25	318.95	49.70	157.80	16.77	1,270.39
Apparatus.....		35.95				158.31				191.29
Music, amusements, etc.....	215.01	161.16	121.11	136.30	222.40	241.53	161.51	8.00	80.60	1,680.68
Freight and transportation.....	1,941.33	2,421.45	4,810.22	1,991.19	429.56	1,953.61	310.11	206.71	1,931.17	19,088.74
Postage.....	443.93	298.38	291.00	224.18	68.63	211.35	127.50	48.80	111.29	1,811.06
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	1,674.30	1,944.07	755.80	2,530.49	1,659.61	2,659.61	507.61	297.22	1,301.18	12,711.67
Expenses of shops.....	108.90	302.37	67.27	4,815.11	519.22	248.71			373.15	6,454.72
Machinery.....		281.00	9.55	3,283.30		57.46			68.21	3,702.51
Expenses not classified.....	403.19	2,980.79	668.92	121.85	235.80	1,707.17		221.66	111.88	6,193.26
Total.....	\$ 104,080.69	\$ 106,965.75	\$ 80,010.11	\$ 47,774.34	\$ 27,779.31	\$ 753,062.88	\$ 411,880.35	\$ 18,178.25	\$ 31,546.67	\$ 357,538.00

TABLE showing the details of an estimate of the ordinary expenses of nine State Institutions, for two years, from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1881.

Item.	Hospitals for the Insane.			Institutions for the—		Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
	Northern.	Central.	Southern.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
Improvements and repairs.....	\$ 3,000 00	\$ 4,000 00	\$ 2,000 00	\$ 1,500 00	\$ 1,000 00	\$ 2,000 00	\$ 1,500 00	\$ 1,000 00	\$ 2,000 00	\$ 18,000 00
Furniture.....	2,500 00	3,000 00	2,500 00	2,000 00	300 00	2,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	1,000 00	14,800 00
Food.....	31,200 00	32,000 00	31,500 00	18,750 00	5,800 00	14,500 00	13,000 00	9,000 00	9,000 00	171,750 00
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	1,000 00	11,500 00	8,000 00	5,000 00	700 00	4,000 00	9,000 00	500 00	4,000 00	49,700 00
Laundry supplies.....	1,300 00	1,500 00	1,000 00	1,800 00	200 00	1,000 00	500 00	350 00	350 00	7,450 00
Household expenses.....	800 00	800 00	700 00	700 00	250 00	700 00	500 00	250 00	250 00	4,450 00
Fuel.....	11,000 00	6,000 00	3,000 00	4,500 00	1,500 00	3,500 00	3,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	36,000 00
Light.....	1,000 00	2,500 00	1,800 00	2,000 00	250 00	1,200 00	600 00	500 00	500 00	10,350 00
Medicines and medical supplies.....	2,000 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	400 00	250 00	2,500 00	500 00	500 00	200 00	9,200 00
Salaries and wages.....	37,500 00	40,000 00	32,000 00	33,000 00	13,000 00	20,500 00	12,500 00	5,000 00	11,000 00	210,500 00
Books and stationery.....	500 00	500 00	500 00	1,500 00	600 00	800 00	500 00	200 00	300 00	5,400 00
Printing and advertising.....	500 00	500 00	500 00	50 00	100 00	200 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	2,350 00
Music, amusements, etc.....	500 00	500 00	500 00	200 00	200 00	300 00	100 00	.....	50 00	2,350 00
Freight and transportation.....	5,500 00	2,000 00	5,000 00	1,800 00	400 00	2,000 00	400 00	300 00	2,000 00	19,400 00
Postage.....	2,400 00	2,500 00	350 00	300 00	100 00	2,500 00	200 00	100 00	100 00	2,350 00
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	1,800 00	2,500 00	1,200 00	2,500 00	700 00	250 00	1,800 00	14,750 00
Expenses of shops.....	.....	400 00	150 00	4,500 00	700 00	500 00	.....	.....	300 00	6,350 00
Machinery.....	300 00	300 00	200 00	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	50 00	1,850 00
Expenses not classified.....	1,000 00	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	500 00	1,000 00	500 00	500 00	1,000 00	9,000 00
Total.....	\$ 108,000 00	\$ 120,000 00	\$ 85,000 00	\$ 88,000 00	\$ 27,000 00	\$ 58,000 00	\$ 44,500 00	\$ 20,500 00	\$ 36,000 00	\$ 557,000 00

The expenses of the fiscal year 1878 correspond very closely, both in the aggregate and in details, to our itemized estimate in our last biennial report, (page 51). We estimated the annual cost to the state, of nine institutions, at five hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars. The actual cost to the state, in 1878,* was five hundred and thirteen thousand, one hundred and seven dollars and ninety-seven cents, or nearly twenty thousand dollars within our estimate. The estimated and actual cost of each institution was as follows:—

	Estimated.	Actual.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 98,000 00	\$ 96,173 21
Central Insane Hospital.....	92,000 00	95,366 77
Southern Insane Hospital.....	85,000 00	75,232 58
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	77,000 00	79,532 29
Institution for the Blind.....	28,000 00	25,559 27
Asylum for Feeble Minded.....	58,000 00	49,376 08
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	45,000 00	44,151 43
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	17,000 00	18,378 23
State Reform School.....	32,000 00	29,338 11
Total.....	\$ 532,000 00	\$ 513,107 97

It is more difficult to compare our estimate with the actual result, in respect of items; but the correspondence as to some of these is striking, for example:—

	Estimated.	Actual.
Furniture.....	\$ 13,750 00	\$ 14,516 57
Food.....	159,500 00	151,536 18
Laundry supplies.....	7,500 00	7,432 14
Salaries and wages.....	189,700 00	187,713 63
Freight and transportation.....	19,050 00	19,088 74
Postage.....	1,870 00	1,841 36

These illustrations serve to show that the estimate submitted by us was founded on a correct foresight of the actual cost of the institutions and was not an idle guess. We believe that our estimate for the next two years is not less accurate.

The greatest difficulty in estimating the amount proper to be appropriated for the ordinary expenses of any given institution, is the uncertainty which exists as to the amount necessary or proper to be allowed for "improvements and repairs" and for "furniture." A minimum amount for "repairs" is indispensable. A maximum sum for "improvements" may be not only not unreasonable but very desirable, for the interest of the state as well as of the institution. Between this minimum and maximum, there is a wide range for difference of opinion as to the proper mean. There are really two distinct questions to be considered, to neither of which can any very satisfactory answer be made, namely: (1) as to the amount to be appropriated for this purpose, and (2) the mode of the appropriation—whether it should be included in ordinary expenses or made separately. The theory on which legislation has heretofore proceeded has been, that there is a distinction between "ordinary" and "extraordinary" repairs; and that

* This is obtained by deducting from the total cost the amount of income from other sources than the state treasury.

the former are properly included in ordinary expenses, the latter not. But no one has ever been able to draw any line of demarcation between the two; nor is there any known principle on which to calculate the ratio of every-day wear and tear either to the value of the property, or to its extent, or to the number of inmates. We know that some superintendents spend much more for repairs than others; and that the expenditure made by some superintendents is much more judicious than that of others. But it is impossible to say how much ought to be allowed for ordinary repairs. A liberal allowance gives a large margin for the exercise of discretion by a superintendent; which is taken from him, if the estimate is made on a narrower basis. To a certain extent the question is one of confidence. As to the mode of appropriation, before the year 1859, all repairs were made out of the ordinary expense fund, except in two instances. In that year, for the first time, an appropriation of five hundred dollars a year for repairs was voted to the institution for the deaf and dumb; and the practice then begun has continued ever since. The first appropriation of this description to the institution for the blind was voted in 1867; to the soldiers' orphans' home and the central hospital for the insane, in 1871; to the hospital at Elgin, in 1873. The custom of voting appropriations for general repairs, therefore, is of recent origin. We have however accepted the present usage, and on the supposition that such appropriations will be made, we have included but small amounts for repairs in our estimate of ordinary expenses. The amount expended by the institutions, from ordinary expense funds, during the past two years, has been:—

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$17,383 66
Central Insane Hospital.....	15,952 53
Southern Insane Hospital.....	1,027 42
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,517 18
Institution for the Blind.....	1,813 70
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	10,669 04
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	3,878 73
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2,362 09
State Reform School	5,074 27
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$61,678 62
Amount allowed in our estimate, 1876.....	44,600 00
<hr/>	
Excess over estimate.....	\$17,078 62

The total amount expended for improvements and repairs far exceeded this figure, because it included also expenditures from special funds, of which we will speak later. We leave the subject, for the present, with this remark, that if special appropriations for repairs are not made, then our allowance for this purpose in the estimate on page 29 is too small, and should be increased.

The remarks concerning "repairs" apply also, but in a less degree, to "furniture."

"Food" is a principal item. For some interesting details as to the dietary of the several institutions, see tables "T" and "V" in the appendix. We give in this place tabular statements, showing the cost

of food each year, for the past five years, in each institution; the number of persons fed, including officers and employes as well as inmates; and the annual cost per capita.

*Cost of Food for Five Years.**

Institution.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 17,201 40	\$ 17,157 73	\$ 23,995 57	\$ 31,076 21	\$ 30,154 18
Central Insane Hospital.....	35,997 56	25,827 52	30,158 88	30,962 67	31,200 93
Southern Insane Hospital.....	10,456 26	11,909 57	16,358 95	20,174 51	26,802 13
Institution for Deaf and Dumb....	15,277 18	10,753 09	14,944 12	15,359 78	16,890 85
Institution for the Blind.....	6,535 35	5,581 69	5,501 66	4,627 32	5,877 67
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	6,754 13	5,145 50	7,556 03	5,605 58	11,851 72
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	14,635 51	12,650 71	14,217 83	13,562 34	12,224 81
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	4,028 54	3,642 43	5,524 98	5,441 21	7,755 92
State Reform School.....		5,671 66	6,296 95	8,517 86	8,758 42
Total.....	\$ 110,884 73	\$ 98,329 90	\$ 104,551 97	\$ 135,318 18	\$ 151,495 63

* The fiscal year 1875, it will be remembered, consisted of only ten months.

Average Number of Persons Fed.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	247	393	551	554	600
Central Insane Hospital.....	564	556	556	580	595
Southern Insane Hospital.....	118	185	258	303	478
Institution for Deaf and Dumb....	240	261	281	301	346
Institution for the Blind.....	66	82	77	79	95
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	103	112	107	110	220
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	306	319	291	303	318
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	29	43	54	53	91
State Reform School.....		186	199	182	200
Total.....	1,673	2,137	2,374	2,465	2,943

Cost of Food per Capita, Each Year.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 69 64	\$ 43 66	\$ 43 55	\$ 56 10	\$ 50 30
Central Insane Hospital.....	63 82	46 15	54 11	53 38	52 44
Southern Insane Hospital.....	88 61	64 38	63 41	66 58	56 07
Institution for Deaf and Dumb....	63 65	41 20	53 17	51 00	48 81
Institution for the Blind.....	99 02	68 07	71 45	58 57	61 87
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	65 56	45 85	70 80	50 96	53 87
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	47 82	39 65	48 87	44 76	38 41
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	138 91	84 74	102 31	102 66	85 01
State Reform School.....		30 49	31 64	46 80	43 79
Total.....	\$66 28	\$ 46 01	\$ 44 01	\$ 54 90	\$ 51 47

We also present our estimate of the annual cost of food for the next two years:—

Estimate for 1879-80.

Institution.	Number.	Per capita.	Total cost.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	625	\$ 52 00	\$ 31,200 00
Central Insane Hospital.....	750	52 00	39,000 00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	575	55 00	31,500 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	375	50 00	18,750 00
Institution for the Blind.....	100	58 00	5,800 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	280	52 00	14,500 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	325	40 00	13,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	120	75 00	9,000 00
State Reform School.....	225	40 00	9,000 00
Total.....	3,375	\$ 50 88	\$ 171,750 00

"Clothing, bedding, etc.," is an expense, the greater part of which is reimbursed to the state. The statutes provide that while all the institutions are free to the people of Illinois, yet the cost of clothing and transportation shall be paid by the friends of inmates, or else by the counties from which they are sent, except the soldiers' orphans' home, the eye and ear infirmary and the state reform school, in which no charge is made for clothing. The expense under this item includes not only clothing, but all dry goods, such as bedding, toweling, table-linen, etc. The amounts collected by the institutions for clothing, during the past two years, have been as follows. The total outlay is placed in parallel columns, for convenience of comparison.

TABLE.

Institution.	1877.		1878.	
	Expended.	Collected.	Expended.	Collected.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$6,557 58	\$6,216 51	\$6,405 60	\$7,111 59
Central Insane Hospital.....	8,464 74	9,753 20	9,792 07	10,145 35
Southern Insane Hospital.....	4,134 66	4,254 66	8,081 42	3,295 55
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	3,583 79	3,234 44	4,274 91	4,816 40
Institution for the Blind.....	642 13	229 94	978 74	704 46
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	3,472 35	1,085 59	3,065 03	2,589 07
Total.....	\$26,855 25	\$24,774 34	\$32,507 77	\$28,662 42

It remains true, as at the date of our last report, that "three of them have collected more than they have spent, namely, the northern insane hospital, the central insane hospital and the institution for the deaf and dumb; the remaining three have spent more than they have collected." The excess of collections in the three former instances represents labor.

We have, at the request of the governor, made a special examination of the clothing accounts of the state institutions, the result of which is given in another place, to which we refer those interested in this subject.

In "laundry supplies" is included soap for all purposes except for

use at the toilet. We append a list of the principal articles included under this head, and the amount paid for each, during the past four years.

TABLE.

Article.	1875-1876.	1877-1878.	Total.
Soap, hard and soft.....	\$ 8,399 48	\$ 11,273 82	\$ 19,673 30
Starch.....	854 76	689 93	1,544 69
Indigo and blueing.....	162 64	168 31	330 95
Lye, potash, soda, borax.....	1,269 11	1,122 87	2,391 98
Indelible ink.....	162 62	235 05	397 67
Tubs, boards, lines, pins.....	119 29	109 37	228 66
Clothes baskets.....	127 38	111 10	238 48
Machines, wringers, heaters, etc.....	676 14	1,189 95	1,866 09
Repairs and sundries.....	154 31	104 77	258 08
Total.....	\$ 11,864 73	\$ 15,065 17	\$ 26,929 90

The amount of soap used, not only for washing clothes, but for cleaning floors and paint, is necessarily very large. The institutions which make their own soap have found it very profitable to do so, as the grease is furnished from the kitchen, and the apparatus required for manufacturing costs but little.

"Household expenses" is a heading which includes miscellaneous articles, for which no proper place can be found under food, furniture, etc., but which are of constant use and necessity, such as blacking, brooms, brushes, matches, silver polish, toilet soap, etc., etc.

Another important item is "fuel." Under this head is included simply the amount paid for wood and coal; the freight and hauling appear under "transportation." It may be of interest to know the amount of coal purchased for the last three years by each of the institutions and the prices paid, as shown in the following table:—

Hard coal.

Institution.	1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	56	.....	66	\$ 6 80	124	\$ 6 66
Central Insane Hospital.....	76	\$ 11 25	25	11 43	67	6 93
Southern Insane Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	57	10 00	20	8 74	27	7 00
Institution for the Blind.....	25	10 00	5	10 00	.....	.....
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	.....	.....	36	5 36	114	3 42
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	.....	.....	6	8 50	1	7 50
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	130	9 34	139	7 57	158	5 93
State Reform School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7 50
Total.....	344	.....	397	.....	493	.....

Soft coal.

Institution.	1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.	Tons.	Price.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	4,344	.....	3,933	\$ 2 95	3,195	\$ 2 78
Central Insane Hospital.....	1,978	\$ 2 15	1,848	1 92	2,256	1 83
Southern Insane Hospital.....	1,960	1 26	2,523	1 18	2,457	1 00
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.	1,836	2 17	1,413	1 98	1,584	1 84
Institution for the Blind.....	537	2 02	492	1 95	495	1 91
Asylum for Feeble Minded.....	271	1 93	509	1 65	1,493	1 52
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,272	2 37	748	2 25	1,301	2 02
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Reform School.....	700	2 28	829	2 56	629	2 12
Total.....	12,898	.....	12,295	.....	13,410	.....

For "light" the several institutions have different modes of supply. At Elgin, gas is made on the premises, from petroleum, of which about ten thousand gallons a year is required; the price paid in 1877 was eleven cents, in 1878 nine cents. At the soldiers' orphans' home, the state reform school and the southern insane hospital, gas is made from gasoline, by passing atmospheric air through gas machines. The amounts and prices are as follows:—

Gasoline.

Institution.	1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Gallons.	Price.	Gallons.	Price.	Gallons.	Price.
Southern Insane Hospital.....	4,617	.22	7,656	.20	7,519	.18
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	3,976	.20	3,834	.22	2,530	.19
State Reform School.....	1,090	.23	217	.25	1,176	.20
Total.....	9,683	.....	11,707	.....	11,225	.....

The petroleum used at Elgin, during the past two years, cost one thousand, eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents. The gasoline used at Anna cost two thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-five cents—an apparent difference in favor of Elgin of more than five hundred dollars a year. But for the manufacture of gas from petroleum, heat is necessary, and a more expensive system of apparatus. At Jacksonville, and at all the other points where we have institutions, they take gas from the city. The cost of gas, for two years, at the Jacksonville insane hospital, has been three thousand, five hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-nine cents.

City gas.

Institution.	1876.		1877.		1878.	
	Feet.	Price.	Feet.	Price.	Feet.	Price.
Central Insane Hospital	714,190	\$ 2 75	690,700	\$ 2 75	612,700	\$ 2 75
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	665,100	2 75	749,800	2 75	685,300	2 75
Institution for the Blind	69,300	3 50	73,400	2 75	80,000	2 75
Asylum for Feeble Minded	125,700	3 00	118,000	2 75	208,500	3 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary	108,100	2 39	115,300	2 50	177,900	2 50
Total	1,682,390		1,747,200		1,764,400	

The total amount paid for gas by these five institutions, in two years, has been nine thousand, six hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty cents. The price of fuel declines, but that of gas remains unchanged or even advances. It appears very evident that it is good economy for the Elgin hospital to manufacture its own gas, and the question arises whether it would not pay the state equally well to put in apparatus for its manufacture, wherever the amount consumed is equal to the consumption at Elgin.

The next item, "medicine and medical supplies," is in part a misnomer, as it embraces not only medicine and medical instruments, but stimulants, tobacco and druggists' sundries.

Next follows the great item, "salaries and wages." On pages 38 and 39 will be found a table of the number of employes (and wages of each) allowed for in our estimate. The necessity for a large number of employes arises from the helpless condition of the insane, the idiotic, the blind and the deaf and dumb. It is because they need personal care that these immense establishments have been created. With regard to the salaries and wages paid, we are of the opinion that in many cases these might be somewhat reduced, without impairment of the public service. The cost of living has so far declined, and there are so many persons out of employment, that equally good service costs much less than it did five or ten years ago. The purchasing power of money has appreciated to such an extent that if wages are not reduced they are raised, without appearing to be so. We commend this subject to the attention of the various boards of trustees, who are best able to deal with it properly. In some instances it appears to us that salaries have been increased without necessity.

For "books and stationery" the educational institutions naturally spend more than the rest, as they furnish school books to pupils. In this item, too, are the subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, which perhaps are more strictly chargeable to the library fund. It is customary to allow to several of the institutions a special appropriation for the purchase of books for the library.

"Printing and advertising" is a constant expense. Many blanks are required in the business of a public institution, which must be renewed or changed from time to time. In consequence of the insufficient number of copies of institution reports allowed to be printed

under the law governing state contracts, the institutions are compelled to get out special editions, the cost of which, in 1877-8, has been a little over one thousand dollars. The advertising is mostly for bids for contracts.

The only institution in which "music" is much of an item is that for the blind, where music is one of the principal pursuits. Music is sometimes furnished for dances and other entertainments for the insane. "Amusements" is a similar expense, covering everything bought to lighten the burden of institution life—games, birds, fish, pictures, etc., etc., of which the young children and the insane especially feel the need.

In "freight and transportation" are counted not only freight and express charges, but all hauling; and also the traveling expenses of trustees, officers, inmates and workmen. Of the freight bills the greater portion is for coal, and might be added to the cost of fuel; but for convenience of reference it is placed here. The principal items of expense under this title, for four years, are shown in the following table.

TABLE.

Item.	1875-6.	1877-8.	Total.
Freight bills.....	\$ 17,511 92	\$ 17,724 87	\$ 35,236 79
Express charges.....	1,147 86	1,402 60	2,550 46
Hauling.....	2,022 79	2,841 52	4,864 31
Expenses of trustees.....	5,529 63	4,682 08	10,211 71
" of officers and inmates..	9,373 55	10,189 02	19,562 57
Total.....	\$ 35,585 75	\$ 36,840 09	\$ 72,425 84

In expenses of officers and inmates are included the cost of returning escaped lunatics and reform school boys, also the amounts advanced for sending pupils home in vacation and afterward repaid by their friends or by the counties.

"Postage" needs no explanation.

"Farm, garden, stock and grounds" covers all out door expenses of every sort. The eye and ear infirmary, for example, at Chicago, has neither farm nor garden, yet it has expenses connected with its barn and stable which can appear nowhere else. An analysis of all which enters into this item will be found in tabular form, on page 40 of the present report.

"Expenses of shops" is an improper classification, because the whole classification of expense is based upon articles purchased, and not upon the use made of them afterward. Under this head, heretofore, have appeared all articles bought for or charged to the industrial departments of the state institutions, but in the new blanks for quarterly statements, adopted by the board, this cross-classification disappears, and shop and farm expenses will hereafter be stated in such form as to admit of a just estimate of their value to the state.

The remaining items require no special notice.

TABLE Showing Amount, Description and Probable Cost per annum of Service required in Nine State Institutions, for Two Years, from July 1, 1879, to June 30, 1881.

Department.	Insane Hospitals.						Institutions for the				Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.		Soldiers' Orphans' Home.		Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary.		Reform School.		Total.	
	Northern.		Central.		Southern.		Deaf & Dumb.		Blind.		No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.		
	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.	No.	Cost.										
<i>General Oversight.</i>																				
Superintendent	1	\$ 2,500	1	\$ 2,500	1	\$ 2,500	1	\$ 2,000	1	\$ 1,500	1	\$ 2,000	1	\$ 1,500	1	\$ 1,000	1	\$ 2,000	9	\$ 17,500
Clerks	3	1,600	2	1,420	2	1,400	3	1,700	1	600	2	1,000	1	1,000	1	600	1	800	15	10,100
Matron and assistants	1	600	1	500	1	420	3	1,300	2	1,000	2	1,000	1	1,000	1	500	1	500	12	5,920
Supervisor, male	1	480	1	600	1	520	2	800	2	800	1	300	1	300	1	300	1	300	6	2,700
Supervisor, female	1	500	1	350	1	500	2	600	2	600	1	200	1	200	1	300	1	300	5	1,500
Escher or visitors' attendant	1	168	1	280	1	280	1	300	1	200	1	200	1	750	1	300	1	200	5	1,608
Treasurer	1	200	1	750	1	nothing	1	nothing	1	200	1	nothing	1	750	1	300	1	200	9	2,400
Secretary of board of trustees.	2	200	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	2	275
	10	\$ 6,048	9	\$ 6,320	9	\$ 5,521.5	12	\$ 6,800	6	\$ 3,500	8	\$ 4,500	3	\$ 3,250	4	\$ 2,100	4	\$ 3,510	63	\$ 41,381
<i>Medical.</i>																				
Physicians	2	\$ 2,500	2	\$ 3,500	2	\$ 2,500	1	\$ 350	1	\$ 350	1	\$ 350	1	\$ 600	1	\$ 600	1	\$ 9,820	10	\$ 9,820
Apothecary	1	420	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120	1	120	2	840
	3	\$ 2,620	3	\$ 3,500	3	\$ 2,620	1	\$ 350	1	\$ 350	1	\$ 350	1	\$ 600	1	\$ 600	1	\$ 10,660	12	\$ 10,660
<i>Educational and Religious.</i>																				
Teachers, male							2	11,200	3	\$ 2,800								\$ 900	13	\$ 11,000
Teachers, female							15	9,800	4	\$ 2,200	12	\$ 1,000	6	\$ 2,700				\$ 750	33	\$ 19,520
Chaplain	1	\$ 200	1	\$ 300	1	\$ 250					1	250							4	\$ 1,050
Organist																			1	\$ 150
	1	\$ 200	1	\$ 300	1	\$ 250	23	\$ 21,000	7	\$ 5,000	13	\$ 1,200	6	\$ 2,700	1	\$ 1,650	1	\$ 1,650	59	\$ 35,710

Personal Care.

Attendants, male.....	25	\$ 8,000	25	\$8,000	24	% 7,200	2	% 480	5	% 1,200	4	% 720	79	% 24,400
Attendants, female.....	25	4,800	23	4,416	23	4,416	1	480	10	1,440	1	720	89	16,656
Night watch, male.....	1	480	1	360	1	360	1	420	1	300	1	240	2	484
Night watch, female.....	1	300	1	192	1	192	1	420	1	180	1	240	4	936
Guards.....													2	900
	52	\$13,580	52	\$13,448	49	% 12,168	3	% 900	17	% 2,312	5	% 960	181	% 45,376

Domestic Service.

Janitor or porter.....	1	\$360	1	\$300	1	% 300	2	% 540	1	% 300	3	% 540	5	% 1,500
Kitchen, males.....	3	840	4	1,380	1	690	1	360	1	300	3	442	11	3,630
Kitchen, female.....	5	900	6	1,320	5	1,320	3	786	2	312	3	528	33	5,896
Bakery.....	2	900	2	900	2	636	1	480	1	312	1	540	10	4,056
Dining room.....	3	468	3	468	3	468	2	312	4	666	1	192	20	3,210
Laundry, men.....	1	300	1	300	1	300	2	312	2	666	1	300	4	1,260
Laundry, women.....	3	524	3	524	3	524	2	420	2	360	1	144	1	240
Ironing room.....	5	780	5	780	4	625	2	540	3	540	1	192	19	3,400
Sewing room.....	3	574	4	816	3	510	2	312	4	648	3	738	21	4,078
House servants, women.....	3	468	3	492	4	416	3	1,200	3	468	1	192	32	4,698
House servants, men.....	1	240				4	416	9					1	240
	30	\$6,354	32	\$7,340	28	% 5,297	20	% 4,100	11	% 1,800	20	% 2,790	171	% 35,395

Farm and Garden.

Farmer.....	1	\$480	1	\$480	1	% 480	1	% 1,000	1	% 480	1	480	3	% 4,440
Gardener.....	2	360	1	576	1	600	1	1,000	1	480	1	480	8	4,306
Laborsers.....	6	1,440	6	1,440	4	960	1	960	2	480	1	120	20	4,560
Teamsters.....													1	300
Yard and stable man.....	1	300	2	600	3	1,200	2	1,200	2	600	1	300	11	3,420
	10	\$2,850	10	\$3,096	6	% 2,040	4	% 2,200	3	% 1,440	2	% 780	43	% 14,026

Mechanics.

Engineers.....	22	\$1,480	22	\$1,560	1	% 1,000	1	% 840	1	% 900	1	% 540	11	% 2,180
Firemen.....	3	1,020	2	870	2	600	1	600	2	600	2	540	13	4,230
Masons.....	1	624	1	780	1	480	1	480					3	1,884
Carpenters.....	3	1,884	4	2,000	3	1,440	2	1,016	2	1,016			12	6,310
Painters.....	1	480	1	626	1	480	1	480	1	470	4		7	2,056
Foremen of shops.....							4	2,800	1	720			3	4,960
	10	\$5,488	10	\$5,836	8	% 4,000	5	% 3,640	3	% 2,986	3	% 1,320	51	% 27,650
Total.....	116	\$37,500	117	\$40,000	103	% 51,900	68	% 39,000	31	% 29,000	31	% 42,500	578	% 210,400

TABLE showing the nature of expenses included under the heading "Farm, garden stock and grounds."

	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Hay.....				\$ 668 29	\$ 196 57	\$ 187 44		\$ 49 87		% 1,102 17
Corn.....				796 40	588 44	219 89				1,927 69
Oats.....	78 48	604 73		89 89	157 28	152 84		90 61		1,376 63
Brass.....	333 01	403 02		659 14	139 35	81 73		4 28		1,756 43
Feed.....	188 55	150 10	% 450 50	105 67	243 90	221 20		4 21		1,371 13
Total feed.....	600 04	1,157 85	450 50	2,319 39	1,325 51	876 10	497 69	148 97	161 27	7,537 35
Straw.....	113 46	358 75	33 25	75 80	19 12	13 00	72 90	3 90		690 18
Live stock.....	1,709 50	889 00	400 00	1,055 73	228 00	1,401 55	12 00		992 63	6,279 41
Breeding and treatment					21 00	83 40	25 00			310 55
Carrriages, wagons, etc.	85 60		4 00	81 75	21 00	83 40	14 00		9 00	1,466 45
Harness, etc.	413 45	230 00	85 00	100 00	300 00	139 30	88 28	26 00	79 11	1,975 33
Farm implements.....	235 73	242 20	57 68	116 05	90 45	139 30	35 20		140 40	923 35
Farm and garden tools.....	201 50	207 50	105 20	42 00	50 00	140 80	38 24	5 30	68 20	682 37
Plants, trees and seeds.....	84 83	163 65	146 81	70 92	24 97	79 73	117 37	3 00	199 01	1,808 98
Blacksmithing and repairs.....	473 48	111 05	624 93	131 56	56 80	68 78	244 60	196 35	214 80	2,766 61
Fencing, etc.....	564 57	559 25	251 36	401 13	33 60	300 95			10 00	801 69
Labor and service.....	449 42	32 00		289 39		20 00	28			2,124 62
Wheelbarrows and trucks.....	255 69	137 86	75 35	616 18	522 45	325 49	151 00	4 00	5 50	2,124 62
Hay scales.....		56 85		40 25	19 00	75 75	7 50		18 50	217 85
Miscellaneous.....	71 57	21 56	110 00	63 91		34 29	33 24	12 82	9 75	27,451 69
	5,555 54	4,178 52	2,351 99	5,457 06	2,781 63	3,364 29	1,337 29	400 31	1,491 52	27,451 69

We have thus explained in a brief way the character of the expenses known as "ordinary." It will be seen that the method of estimating ordinary expenses adopted by us is simple, and that the estimate, if carefully made, must be accurate. The expenses of all the institutions are brought to a uniform analysis, the record of several years past examined, and the probabilities as to the future calculated. If our calculations are at fault, the representatives of the institutions and the members of the general assembly have in their own hands the means of correcting them.

Our estimate on page 29, is, it will be observed, an estimate of the ordinary expenses. But the entire expense of running the institutions is not met from the state treasury; they have, as explained on page 20, a petit income from other sources, which to that extent reduces the amount necessary to be appropriated by the general assembly. In the following table, the first four columns show the amount of this income for each of the last four years, and the fifth is an estimate of its amount for each of the two years to come.

Institution.	Amount of petit income.				Estimate.
	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879-80.
Northern Insane Hospital	\$ 9,154 90	\$ 22,250 78	\$ 12,032 44	\$ 7,906 88	\$ 8,000
Central Insane Hospital.....	18,399 26	20,843 92	18,780 64	11,538 96	10,000
Southern Insane Hospital.....	4,063 50	6,078 74	7,845 66	4,807 83	5,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	8,971 15	4,193 15	4,974 47	8,242 04	8,000
Institution for the Blind.....	1,292 15	1,749 25	1,280 30	2,220 04	2,000
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	2,423 01	2,630 56	2,140 14	3,686 80	4,000
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	463 12	681 79	84 26	738 92	500
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,870 87	2,265 89	1,308 50	100 00	500
State Reform School.....	5,388 43	3,325 34	3,494 31	5,208 56	5,000
Total.....	\$ 52,026 29	\$ 64,288 50	\$ 51,940 72	\$ 45,536 84	\$ 43,000

By deducting these amounts respectively from the estimated expenses, we arrive at the estimated cost to the state.

For the year commencing July 1, 1879, (the first of the two years for which appropriations are made), a further deduction is possible, on account of the large surplus which will certainly be in the possession of some of the institutions at that date. The total surplus on the first of last October, (see p. 23), was \$92,478 10; on the first of next July it will not be less, and may be even greater. In the case of five institutions it nearly or quite equalled the amount required for the expense of a quarter year. Admitting that unforeseen contingencies may reduce this surplus, in the next nine months, we yet think it safe to estimate that these five institutions, namely, the southern insane hospital, the institution for the blind, the asylum for feeble-minded, the soldiers' orphans' home and the state reform school, will have on hand, July 1, 1879, at least seventy-five per cent. of the surplus reported at the close of the fiscal year. If we are correct in this opinion, it will be possible to reduce the appropriations for 1879 at least fifty thousand dollars below those required for 1880. It is proper also to call attention to the fact that several of the institutions have this year an unusually large amount of outstanding assets in the form

of uncollected accounts, which will be available before the date named.

If the financial pressure of the times were less stringent, we might not find it necessary to estimate so closely. But with the decline in values which now occupies the thoughts of all business men throughout the United States, it is of imperative necessity that the expenses of the institutions should also be brought down to a coin basis; and this we are endeavoring to accomplish as rapidly as possible, without injury to the interests represented.

The final result of these calculations, which have now been spread before the legislature with great minuteness of detail, is that it will be necessary to appropriate, for the ordinary expenses, only, of the state institutions, for two years, from July 1, 1879, the aggregate sum of \$1,050,000, of which \$497,000 is for the expenses of the year 1879-80, and \$553,000 for the expenses of the year 1880-81.

The sum recommended by us may be compared first with the amount appropriated by the 30th general assembly for similar purposes for 1877-79, viz.: \$1,045,636 50. But we anticipate an increase of one-fourth in the number of inmates cared for.

It may also be compared with the amount asked by the institutions themselves, which is \$1,189,500. We propose to cut their requests down \$145,500.

The average number of inmates during 1877-78 has been two thousand, two hundred and eighty. We estimate the average number during 1879-80, at two thousand, eight hundred and fifty-five. The amount appropriated by the last general assembly, therefore, for ordinary expenses, was equivalent to \$206 85 annually for each inmate. The amount recommended by us is equivalent to \$183 88 for each inmate. The actual expense, during the past two years, has been \$217 98 per capita; we estimate the actual expense for the next two years at \$209 10. But the excess of cost over the amount appropriated will be met out of the surplus now on hand and from the petit income.

We present, on the following page, a table exhibiting, in condensed form, all the figures which enter into the foregoing calculation.

Item.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary.	State Re- form School.	Total.
ACTUAL EXPENSE.										
Total ordinary expense 1877-8.....	\$ 211,793 71	\$ 263,740 89	\$ 137,217 14	\$ 165,579 25	\$ 52,758 53	\$ 84,702 40	\$ 87,389 18	\$ 31,318 63	\$ 65,129 66	\$ 1,039,429 39
Average number of inmates.....	481	492	329	285	65	122	283	59	173	2,280
Cost per capita.....	220 16	507 04	244 40	230 49	405 83	397 14	151 40	265 41	188 23	327 98
EXPENSE TO STATE.										
Total cost 1877-8.....	\$ 211,793 71	\$ 263,740 89	\$ 137,217 14	\$ 165,579 25	\$ 52,758 53	\$ 84,702 40	\$ 87,389 18	\$ 31,318 63	\$ 65,129 66	\$ 1,039,429 39
Income not from state.....	19,439 32	30,319 00	12,653 49	13,216 51	3,500 34	5,826 94	823 18	1,408 50	8,702 87	90,330 75
Cost to state.....	\$ 191,854 39	\$ 173,421 29	\$ 124,563 65	\$ 152,362 74	\$ 49,258 19	\$ 78,875 46	\$ 86,566 00	\$ 29,910 13	\$ 56,426 79	\$ 943,238 64
Cost to state per capita.....	199 43	176 24	194 63	207 30	378 91	323 26	151 35	253 47	163 08	296 85
ESTIMATE FOR 1879-80.										
Total ordinary expense.....	\$ 216,000 00	\$ 240,000 00	\$ 190,000 00	\$ 176,000 00	\$ 54,000 00	\$ 116,000 00	\$ 88,000 00	\$ 41,000 00	\$ 72,000 00	\$ 1,194,000 00
Average number of inmates.....	325	625	475	325	80	225	300	100	290	2,855
Estimated cost per capita.....	255 71	132 00	200 00	270 76	337 50	240 00	148 33	205 00	175 00	299 10
Income not from state.....	16,000 00	20,000 00	10,000 00	16,000 00	4,000 00	8,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	12,000 00	88,000 00
Estimated cost to state.....	200,000 00	220,000 00	180,000 00	160,000 00	50,000 00	108,000 00	88,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00	1,106,000 00
Cost to state per capita.....	190 48	176 00	189 47	246 15	312 50	322 22	146 66	200 00	150 00	183 88
APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY.										
For year 1879-80.....	\$ 100,000 00	\$ 110,000 00	\$ 65,000 00	\$ 76,000 00	\$ 21,000 00	\$ 46,000 00	\$ 34,000 00	\$ 20,000 00	\$ 21,000 00	\$ 497,000 00
For year 1880-81.....	100,000 00	110,000 00	90,000 00	80,000 00	25,000 00	54,000 00	44,000 00	20,000 00	30,000 00	553,000 00
For both years.....	\$ 200,000 00	\$ 220,000 00	\$ 155,000 00	\$ 156,000 00	\$ 46,000 00	\$ 100,000 00	\$ 78,000 00	\$ 40,000 00	\$ 51,000 00	\$ 1,050,000 00
Probable surplus July 1, 1879.....			24,000 00	4,000 00	4,000 00	8,000 00	16,000 00		6,000 00	56,000 00
Total cost to state, two years.....	\$ 200,000 00	\$ 220,000 00	\$ 180,000 00	\$ 160,000 00	\$ 50,000 00	\$ 108,000 00	\$ 88,000 00	\$ 40,000 00	\$ 60,000 00	\$ 1,106,000 00
COMPARISON.										
Appropriations for 1877-8.....	\$ 199,550 00	\$ 166,086 50	\$ 170,000 00	\$ 154,000 00	\$ 56,000 00	\$ 116,000 00	\$ 90,000 00	\$ 34,000 00	\$ 60,000 00	\$ 1,045,636 50
Asked by institutions 1879-80.....	206,500 00	230,000 00	184,000 00	185,000 00	50,000 00	144,000 00	90,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00	1,180,500 00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The last general assembly appropriated \$487,639 10 for specific uses, as follows.

For the Northern Hospital for the Insane:—

For repairs, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
“ grading and shrubbery, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
“ alteration in heating and ventilation.....	10,000 00
“ new boiler house.....	6,897 85
“ straw barn.....	1,500 00
“ refrigerating house.....	2,500 00
“ hydraulic elevator, in kitchen.....	500 00
“ cisterns for rain water.....	1,500 00
“ furniture for new rooms.....	2,000 00
“ cottages and lodges.....	6,000 00
“ furnishing cottages.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$44,897 85</u>

For the Central Hospital for the Insane:—

For repairs and improvements, two years.....	\$12,000 00
“ ironing, mending and store-rooms.....	7,000 00
“ portico, walks and improvement of grounds.....	3,000 00
“ amusement hall.....	2,500 00
“ fire-plugs.....	1,500 00
“ seed house, broom shop, etc.....	1,500 00
“ summer houses in airing courts.....	1,000 00
“ drainage.....	1,000 00
“ sewer.....	1,200 00
“ additional wings for 150 patients.....	75,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$105,700 00</u>

For the Southern Hospital for the Insane:—

For repairs, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
“ improvements of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
“ finishing road from Anna.....	2,500 00
“ coal house.....	1,000 00
“ carpenter shop.....	400 00
“ frame barn.....	3,500 00
“ fire pump and hose.....	1,800 00
“ rotary oven.....	1,000 00
“ dry closet.....	2,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$24,700 00</u>

For the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb :—

For repairs and improvements, \$3,000 per annum.....	\$ 6,000 00
“ pupils’ library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
“ workshops, machinery, etc.....	15,000 00
“ coal house.....	1,000 00
“ extension of sewer.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$24,000 00</u>

For the Institution for the Blind :—

For repairs and improvements, \$1,250 per annum.....	\$2,500 00
“ books and maps for pupils, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
“ final settlement with Bruce & Loar.....	2,701 25
Total.....	<u>\$6,201 25</u>

For the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children :—

For furnishing new building.....	\$25,000 00
“ fencing.....	1,360 00
“ walks.....	400 00
“ scales and scale house.....	400 00
“ enclosing passage ways.....	1,000 00
“ barn and cow stable.....	2,500 00
“ coal house.....	1,000 00
“ fifteen cows.....	500 00
“ cisterns.....	1,000 00
“ repairing boiler.....	750 00
“ Berryman heater.....	1,030 00
“ twenty acres of land.....	4,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$ 8,940 00</u>

For the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Home :—

For improvements and repairs, \$1,500 per annum.....	\$3,000 00
“ library, school books, etc., \$250 per annum.....	500 00
“ new roof on main building.....	1,200 00
“ new floors.....	1,000 00
“ painting roof and cupola.....	275 00
“ painting main building and school house.....	1,200 00
“ calcimining and whitewashing.....	400 00
“ plastering.....	400 00
“ additional furniture.....	1,500 00
Total.....	<u>\$9,475 00</u>

For the Eye and Ear Infirmary :—

For repairs and improvements, \$1,500 per annum.....	\$ 3,000 00
“ furniture, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00
“ boiler house, kitchen, dispensary, etc.....	5,925 00
“ purchase of additional lots.....	10,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$21,925 00</u>

For the State Reform School:—

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$ 4,000 00
“ library, etc., \$200 per annum.....	400 00
“ additional building.....	5,500 00
“ furnishing and heating the same.....	500 00
“ attorney’s fees, Institution <i>vs.</i> E. A. Clement.....	400 00
“ repairs to work shop.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$11,800 00</u>

For the Eastern Hospital for the Insane:—

For purchase of the site and farm, and for constructing buildings, and for plumbing, heating, and for the ventilation of the same, and to fit the same for occupancy and use	\$200,000 00
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As will be observed, on examination of the foregoing list of appropriations, the thirtieth general assembly provided for a number of additional buildings, but for most part of comparatively small size. These smaller buildings have all been erected. They have done much to make the institutions more complete in equipment and satisfactory in working.

The principal events of the past two years have been the purchase of a site and the partial erection of buildings for the new eastern hospital for the insane, at Kankakee; the extension of the hospital at Jacksonville by the building of two additional wings; the completion of the hospital at Anna; and the establishment of the asylum for feeble minded children in its new building, at Lincoln.

The new wings at Jacksonville are a story lower than the old ones. The wing for male patients was completed and ready for occupancy, April 15, 1878; that for female patients is not yet completed. The two have been erected without the intervention of any contractor, under the supervision of the superintendent of the hospital, in a satisfactory manner, without exceeding the amount appropriated. They will accommodate seventy-five patients each, or one hundred and fifty in all, making the total easy capacity of the hospital six hundred.

At Elgin, also, some additional accommodation is afforded by the completion of the new cottages, one for each sex, upon the hospital grounds. The trustees and superintendent have not sufficient experience of the working of these cottages, to be able to express any very decided opinion as to their value: the one designed for men has thus far given complete satisfaction both to the patients who occupy it and to the officers of the institution; but an unfortunate suicide occurred in the cottage for women, the circumstances of which are stated in the report of the hospital. We do not see that the occurrence of a suicide in a cottage is any better reason for discarding the use of cottages than the occurrence of suicides and homicides in wards, such as are in common use, is a reason for discarding and condemning such wards. We believe that, if proper care is exercised in the selection of patients for the cottages, they will prove of great

value, and that both the officers of the hospital and the public will unqualifiedly approve their use.

The changes in the ventilation, at Elgin, authorized by the general assembly at its last session have resulted in a decided increase of comfort and saving of fuel, which will more than repay their cost in a very short time.

At the southern hospital for the insane, the new south wing was formally turned over to the trustees on the eighth of November, 1877. The act by which this hospital was created was approved April 16, 1869; it was therefore eight years and a half in building. The original board of commissioners was appointed May 1, 1869; they were succeeded, April 24, 1871, by the commissioners to construct the southern Illinois insane asylum and the southern Illinois normal university, by whom the work was completed; although commissions were issued to an independent board of trustees, on the thirteenth of August, 1873, so that there were, for about four years, two boards for this institution. The total amount of appropriations, other than for current expenses and repairs, by five successive general assemblies, has been six hundred and thirty-one thousand dollars, (not including a portion of the per diem paid to the building commissioners out of the general revenue fund), which may be taken as the cost to the state of this hospital, for land, building, furniture, machinery, water-works, road to Anna, and all other expenses incident to its construction and equipment. The capacity is from four hundred and fifty to five hundred patients. (The amount appropriated for the same general purposes to the hospital at Elgin has been six hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars, and the capacity of that institution is five hundred and twenty-five). At Anna, the contractor for the south wing failed to complete his contract, through financial embarrassments, and the work was completed by the commissioners, who also put in new boilers and a new gas machine, out of the appropriation, and left a small balance in the state treasury, undrawn. The amount remaining to be done when the contractor let go was comparatively trifling, and had the commissioners advertised for a new contractor, the result would have been much delay, besides additional expense. Their course appears to have been justified by the event.

At the institution for the deaf and dumb, the new work shops, authorized by the last legislature, have been put up, and the old shop building converted into dormitories for the younger boys—a "cottage," so called, which is found to be an admirable improvement in the organization. The asylum for feeble-minded children has been completed, furnished and occupied. The dispensary building at the eye and ear infirmary and the new family building at the state reform school have both been erected. We have no criticism to make on the plans or workmanship of any of these buildings, except that at Lincoln, which is very defective in respect of the wood work, plastering and painting, as well as the slate roof, and the plan of the domestic department is bad, because it does not furnish sufficient room for employees.

With regard to the shops for the deaf and dumb, the first application for an appropriation for this purpose was to the twenty-ninth

general assembly, in 1875, for nineteen thousand, nine hundred and thirty-one dollars. The request was renewed, two years ago, for precisely the same amount. We thought that in view of the shrinkage of the value of materials and labor, which we estimated at twenty-five percent., an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars should be sufficient to accomplish the end sought. In this view the legislature concurred and appropriated fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of work-shops, "and for purchase of machinery for the same." The financial statement of the expenditure of this fund contained in the report of the institution, shows the fund exhausted in building, without the purchase of any machinery. Possibly no machinery was needed, but in that case it was unnecessary to ask and obtain an appropriation for that purpose. The trustees, in their report, say that "there was no appropriation for the purchase of an engine;" and also "that no provision was made by the act, for heating the industrial building." Accordingly the heating apparatus and the engine were bought and paid for out of the ordinary expense fund, at a cost of little less than three thousand, three hundred dollars. We suppose that the legislature meant to include the cost of an engine in "machinery," and of heating in "erecting." If these items were not included in the estimate submitted to the proper legislative committees, then the failure to secure an appropriation for these uses was due not to the action of the legislature, but of the institution itself. It is also a question in our mind whether the building for shops is not unnecessarily large, and whether a modification of the plans would not have admitted of the purchase of an engine sufficiently large, and also of putting in the steam-heating, out of the fund appropriated for workshops and machinery. But we are very clear in our opinion that the legislature did not contemplate such a use of the ordinary expense fund, nor did it intend to make an appropriation for ordinary expenses of sufficient amount to admit of any surplus remaining for such purposes. We call attention to the transaction, not to find fault with the trustees, but to illustrate the necessity of a closer scrutiny, by the general assembly, of the significance and effect of every word contained in, or omitted from, an act making an appropriation for specific uses.

The condition of each of the appropriations on the first of October, 1878, may be ascertained by consulting table "E" in the appendix.

REQUESTS FOR SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The sixth section of the act of April 9, 1869, under which this board is organized, is in the following words:—

"Whenever any charitable or correctional institutions, subject to the inspection herein provided for, require state aid for any purpose other than their usual expenses, the said commissioners, or some, or one of them, shall inquire carefully and fully into the ground of such want, the purpose or purposes for which it is proposed to use the same, the amount which will be required to accomplish the desired object, and into any other matters connected therewith; and in the annual report of each year they shall give the result of such inquiries, together with their own opinions and conclusions relating to the whole subject."

In considering the requests preferred by the various state institutions for appropriations for specific purposes, we find it easier to determine the propriety of the appropriation than "the amount which will be

required to accomplish the desired object." We require the institutions to submit plans and estimates, in all cases, with their requests, as far as practicable. But in many instances the preparation of plans involves expense which it is not deemed wise to incur in advance of the appropriation made. Estimates are, at best, only guesses; they are of value in proportion to the expert knowledge of the persons by whom they are prepared; and if made by architects or mechanics, it is difficult to question their accuracy. Our suggestions as to special appropriations, therefore, indicate rather our judgment as to the relative importance of the various improvements requested, than a deliberate opinion as to the propriety of appropriating a specified sum. We much prefer that the plans and estimates should be carefully scrutinized, and the amount to be granted determined, by the legislature itself, through its committees.

Among the requests preferred, those for an annual allowance for general repairs are prominent. Concerning this class of appropriations, in addition to what we have already said on page thirty, we desire to add still another word. They will be used, if granted, (as we believe that they should be, even if the amounts are reduced), for three purposes: first, to supplement the ordinary expense appropriations in the matter of every-day repairs, in order to prevent the deterioration of the property belonging to the state, and to save ultimate increased expense; second, to meet unforeseen expenses, should any accident occur, such as the bursting of steam or water pipes, the unroofing of a building by a storm, a partial conflagration, or the breaking of a reservoir; third, should any unexpended balance remain, it will be available for making such minor alterations and improvements as may seem to the superintendent and trustees desirable, if not necessary, but which could not be brought in detail to the notice of the general assembly, either because they were of too petty a nature or because the necessity for them had not arisen at the time when the legislature was in session. The total amount asked by all the institutions for these purposes is only twenty-five thousand dollars a year, which is probably not one per cent. on the actual cost of the buildings and improvements held by them in trust for the people of the state. When the extent of the premises, the destructive character of the occupants, and the great importance to discipline of perfect neatness in every part, are duly considered, we do not regard the amounts asked as unreasonable, and therefore recommend their allowance. If it is thought undesirable to place contingent funds of this size in the hands of the institutions, a special contingent fund with which to repair damages in case of accident, might be placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended by them in accordance with his direction, and not used except in an emergency. If this were done, the amounts appropriated directly to the institutions might be a trifle less.

Very much the same may be said as to a second class of requests, for the improvement of the grounds. Where there are from four to six hundred patients under a single roof, they must have large grounds for exercise and recreation, and to furnish these grounds properly with roads, walks, shrubbery and trees is an undertaking of very considerable magnitude, requiring constant outlay, especially in the early history of an institution. Most of our state institutions have

had plans for the improvement of the grounds prepared by competent landscape architects, and are carrying them out with the aid of the labor of the inmates, without very much expense to the state. If the cost of this work is not provided for in the ordinary expense funds, it is certainly good policy to grant special funds for this purpose.

A third class of requests are those for the maintenance and increase of the libraries connected with the insane hospitals and the educational institutions. These also seem to us very reasonable and right.

There is another class of requests not so easy to deal with, those for additional safeguards against fire. The 27th general assembly adopted a joint resolution in the following words:—

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That all boards of trustees of charitable institutions of this state, and all other persons having custody of buildings or personal property belonging to the state, be and they are hereby instructed not to insure the property of the state against loss by fire.

Since insurance is only a mode of distributing losses by dividing the loss among a number of persons, and this is more effectually done by the mere fact of state ownership than can be done by insuring in any corporation whatever, the resolution appears to be founded in solid reason. The state is richer than any insurance company; it can therefore well afford to take its own risks and save the annual premiums. The only argument against the position here taken is, that in case of fire the institution is in better shape to repair the damage done at once, if it is insured, than if it has to wait for legislation. But this is a benefit rather to the institution than to the state, and may even prove a detriment to the state, if it should be for any reason desirable to remove an institution from one locality to another.

If, then, the state assumes its own risk of fire, it is wise to take all reasonable precautions against the occurrence of a conflagration. It is important to have an abundant supply of water, always and instantly available in case of need; inside and outside fire-lines, with all necessary plugs, hose and couplings; stationary or portable steam fire-engines; fire-extinguishers; fire-escapes; stand-pipes running through and above the roofs; vents for steam in all attics and other places not easily reached; fire-proof stairways, and whatever other apparatus is of known use in extinguishing fire or preventing loss of life should a fire occur.

But experience has shown that in spite of the greatest precautions of this sort, buildings burn to the ground; that apparatus is useless unless instantly and effectively applied; that much money has been wasted in its purchase; and that it is easier to prevent the outbreak of fire by constant vigilance, than it is to put it out when started. How far it is wise to go in this direction the legislature must itself judge, and we trust that the committees who visit the institutions this winter will take especial pains to inform themselves as to the safeguards already provided and the degree of importance to be attached in each instance to requests for more.

We now take up the requests of the institutions in order.

Northern Insane Hospital.

The northern hospital for the insane, at Elgin, asks for special appropriations to the amount of \$30,629 06, as follows :—

Repairs, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
Increase of patients' library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
New engine, foundation and setting.....	1,600 00
Machinery for carpenter shop.....	1,627 00
Machinery for engineer's shop.....	716 00
Additional fan, shafting, couplings, etc.....	445 50
Extension of air duct, and housing fan.....	271 75
Steam elevator in laundry.....	500 00
New washing machine \$425, and steam mangle \$450.....	875 00
Fire buckets and rubber hose.....	691 00
One dozen Babcock's fire extinguishers.....	420 00
Gallery in amusement hall.....	796 00
Sixty-four pairs blinds for cottages, with locks.....	480 00
Lightning rods for new buildings.....	497 25
Addition to piggery, 34x100 feet.....	909 56
Sheds between horse and straw barns.....	600 00
Changing public highway through hospital grounds.....	1,200 00
Artesian well.....	4,000 00
Scientific apparatus for pathological research.....	1,000 00
Musical instruments, pictures, etc., for patients.....	1,000 00
Total.....	<u>\$30,629 06</u>

A long list of items—and the majority of them less than one thousand dollars in amount. The most important of them, after the first two, which we cordially endorse, are those for a new engine and machinery for shops. We are satisfied that the present engine is of insufficient capacity to do properly the work now required of it; and that if an appropriation is made for machinery, a new and more powerful engine is a necessity. As to the need for machinery to do wood and iron work, in so large an establishment, where the amount of repairs is so great, there is no question. The machinery which it is proposed to place in position embraces one number two mortiser, one two-foot scroll saw, one universal saw table, one small wood lathe, one foot power jig saw, one furniture planer, one drill with compound table, one large size hand forge, one lathe with eight-foot bed, one band saw, one portable corn and feed mill with two-foot stone, and one corn sheller with hopper on top; also lathe, drill, vise and small tools for doing plumbing work, gas-fitting and steam-fitting. The sum requested to provide such an outfit is not extravagant, and we recommend an appropriation of four thousand dollars with which to do the whole work. We suggest, however, the propriety of purchasing an engine with automatic instead of variable cut-off, as we believe it would prove more economical and efficient; and we take this occasion to say that we doubt the wisdom of the action taken by the trustees in placing the shops over the coal house, as has been done, for

the reason that the coal dust will rise, especially in summer, and injure the machinery as well as the work.

A matter of equal or greater importance is the water supply, concerning which we have great anxiety. The hospital is indeed on the bank of the river; but the pipe through which water is furnished to the institution is a two inch gas pipe, which has now been seven years in the ground. The life of gas pipe in the ground is from seven to ten years, and it may be anticipated that before the first of July, 1881, it will be so decayed as to be of little or no value. A two inch pipe is much too small, on account of the immense friction to be overcome in lifting the water from the level of the river to that of the hospital tanks; it should be at least six inches in diameter, and of cast iron. If it is to be relaid, we unhesitatingly recommend the substitution of water pipe of sufficient size. The trustees ask for four thousand dollars with which to sink an artesian well, the cost of which will be, for the first four hundred feet, eleven hundred dollars; or for one thousand feet, twenty-five hundred dollars; and will increase fifty cents per foot for each two hundred feet below one thousand feet. The cost of boring sixteen hundred feet would therefore be thirty-six hundred dollars. We are of the opinion that if artesian water of suitable quality can be found and will flow out above the surface, without pumping, such a well would furnish better water than that in the river, without the cost of pumping. Their hope of finding such water is based on the experience of sundry persons in the vicinity, particularly of the owners of the factory for condensed milk, in Elgin. Before we can recommend the expenditure of money in the experiment, we must be satisfied first that the water likely to be found is soft and palatable, and second that it will rise to the surface. As we understand, the wells around Elgin are near the river and not on high ground, like that on which the hospital stands. It is therefore uncertain whether the difference in elevation will not make a difference in the practical result, and the hospital be compelled to fall back upon the supply in the river, at last. In case a grant for an artesian well is not made, it will be necessary to make an appropriation of one thousand dollars for relaying the pipe from the river. If there were a certainty of success with the artesian well, or if the experiment should be tried and prove successful, it would of course be a wise and economical thing to do.

These items—repairs, improvement of grounds, machinery and water supply, if allowed, will cost seventeen thousand dollars. They are all that we consider it absolutely necessary or very important to provide for by specific appropriations. Of the rest, some are unnecessary; others are desirable, but can be postponed until another year; others of more pressing necessity can be attended to from the fund for repairs, or for ordinary expenses; and some can be furnished from the interest on the Burr bequest.

Among the unnecessary appropriations, we include that of five hundred dollars for a steam elevator in the laundry, to hoist wet clothes to the drying room above. At Jacksonville, a hand hoist, which cost perhaps fifty dollars, has done this very work for seven years past in a perfectly satisfactory manner, and is to-day as good as new. We do not think that the extension of the piggery is a necessity;

if the hospital has more hogs than it needs, let it sell the surplus instead of building additional pens. A new washing machine is not an immediate necessity, and if it were, the amount asked is too much. The twenty-ninth general assembly appropriated three hundred and sixty dollars for a new washing machine; the act was approved April 10, 1875; the machine was not purchased until June, 1877, after the adjournment of the last general assembly, and then it was, we believe, kept some time before it was set up. There is no very pressing need for sheds between the barns. Neither do we regard it as very important to furnish lightning rods for the new buildings.

Of the minor requests we are most inclined to recommend those for a gallery in the amusement hall, and for blinds for the cottages. The amusement hall is very much overcrowded and a gallery in the rear would be a relief. Blinds at the cottages would be a great improvement, even though not used as means of restraint. We are not sure that any metallic blinds are necessary but they do not cost a great deal; and as the superintendent desires them, we think it wise to furnish them.

The change in the public highway we regard as desirable in itself, but an expense which can be postponed for two years longer, without serious detriment to the institution.

The apparatus for a pathological laboratory would be useless without a pathologist. The trustees of the southern hospital for the insane forwarded to this board, last May, a copy of resolutions adopted by them, as follows:—

Resolved, That the interests of the insane in this state would, in our judgment, be promoted by the appointment of a pathologist, whose duty it should be to give his entire time to the scientific study of the diseased conditions attending insanity, in order to preserve in the best form, for the use of the medical profession at large, a record of everything in our state hospitals calculated to throw light upon the nature and causes of diseases of the nervous system.

Resolved, That this board is ready to co-operate with the trustees of the other state hospitals to secure such appointment; and that the state commissioners of public charities be and are hereby requested to suggest some feasible method by which a pathologist may be selected, paid, and his duties defined.

We never have seen our way quite clear to take action on the foregoing resolutions, and the trustees of the central hospital in their report say that they cannot recommend, at this time, the adoption of a proposition which will add to the burdens of the tax-payer. Indeed the trustees at Elgin say nothing about the appointment of a pathologist. Such an officer, however useful he might be, if properly qualified for his work, ought to give his whole time to it. The appointment of a pathologist for one of the hospitals and not for the rest would seem to create an invidious distinction between them, and a pathologist for the three cannot be appointed without the co-operation of them all. We therefore advise the postponement of the consideration of this subject for the present.

The purchase of books for the library, and of musical instruments, pictures, etc., for patients, may be appropriately made from the Burr fund, a full history of which is given in the report of the institution. Mr. Jonathan Burr, a citizen of Chicago, died in 1869 and bequeathed certain real estate in that city to a trustee, to hold, manage and improve the same, and to invest and hold the net annual income

“until such time as an insane asylum shall be organized, located and established in the northern part of the state of Illinois, under and by virtue of some state or municipal authority, or some charter which shall give to the institution a character of permanence and stability;” and to convey the premises, with the accumulated income, “to the authority or corporation managing and controlling said asylum, but in trust, however, to hold, manage, improve and invest the same, and the net annual income thereof to use and expend in and towards keeping and maintainng such asylum in a condition to relieve those who are so unfortunate as to need its treatment and care.” In 1869 and 1870, Cook county erected an insane asylum (in connection with her county almshouse, and upon the same ground), and in June, 1873, commenced suit in the circuit court of Cook county, to obtain possession of this bequest. In May, 1877, Judge Farwell rendered a decree in favor of the county; but in June, 1878, the supreme court of this state reversed the decree, and the property came into possession of the hospital at Elgin. The opinion in the case was rendered by Mr. Justice Sheldon. The estimated value of the property on the twentieth of July, 1878, the date of delivery to the trustees, was thirty-five thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars (or if the valuation of Messrs. Averill & Cole be accepted, it was thirty-one thousand, nine hundred and ten dollars; the latter is the valuation by which the amount charged for rent is fixed under the terms of the lease). The net annual income, which alone is available, is estimated at one thousand, eight hundred and sixty dollars; it would have been one thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars, had not two water bonds of the city of Chicago, valued at two thousand dollars, been delivered to the attorney in the case in part payment of his services. It is somewhat questionable whether this delivery of a portion of the principal of the bequest was quite in accordance with the terms of the will; and we accordingly suggest that the amount taken from the principal be replaced from the income, before using the income for any other purpose. The accumulated income, July 1, 1879, will be three thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine dollars (of which seven hundred and twenty dollars will not be payable until the first of August).

It will be for the general assembly to make such direction as to the conservation and use of this fund as it may see fit.

The form in which the requests for appropriations are preferred by the hospital at Elgin is a subject worthy of a moment's attention. The multiplication of funds is unwise, because it confuses accounts and makes book-keeping more difficult. Each special appropriation necessarily constitutes a separate fund. Beyond and above this, the discussion of such minute details takes up the time of the general assembly in a very unprofitable way. Again, if it should become the practice of the general assembly to grant long lists of petty applications, a door is opened for unlimited expense in a form not calculated to attract attention. Last year this very hospital bought and paid for a fan from the ordinary expense fund; if it could do so once, can it not do so again? It now asks for a special appropriation for a steam mangle; why for a mangle any more than for a Sturtevant blower? and why should an appropriation for a mangle be made to this institution and not to every other institution which is destitute of that con-

venience? We think it decidedly better that the granting of specific appropriations be limited to a few clearly necessary items, the cost of which is too great to be met from the ordinary expense or general repair fund.

Central Insane Hospital.

The applications for special appropriations by the central hospital for the insane, at Jacksonville, are as follows:—

Repairs, \$6,000 per annum.....	\$12,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00
Engine house, engine and machinery.....	8,000 00
Piggery, corn cribs, slaughter house, etc.....	4,200 00
Smoke house and rooms for employes.....	3,500 00
Soap works.....	1,000 00
Grading and fencing.....	1,000 00
Electric apparatus.....	2,000 00
Amusement hall.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$36,700 00

We recommend the reducing of the appropriation for repairs and improvements to five thousand dollars per annum, the amount allowed the other hospitals. The appropriation for improvement of the grounds we approve, also for grading and fencing around the new wings. Of the other appropriations asked, the most indispensable is that for a piggery and corn cribs. The extension of the female wing almost to the present piggery, which has been there many years, renders its removal an unavoidable necessity. But the amount asked appears to us excessively large, and we suggest that it be reduced to two thousand, five hundred dollars. Should the last named sum still appear large, it must be understood that it is intended to build twenty-six styes—thirteen on each side of a central aisle or passage-way, corn cribs for twenty-six hundred bushels of corn, a slaughter house, and a room for cooking feed; and to connect the latter with the present boiler house by laying steam pipes under ground.

The last general assembly included in its list of special appropriations twenty-five hundred dollars for an amusement hall. The act regulating the state institutions provides that "if at any time hereafter the sum appropriated by the general assembly for any specified purpose shall be found insufficient to complete and accomplish the purpose for which said appropriation is made, then no part of said sum so appropriated shall be expended or drawn from the state treasury, nor shall any liability on the part of the state be created on account of said appropriation." Under this act, nothing has been done toward providing the new amusement hall. The additional amount now asked will be necessary to accomplish all that is desired, and we recommend that it be granted. It is proposed to take out all the floors and partitions in the building now occupied by the bakery and ironing room, to take down the rear wall, extend the building twenty-five feet to the rear, put in proper stage fixtures, etc. The improvement is a very desirable one

The building of a new engine house and the purchase of a new engine are also desirable. Should this entire amount be granted, a two-story building will be erected, thirty-two by eighty feet; an engine with automatic cut-off will be placed in it, with sixteen inch cylinder and three and a half foot stroke; the fan tower raised; changes made in the carpenter shop; and some additional machinery purchased, including a mill for grinding feed. Whether it is necessary to do all this at once is a question for the legislature to determine. We recommend the appropriation of the full amount.

The other items in the above list, we think, may be postponed for the present. If the soap works will save as much as is claimed for them, we advise that they be built out of the money appropriated for ordinary expenses. Part of the electric apparatus, if important, might be bought from the repair fund.

There is an implied request in the report of the trustees for an additional appropriation for sewer. The legislature, at its last session, made two appropriations, one for a sewer upon the hospital grounds, and another in aid of a sewer to be constructed by the city of Jacksonville. The necessity for a sewer, to relieve the city of the bad odors of which complaint has been made for many years, for which the hospital is responsible, is we believe, admitted on all hands. The only difficulty in the way of its construction is the question whether the state or the city shall render itself liable to possible claims for damages on account of conveying the sewage away, and emptying it. In the case of the institution for the deaf and dumb, an appropriation was made, and a sewer built, without creating any liability on the part of the institution, but the risk was taken by an individual. The city declines to assume any risk, and therefore nothing has as yet been accomplished in the direction of the abatement of an acknowledged nuisance. We trust that this subject may receive full and impartial attention from the proper committees of the legislature.

There is also an implied request for an appropriation for the purchase of a piece of land, said to have been bought some years ago by the superintendent, for the benefit of the institution, at the suggestion of the trustees, and with a distinct understanding then and ever since that at some time it should be taken off his hands. This is a subject which should be investigated by a committee of the general assembly. If the facts are as we understand them to be, it would be wise to complete the purchase and save the further payment of interest and taxes.

Southern Insane Hospital.

The special appropriations asked by the southern insane hospital, at Anna, are as follows:—

Repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00
Improvement of the grounds, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00
New kitchen.....	3,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$16,000 00

The appropriation for improvement of the grounds might be reduced to one thousand dollars a year, as recommended for the other hospitals. That for repairs is not too large; nor the one for a new kitchen, which is much needed, and could not be built for the amount asked, were it not that the hospital has on hand a quantity of unused brick.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The special appropriations asked for by the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, are as follows:—

General repairs, \$3,000 per annum.....	\$6,000 00
Pupils' library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
Two fire-escapes	1,500 00
Erection of a new laundry.....	5,000 00
Erection of a new horse-barn.....	3,000 00
Erection of a new cow-barn.....	3,000 00
Four lots of land.....	4,000 00
Additional boiler.....	1,479 00
Stone floor in boiler-room.....	325 00
Changing present barn into a cottage.....	2,000 00
Total	\$27,304 00

We endorse the applications for general repairs and for pupils' library. The expense of laying a stone floor in the boiler-room, can be met from the repair fund, without any special appropriation. The new boiler is a necessity. The institution has three, which are all constantly in use, and they have to be cleaned in turn on Sundays. This we regard, in every instance, as bad economy. A spare boiler is always needed and always profitable to the owner.

The proposed new laundry would be a great improvement, but the old one can be made to answer for the present, and we therefore do not feel that we can recommend the expenditure of the sum asked for this purpose. The appropriation for the present laundry was made as late as 1873. We much prefer to see an appropriation for the purchase of the four lots across the street and in front of the institution. These lots are now in the market, and if bought by other parties and used for private residences, the barns and stables would be unpleasantly close to the institution.

As to the fire-escapes, we believe that fire-escapes of some sort should be provided, but without more knowledge than we possess, we would not recommend the purchase of any particular description or patent.

This brings us to the question of building two new barns and changing one of the old ones into another cottage for male pupils, which again brings us face to face with the old controversy whether this institution shall be perpetually enlarged, or steps taken looking toward the establishment of a second institution for the deaf-mutes of this state. We insist, as we have done before, but to no purpose, that this institution is too large already; that a second institution is desirable and almost a necessity; that every year brings us nearer to the time when the friends of a second institution will carry their

measure; and that no action whatever should be taken without a full recognition of its effect in all time to come, not only upon the welfare of the present institution, but of the deaf and dumb children of the state. We said, in 1872, when the trustees asked for one hundred thousand dollars for a new chapel and school house, seventeen thousand dollars for heating apparatus, and twenty-five hundred dollars for a laundry:—

“The principal objections to enlargement are founded upon the rapid increase in the number of deaf mute pupils, from year to year. Taking the rate of increase during the past ten years as the basis of calculation, at the expiration of the next ten years there will be five hundred deaf and dumb children at school in Illinois. The maximum number who ever ought to be in one institution, is not over two hundred and fifty or three hundred; and if the existing institution were enlarged to-day, it would either be larger than it should be, for the best interests of the inmates, or it would not be large enough to meet the demand upon it. In ten years, there will be of necessity, two institutions of this class in the state, and both of them will be filled. With this certainty before us, we regard it as exceedingly unwise to make temporary, rather than permanent provision for the wants of the immediate future. Besides, we are thoroughly convinced that enlargement in one department of the institution will necessitate enlargement in all; that all the parts of it will require to be readjusted, and proportioned to each other; that this will involve tearing down and rebuilding, at an expense greater than that of building from the foundation; and that the final result will be unsatisfactory to the authorities in charge and to the people of the state.”

We still occupy the same position and attitude. Our opinion as to the rate of increase and the probable number at school in 1882 has been abundantly confirmed. The superintendent of the institution estimates the attendance, in school term, during the next two years, at four hundred and eighty. As to the result in the matter of expense, experience shows the amounts already expended and requested of the present assembly since the policy of enlargement was determined upon, aggregate nearly or quite one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which would have gone a long way toward building another institution. The “tearing down and rebuilding” predicted has in part taken place, and more will follow in due season. The final result is not however unsatisfactory to the authorities in charge; nor to ourselves, so long as the present superintendent is spared to remain at his post of duty; but that it is unsatisfactory to the people of the state or a portion of them is evident, because at every session a bill for a second institution is introduced in some shape and finds a certain amount of advocacy. Such a bill will certainly be passed sooner or later, in order to bring the institution nearer to those for whose benefit it is designed. The superintendent of the institution, who has always directly or indirectly opposed the establishment of a second institution, and whose trustees still oppose it, says:—

I believe that the time has now arrived when another institution for the education of the deaf and dumb in Illinois, though not a necessity, is desirable and advisable, since there are unquestionably enough deaf and dumb children of a school-attending age in the state to constitute two good institutions, if the condition of the state treasury will warrant the greatly increased expenditure involved.

The trustees say:—

While this board would not endeavor to discourage such an enterprise, yet fidelity to their sense of duty compels them to withhold their approval of the recommendation, for two reasons, viz: Should another institution be organized, the present one must of necessity be divided, leaving a large portion of the buildings now erected unoccupied. The financial condition of the country is now so depressed, that the board are clearly of the opinion that the large expenditure necessary for another institution should for a time be deferred. The present institution, with a very small expenditure, can be made to meet all the demands of the deaf and dumb children of the state for a number of years.

We agree with the trustees that any very large expenditure for another institution should be deferred; though this is more properly

a question for the legislature to determine. But the objection urged by them against the organization of another institution, that in that case the present one must be divided, is an argument which will forever apply, and if it is to govern the action of the people of the state, it will forever prevent its establishment. It will always be true that for the time being it is cheaper to build a small addition to an existing institution than to take steps to create a new one; and this is the secret cause of the overgrowth of so many institutions, and of all the injurious results which follow. We do not urge the creation of a second institution at this time; we simply oppose the further enlargement of the one which we now have—believing that though not a necessity, it will be so in a very short time; and that it will be very undesirable, when that time arrives, to leave a large portion of the present buildings unoccupied. For these reasons, we trust that no appropriation will be made for new barns and a new cottage.

Institution for the Blind.

The institution for the education of the blind asks for special appropriations to the amount of \$60,923, principally for new buildings.

Repairs, \$1,000 per annum.....	\$ 2,000 00
Books and maps for pupils, \$300 per annum.....	600 00
Shops and store rooms.....	8,011 00
Laundry building and new kitchen.....	5,822 00
Barn.....	5,115 00
Coal house.....	1,398 00
New wing, to complete original plan.....	32,409 00
Furnishing new wing.....	3,282 00
Additional boiler.....	1,501 00
New fronts and resetting boilers.....	785 00
	<hr/>
	\$60,923 00

We approve the application for repairs and for books and maps. There is not any immediate and pressing demand for the new wing. The present building accommodates comfortably all who voluntarily apply to be received as pupils. Were the new wing built, it would be necessary to give exhibitions and advertise the institution largely in other ways, in order to fill it. If the wing is not built, the institution has no use for an appropriation to furnish it, nor for the additional boiler.

The resetting of the present boilers and putting in new fronts has, we understand, been ordered by the official inspector, and should be attended to at once.

The other buildings in the above list we should regard it as good policy to erect. The amounts asked appear to be high; and we should think that they might be reduced. Probably six thousand dollars for the shops, five thousand for the laundry and kitchen, and four thousand for the barn, with twelve hundred for a coal house would do all that is really necessary in this direction.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

The asylum for feeble-minded children asks for the following special appropriations:—

Enlarging rear building.....	\$11,650 00
Work shop.....	9,275 00
New boiler and repairs on boiler.....	4,525 00
Cow stable.....	1,200 00
Finishing and furnishing basement.....	20,000 00
Ice house and coal room.....	980 00
Soap house.....	455 00
Laying pipe to coal mine for water supply.....	1,000 00
Cisterns.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$51,085 00

The argument for these various appropriations is very fully and clearly stated in the report of the institution.

We think that some additional accommodation for employes is much to be desired; but eleven thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars is a high price to pay for twelve additional rooms, and therefore the mode suggested for supplying this want does not meet our approval. It can be met more cheaply in some other way.

In our opinion, if the basement were finished, a sufficient amount of additional room for all present necessities of the institution would be furnished, without any additional buildings, either for employes' dormitories or for work shops. It appears to us that the basement should be finished first; that it is good practical economy to use space which is already roofed and enclosed, before undertaking to enclose any more. We do not think that the present needs of the asylum demand the finishing even of all the basement; and all that we can recommend for building purposes for the next two years is an appropriation of ten thousand dollars, to be expended in finishing and furnishing so much of the basement as can be done for that amount of money. We do not think it necessary even to put up the soap house suggested in the report. The finishing of the basement will change the system of conveying heated air all over the establishment, and the obnoxious scent can be shut off from the rest of the house.

A much more important question is that of the water supply. The present supply is sufficient but unreliable, more on account of the danger of the pump breaking than of the well giving out. The mode of supplementing this supply by connecting cisterns at the institution with the coal shaft close by is perfectly feasible and not expensive. We suggest, however, that if this is done it will be well to obtain a guaranty, forever relinquishing to the state the right to make any change on account of the water furnished by the coal shaft, which now goes entirely to waste. If provision is made for an additional supply of water, it will be well to build the four cisterns asked.

The sum asked for an ice house is moderate. The refrigerating house at Elgin cost two thousand, five hundred dollars.

A cow stable, though not perhaps indispensable, is desirable, and we recommend that it be built.

With respect to the boilers and the repairs necessary, we know no more than is contained in the letter and estimate of Mr. Carlile Mason, printed in the institution report. We believe that Mr. Mason's opinions are worthy of confidence. We therefore suppose it advisable to make this appropriation. We are satisfied from our past experience of his work and counsel, that if the boilers are altered according to his suggestions, the legislature will not hear from them again for many years to come.

In view of the fact that this asylum preferred no request for repairs or for improvement of the grounds, but expected to do all that may be done in this direction from the ordinary expense fund, which we have very materially cut down, we recommend an appropriation of three thousand dollars per annum for repairs and one thousand dollars per annum for the improvement of the grounds.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

The soldiers' orphans' home, at Normal, desires no special appropriation, except for repairs and improvements, one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, which we recommend; also five hundred dollars a year for the pupils' library, which we regard as unnecessary. At the date of the last report, the library contained twelve hundred and fifty-five volumes, with two hundred and fifty dollars of the last appropriation yet to be expended.

Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The eye and ear infirmary, at Chicago, asks:—

For repairs and improvements, \$1,500 per annum.....	\$ 3,000 00
For furniture, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
Total.....	\$ 7,000 00

These applications we endorse, except that we think a thousand dollars a year enough to appropriate for new furniture.

State Reform School.

The reform school, at Pontiac, asks for ten thousand, five hundred dollars in special appropriations, as follows:—

Repairs and improvements, \$2,000 per annum.....	\$ 4,000 00
Pupils' library, \$200 per annum.....	400 00
Drainage of farm.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$ 5,400 00

These requests are modest, and should, in our opinion, be granted without hesitation. The drainage thus far done on the farm belonging to the institution has been a very profitable investment, and the work ought in the interest of the state to be completed.

RECAPITULATION.

The following statement shows the amount asked by each institution, the amount recommended by this board, and the amount of reduction suggested:—

TABLE.

Institution.	Asked.	Recommended.	Reduction.
<i>Northern Insane Hospital.</i>			
Ordinary expenses, two years.....	\$206,500 00	\$200,000 00	\$ 6,500 00
Repairs, \$5,000 per annum.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Patients' library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
New engine, foundation, etc.....	1,600 00	1,600 00	.....
Machinery for carpenter shop.....	1,627 00	1,627 00	.....
Machinery for engineer's shop.....	716 00	716 00	.....
Fun, shafting, couplings, etc.....	445 50	.....	445 50
Extension of air duct, etc.....	271 75	.....	271 75
Steam elevator in laundry.....	500 00	.....	500 00
Washing machine and mangle.....	875 00	.....	875 00
Fire buckets and rubber hose.....	691 00	.....	691 00
12 Babcock's extinguishers.....	420 00	.....	420 00
Gallery in amusement hall.....	796 00	796 00	.....
64 blinds for cottages, with locks.....	480 00	480 00	.....
Lightning rods, 2,675 feet, 48 points.....	497 25	.....	497 25
Addition to piggery, 34x100 feet.....	909 56	.....	909 56
Sheds between barns.....	600 00	.....	600 00
Changing public highway.....	1,200 00	.....	1,200 00
Artesian well.....	4,000 00	1,000 00	3,000 00
Pathological laboratory.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Musical instruments and pictures.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$237,129 06	\$218,219 00	\$18,910 06
<i>Central Insane Hospital.</i>			
Ordinary expenses, two years.....	\$230,000 00	\$220,000 00	\$10,000 00
Repairs, \$6,000 per annum.....	12,000 00	10,000 00	2,000 00
Improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Engine house, engine and machinery.....	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....
Piggery, corn cribs, slaughter house, etc.....	4,200 00	2,500 00	1,700 00
Smoke house and rooms for employes.....	3,500 00	.....	3,500 00
Soup works.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Grading and fencing.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Electric apparatus.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Amusement hall.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Total.....	\$266,700 00	\$246,500 00	\$20,200 00
<i>Southern Insane Hospital.</i>			
Ordinary expenses, two years.....	\$184,000 00	\$156,000 00	\$28,000 00
Repairs, \$5,000 per annum.....	10,000 00	10,000 00	.....
Improvement of grounds, \$1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00	2,000 00	1,000 00
New kitchen.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Total.....	\$200,000 00	\$171,000 00	\$29,000 00
<i>Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.</i>			
Ordinary expenses, two years.....	\$185,000 00	\$156,000 00	\$29,000 00
Repairs, \$3,000 per annum.....	6,000 00	6,000 00	.....
Library, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Two fire-escapes.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00
New laundry.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
New horse barn.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
New cow barn.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
Land, four lots.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Additional boiler.....	1,479 00	1,479 00	.....
Stone floor in boiler room.....	325 00	.....	325 00
Changing barn into cottage.....	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$212,304 00	\$168,479 00	\$43,825 00

Recapitulation Table—Continued.

Institution.	Asked.	Recom- mended.	Reduction.
<i>Institution for the Blind.</i>			
Ordinary expenses, two years.....	\$ 50,000 00	\$ 46,000 00	\$4,000 00
Repairs, \$ 1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Books and maps for pupils.....	600 00	600 00	.....
Shops and store-rooms.....	8,011 00	6,000 00	2,011 00
Laundry and kitchen.....	5,822 00	5,000 00	822 00
Barn.....	5,115 00	4,000 00	1,115 00
Coal house.....	1,398 00	1,200 00	198 00
New wing.....	32,409 00	.....	32,409 00
Furnishing new wing.....	3,282 00	.....	3,282 00
New boiler.....	1,501 00	.....	1,501 00
Boiler fronts and resetting.....	785 00	785 00	.....
Total.....	\$110,923 00	\$ 65,585 00	\$45,338 00
<i>Asylum for Feeble-Minded.</i>			
Ordinary expenses, two years.....	\$144,000 00	\$ 100,000 00	\$44,000 00
Enlarging rear building.....	11,650 00	.....	11,650 00
Workshops.....	9,275 00	.....	9,275 00
Boiler and repairs.....	4,525 00	4,525 00	.....
Cow stable.....	1,200 00	1,200 00	.....
Finishing and furnishing basement.....	20,000 00	10,000 00	10,000 00
Ice house and cool room.....	980 00	980 00	.....
Soap house.....	455 00	.....	455 00
Water supply.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Cisterns.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Repairs, \$ 3,000 per annum.....	.....	6,000 00	.....
Improvement of grounds, \$ 1,000 per annum.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Total.....	\$195,085 00	\$ 127,705 00	\$67,380 00
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home.</i>			
Ordinary expenses, two years.....	\$90,000 00	\$ 78,000 00	\$12,000 00
Repairs, \$ 1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Library.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Total.....	\$94,000 00	\$ 81,000 00	\$13,000 00
<i>Eye and Ear Infirmary.</i>			
Ordinary expenses, two years.....	\$40,000 00	\$ 40,000 00	.....
Repairs, \$ 1,500 per annum.....	3,000 00	3,000 00	.....
Furniture, \$ 2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Total.....	\$47,000 00	\$ 45,000 00	\$2,000 00
<i>State Reform School.</i>			
Ordinary expenses, two years.....	\$60,000 00	\$ 54,000 00	\$6,000 00
Repairs, \$ 2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00	4,000 00	.....
Library, \$ 200 per annum.....	400 00	400 00	.....
Drainage of farm.....	1,000 00	1,000 00	.....
Total.....	\$65,400 00	\$ 59,400 00	\$6,000 00
<i>Aggregate for nine institutions.</i>			
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$237,129 06	\$ 218,219 00	\$ 18,910 06
Central Insane Hospital.....	266,700 00	246,500 00	20,200 00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	200,000 00	171,000 00	29,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	212,304 00	168,479 00	43,825 00
Institution for the Blind.....	110,923 00	65,585 00	45,338 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	195,085 00	127,705 00	67,380 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	94,000 00	81,000 00	13,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	47,000 00	45,000 00	2,000 00
State Reform School.....	65,400 00	59,400 00	6,000 00
Total.....	\$1,428,541 06	\$ 1,172,888 00	\$ 245,653 06

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

We have deferred speaking of the new hospital at Kankakee until now, in order to make of it a subject by itself.

In our last report, we said:—

"The question of complete provision for the care of all the insane of the state must continue to engage the attention of the general assembly and the people of Illinois, for some years to come. With an insane population of over three thousand within our borders, the three existing state hospitals will not accommodate much if any more than one-half of the insane who require such care. Cook county has an insane hospital of her own, maintained at the expense of the county, in which several hundred can be well cared for, under a proper administration. But it is evident that sooner or later the state will be obliged to make additional provision for hospital treatment at public expense. * * *

We do not know what the present general assembly will be disposed to do in this matter; and we have no positive recommendation to make, other than to advise against the enlargement of any of the present hospitals. We call attention to the inadequacy of the present provision for the insane of this state, and leave the subject to the consideration of that body which is immediately and directly responsible—the general assembly itself."

When these words were written, we hardly anticipated that the last general assembly would be prepared to act upon the question of a new institution. The house of representatives, however, adopted a resolution directing its committee on state charitable institutions, to make inquiry into the need for further hospital accommodation for the insane of this state, and a circular was accordingly prepared and sent to all the county clerks, asking for information as to the number of insane supported at the expense of the several counties, either in almshouses and jails or privately. Replies received from seventy-five clerks (not including Cook county), showed:—

Insane on county farms.....	414
Insane in county jails.....	17
Insane cared for privately.....	185
Total.....	616

The committee estimated therefore the entire number of insane, out of Cook county, who were supported at county expense, at eight hundred. Each clerk was also asked whether public sentiment in his county demanded another hospital and would sustain an appropriation for that purpose. To this inquiry, fifty clerks replied, "yes;" ten "no;" and fifteen made no answer. Of the ten who said "no," five represented counties in which there were no insane who were a public charge. It was on this statement, which was reported to the house, that the bill for the establishment of the eastern hospital for the insane was drafted and became a law.

Under this act, seven commissioners were appointed to "select a site for the said hospital in that portion of the state east of the third principal meridian and included between parallels of latitude thirty-nine and forty-one and one-half." The commissioners were: John H. Addams, of Freeport, Stevenson county; William A. McConnell, of Richmond, McHenry county; John Thomas, of Belleville, St. Clair county; A. P. Bartlett, of Peoria, Peoria county; William M. Garrard, M. D., of Lawrenceville, Lawrence county; Myron C. Dudley, of Naperville, Du Page county, and Joseph Robbins, M. D., of Quincy, Adams county—none of them residents of the territory in which the hospital was required to be located. A very large number of tracts of land were offered for their examination, situated at or near sixteen

different towns as follows: Kankakee, Dwight, Pontiac, Gilman, Paxton, Bloomington, Clinton, Champaign, Danville, Paris, Tuscola, Decatur, Pana, Mattoon, Charleston and Eflingham. Nine of these points were visited by the commissioners, and the site selected by them was the "Cowgill farm," at Kankakee, adjoining the city limits, south of the city and east of the Illinois Central road. It lies on the river, and contains two hundred and fifty-one and seventy-two hundredths acres. The price paid was fourteen thousand dollars, equivalent to about fifty-six dollars per acre.

This selection was made on the second day of August, 1877. Within the following ten days, as required by law, the governor commissioned three trustees for the hospital, namely: John H. Clough, of Chicago; William Reddick, of Ottawa, La Salle county, and William F. Murphy, of Newman, Douglas county. These gentlemen selected Major James R. Willett, of Chicago, as their architect and superintendent of construction. Plans were prepared by him, with the aid and criticism of the superintendents of the state hospitals for the insane, and of the secretary of the state board of public charities; which were approved by the trustees in January, 1878, and also approved, as required by law, by the commissioners of public charities and the governor. Advertisements for bids were inserted in the newspapers, and on the nineteenth of March, 1878, at the city hall, in Kankakee, the bids were opened. There were sixty-one bids, of which twelve were for the whole work, ranging from \$169,874 21 to \$223,305 59. The lowest bid was that presented by the Illinois state penitentiary, at Joliet, and the contract was therefore awarded to the penitentiary, in accordance with the proviso contained in section seven of the act creating the hospital, which is in the following words:—

Provided, also, that the commissioners of the penitentiary, at Joliet, may bid and become contractors in behalf of the state on any and all contracts in which they deem it to be for the interest of the penitentiary and the state, and which they have the means to execute; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners to faithfully perform such contracts as they may make, but the said commissioners shall not be required to give the bond required of other bidders and contractors.

It is not our province to criticise legislation, but to "inquire whether the laws in relation to the institutions are fully complied with." The act creating this board however requires us to report the result of our investigations, "together with such other information and recommendations as they (the commissioners of public charities) may deem proper." It seems to us not improper to submit, with respect, some remarks as to the proviso just quoted. In the first place, the contract for the erection of a state building is a contract with the state; the commissioners of the penitentiary are an integral part of the state; they are, by the very terms of this proviso, empowered to "bid and become contractors in behalf of the state;" we have here, therefore, the anomaly of the state contracting with itself, or a portion of the state contracting with the entire state—a transaction in which the essential elements of a contract are wanting. In the second place, an arrangement like this lays the ground for a conflict of jurisdiction between two independent and equal boards—the penitentiary board and the hospital board. Such conflict may arise on the question of the awarding of the contract, or of the execution of the contract, or of the completion of the contract and the final settlement; and in case of irreconcilable differences of opinion the matter would have to go to

the courts for determination of their respective rights, powers and duties. Again: as a matter of fact, the only method by which the commissioners of the penitentiary can execute their contract is by sub-letting it to some other bidder, reserving the cut stone work to themselves; and this is what was done in the present instance. The penitentiary sub-let the entire contract, except the cut stone work, for \$147,872. We are not considering the rights of other bidders, and confine ourselves to the observation that while the law creating the eastern hospital for the insane makes the trustees of the hospital responsible for the execution of the contract, including the choice of contractors, yet by the intervention of another board, not specially interested in the hospital nor responsible for it, the choice of contractors is taken away from the board to which it properly belongs, and given to that other. In case of any dispute between the sub-contractor and the hospital board, it would be only natural for the sub-contractor to look to his principal, the penitentiary board, for protection and support. And the provision, usual in all such contracts, that the contractor "will not assign, by power of attorney or otherwise, nor sub-let any portion of the said work, unless by and with the consent of the board of trustees, to be signified by endorsement upon this agreement," is necessarily erased from the printed form signed by both parties,—by each "in behalf of the state." Thus the first act of the hospital board was to surrender a portion of its legal control, out of deference to the other board.

It is true that neither of the two boards is responsible for this relation. It is also true that no harm has followed nor is likely to follow in the present instance, because both parties have acted with great prudence and in good faith. But the principle of the law seems to us incorrect. If it was intended that the penitentiary board should build the hospital, then there was no necessity for appointing trustees to build it. If it was not intended that the penitentiary board should control the building, but that it should do the cut stone work, the right to execute the cut stone work might have been reserved to the state and that work excepted from the contract and the proposals. The law not only creates an improper relation between the boards, but as will be readily seen, affords occasion to unsuccessful bidders to complain of the character of the competition, and might, even without any wrong being done, give rise to public scandal and the accusation of a corrupt understanding.

The portions of the hospital building contracted for were: the centre building, one section of one wing, the kitchen building, boiler and engine house, laundry building, gas and water works, sewer, and ear passages. The section of one wing will accommodate seventy-five patients. It may appear that this is a small result for the expenditure of two hundred thousand dollars; but the trustees thought it better to provide all the working portion of the institution first, and place it in a position to be of immediate service, even for a limited number, rather than to spend the appropriation upon the ward buildings and have them stand unoccupied for two or three years, awaiting the completion of the working portion. In this we agree with them and believe that they showed good judgment. The portions named are enclosed and roofed, but the carpenter work is suspended until spring,

to allow the walls to dry thoroughly. The work done is substantial and will commend itself to the approval of the legislature, when inspected.

In the report of the committee to inquire into the need for further hospital accommodation for the insane of this state, to which reference has already been made, they said:—

We have left the question of the mode of construction open to examination and decision by the board of trustees, in the hope that they may be able to ascertain and demonstrate the feasibility of a reform in this particular, by the adoption of the village plan of construction, with detached buildings, erected at less expense and affording a greater measure of comfort to the inmates than is secured by the existing plan of construction in this country, or at least to prevent the erection of buildings of such elaborate construction, with splendidly furnished centre buildings, as have been so largely adopted in the American system of hospitals for the insane.

The trustees have, as we understand, given a good deal of consideration to this subject, and are willing to make some experiments in the direction indicated, without as yet committing themselves to any untried mode of construction and organization. But they desire some positive expression from the general assembly as to its wishes in this matter. The plan, so far as it has been adopted, is such, that in carrying it forward to completion, the state can build either detached wards or connected wards, as may hereafter be thought best. We favor the detached wards, if they are found to be practicable, as we believe that they will be; and would advise that authority be given the trustees to erect a certain number of detached wards the first year, and more afterward, if those first erected give satisfaction. The architect estimates the cost of single detached "cottages," to accommodate about twenty patients, at six thousand, three hundred dollars each, or about three hundred dollars per patient; while a fire-proof ward, like that already built, costs about nine hundred dollars per patient. The difference in original cost is so great, that we think the question demands serious examination. In the estimate submitted by the trustees, on which their application for a further appropriation is based, a portion of the provision yet to be made is estimated on the basis of cottages for three hundred patients, to cost a hundred thousand dollars.

We think that the trustees have done well in submitting to the legislature their estimate of the total cost of the hospital, with all out-buildings, improvements, furniture, etc. How much of this total cost can be appropriated at the present time we have no means of knowing, and have no recommendation to make on the subject, other than that it appears to us advisable to push the work as rapidly as possible, and to give the trustees considerable discretion as to the details of the expenditures to be made by them. The great demand which comes up from all parts of Illinois (except the counties in the southern district, which are at present well provided in this respect) is for more room for chronic cases of insanity. It is this demand which will in part be met by the completion of the hospital at Kankakee, and if by cheaper construction the trustees can provide for a larger number, and that satisfactorily, we think that they ought to be not only permitted but encouraged to do so.

The question is often asked, whether there is not an alarming increase of insanity in the community. We think not. Undoubtedly there is a great increase in the number of insane, not only absolutely

but relatively to the entire population. But this increase is natural, easily explained, and therefore not alarming. When families emigrate from an older to a newer state or country, they usually leave the defective members of the family, the blind, the crippled, and the demented, behind; or if a separation is impossible, they do not emigrate. There is always a smaller proportion of the classes known as "unfortunate" on the frontier than elsewhere, because it is only the hardy who can brave the hardships incident to frontier life. After the country is opened and the population begins to assume a condition of permanence, insanity and all other forms of misfortune make their appearance. A certain proportion of the inhabitants become insane each year, of whom a part recover and a part do not. If those who do not recover should die within the year, the number of insane would not increase. But they do not die. They accumulate and have to be taken care of. An increase in the number of the insane is to be expected, until the ratio of deaths of insane persons to the entire population is equal to the ratio of new cases not restored to reason. None of the states in the great Mississippi valley have as yet reached that point. We have, however, seen no evidence that there is any increase in the number of new cases each year, relatively to the total population. Possibly the greater attention paid of late to the study of nervous diseases has modified the conception of insanity, and some are now included among insane persons who would not have been so regarded a quarter of a century ago.

So long, however, as the process of accumulation continues, we shall find it extremely difficult to keep pace with the absolute increase in the number of the insane. They will fill our asylums faster than we can build them. How they accumulate, in some almshouses in this state! How many counties have built or are building insane departments on their county farms! We view these departments with a sort of horror. Much has been said about the abuses which occur in state hospitals and asylums. If one is looking for abuses let him visit the poor farms of this or any other state. Outrages occur there which never reach the public ear, and which are in a well regulated state institution impossible. If an insane man is chained, or locked for years in a solitary cell; if he lives habitually in a state of nudity; if he goes for months or years without washing; if he is whipped with a horse-whip; if he freezes his feet or burns his hands in a fit; if he suffers for water to drink; if he passes all his years without occupation, without recreation, without society; if he becomes the illegitimate father of imbecile children—it is in a county almshouse, where medical oversight, trained nursing, and the appliances of a hospital both for cure and for alleviation of the disease, are all wanting. Not all almshouses are open to the reproach of wilful cruelty or neglect; but no almshouse is a suitable place for an insane man or woman, and the state which allows its insane to remain in almshouses is not alive to its responsibility or is uninstructed as to its duty.

COMMITMENTS TO INSANE HOSPITALS.

On the fifth of March, 1867, the law regulating the mode of commitment of insane persons to hospitals for the insane in this state, was modified by the passage of an act entitled, "An act for the pro-

tection of personal liberty." It is not necessary to advert to the history of the causes which led to the adoption of the act: we propose to discuss it solely upon its merits.

The text of the statute, or of the first two sections, which are alone, material, is as follows:—

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That no superintendent, medical director, agent, or other person having the management, supervision or control of the insane hospital at Jacksonville, or of any hospital or asylum for insane and distracted persons in this state, shall receive, detain or keep in custody at such asylum or hospital, any person who has not been declared insane or distracted by a verdict of a jury and the order of a court, as provided by an act of the general assembly of this state, approved February 16, 1865.

§ 2. Any person having charge of or the management or control of any hospital for the insane, or any asylum for the insane, in this state, who shall receive, keep or detain any person in such asylum or hospital, against the wishes of such person, without the record or proper certificate of the trial required by the said act of 1865, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction, be fined not more than one thousand dollars, nor less than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year nor less than three months; or both, in the discretion of the court before which such conviction is had: *Provided*, that one-half of such fine shall be paid to the informant and the balance shall go to the benefit of the hospital or asylum in which such person was detained.

This law was retained, in substance, in the revised statutes of 1874, (page 684), but somewhat changed in form. The second section now reads:—

§ 23. If any superintendent, or other officer or person connected with either of the state hospitals for the insane, or with any hospital or asylum for insane or distracted persons, in this state, whether public or private, shall receive or detain any person who has not been declared insane by the verdict of a jury, and whose confinement is not authorized by the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, he shall be confined in the county jail not exceeding one year, or fined not exceeding \$500, or both, and be liable civilly to the person injured for all damages which he may have sustained; if he be connected with either of the insane hospitals of this state, he shall be discharged from service therein.

The law, as modified, makes it a crime not simply to receive or detain an insane person "against the wishes of such person," but to receive him at all, without a jury-trial; it no longer offers the informer a bribe for giving information; and it modifies the penalty by omitting to prescribe a minimum fine and term of imprisonment, while at the same time it directs the discharge of a superintendent of any state hospital for the insane who shall violate the terms of the act. It also recognizes the right of a person improperly detained to recover civil damages for any injury which he may have sustained. These changes do not go to the substance of the act, which is the obligation to try the question of sanity or insanity in open court, before a jury, in all cases whatever, before committing the person alleged to be insane to a hospital or asylum.

This law has now been in operation in this state for twelve years. Time enough has elapsed for the formation of a correct opinion as to its necessity and its practical effect. It has been obeyed by the state institutions. The county receptacles for the insane, connected with our county almshouses, have, we believe, never paid any regard to it, unless in Cook county. The proprietors of private asylums have been governed by it only in part. Indeed as to citizens of other states in private asylums in this state, of whom there are and have been a good many, the law is not so specific in its language as to make it clear that it was intended to apply to them. But so far as we are aware, no attempt has ever been made to enforce the law, at least no one has ever been prosecuted for its violation. And yet there are scores

of insane persons under close confinement upon county farms, some of them even bound with chains, for whose imprisonment there is no warrant in any statute, and to whom this law fails to afford any protection.

But the act was not framed for the protection of the insane. Its obvious intent is to protect sane persons from false imprisonment. This is a righteous intention. The defect in the law, which is fundamental, is that it distinguishes between the sane and the insane, recognizes a possible peril to the former, overlooks the real danger which everywhere and always threatens the insane class, and extends the aegis of its protection to that one of the two classes which least needs it, because it is in the least danger and is the best able to protect itself.

Nevertheless, under the personal liberty bill, sane persons are committed even to state hospitals for the insane. The question of a man's sanity is a medical question. It is not usual to refer medical questions to juries for determination. Trial by jury, though valuable as a safeguard against tyranny and oppression, is not an absolute guaranty of justice. Why may not juries be mistaken or prejudiced, or even corrupted, as well as physicians? Whoever will take the trouble to look over the discharge lists of our state hospitals for twelve years past, will find that several have been discharged as "not insane," the verdict of the jury in the case to the contrary notwithstanding.

This fact tends to show that although sane persons may be committed to hospitals or asylums, they are not likely to be wrongfully detained in them. It is true that private interests or personal prejudices may lead to an attempt to deprive a sane man of his liberty or of the control of his property. It is conceivable that a medical certificate of insanity might be fraudulently procured, and a patient admitted on such certificate. We do not know that any case of this description has ever occurred in Illinois, and the number of such cases in the entire country must be very small. But in order to the permanent retention of a sane man in custody, the superintendent, the medical officers, and even the attendants must be deceived as to the fact of insanity, or be corruptly in league with the parties seeking to accomplish a wrong. The existence of such a conspiracy is possible, but improbable; and should it occur, it is punishable by law. The ninety-fifth section of the criminal code is in these words.

False imprisonment is an unlawful violation of the personal liberty of another, and consists in confinement or detention without sufficient legal authority. Any person convicted of false imprisonment shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not exceeding one year in the county jail.

It is difficult to see what additional responsibility the personal liberty bill places upon superintendents of insane hospitals, or what additional security against false imprisonment is afforded by it to persons in their custody. The essential feature of the crime is not the reception but the continued detention of a person falsely alleged to be insane, or who has been insane but has recovered his reason. The law concerning lunatics further provides that

When any patient shall be restored to reason, he shall have the right to leave the hospital at any time, and if detained therein contrary to his wishes after such restoration, shall have the privilege of a writ of habeas corpus at all times, either on his own application, or that of any other person in his behalf. If the patient is discharged on such writ, and if it shall appear that the superintendent has acted in bad faith or negligently, the superintendent shall pay all the costs of the proceeding. Such superintendent shall moreover be liable to a civil action for false imprisonment.

As respects the sane portion of the community, the law appears to be unnecessary. As respects the insane, it is not only unnecessary but injurious. No fact is more clearly established by statistical evidence than the importance of immediate, energetic action at the moment of the appearance of this terrible and fatal disease. The chances of recovery diminish in proportion to the delay before removing the patient to the hospital. The percentage of recoveries depends upon the duration of the disease prior to treatment. Every obstacle, therefore, unnecessarily interposed in the way of the removal of the patient, is a wrong to him, and increases the burden resting upon the public, by adding to the amount of chronic, incurable insanity in the commonwealth.

Trial by jury is such an obstacle, first, because it involves unnecessary journeying to and from the county seat, often at great risk to the bodily health of the patient, especially in winter, and in cases of puerperal insanity; and second, because it also involves the revelation to strangers of infirmities, of a mental character, which natural affection prompts men to conceal. Insanity works for the time being a radical change of character, amounting almost to a change of personality; under its influence the most religious often become profane, and the purest minded become obscene, not only in their words but in their gestures and conduct. These profane and vulgar manifestations are not peculiar to one sex, but affect both alike. Many a man of tender feeling will run any risk before exposing his wife or daughter in such a state to the rude observation and remarks of the crowd which gathers, for want of more serious occupation, around a court-house, especially in a large city like Chicago, where "insane day" is announced in the daily papers as if it were the advertisement of a free show. Accordingly many patients, especially women, (who constitute the majority of the insane), are sent out of the state for treatment, or retained at home until the opportunity and hope of recovery are past.

The impropriety of the law, in its administration, is so apparent to judges, that in many cases the most ingenious devices are resorted to, in order to comply with its requirements without seeming to do so. There is something almost ludicrous in the idea of "accusing" a man of insanity, as if insanity were not a disease but a crime; and his "prosecution" and "defence" by opposing attorneys, who, from want of experience or of discretion, sometimes take this opportunity to display their legal acquirements and forensic talent to an admiring world, is singularly inappropriate in a medical inquest, especially where the sincerity of the patient's friends and even the fact of his insanity is doubted by nobody. In one instance, in this state, to avoid the irritation of the patient, who was aged and infirm, by the ordinary forms of court procedure, the court, including judge, jury, attorneys and witnesses, organized as a croquet-party, solemnly played a game of croquet in his presence, observed him, conversed with him,

and then with equal solemnity retired and found a verdict of insanity, which was entered upon the record of the court, but never communicated to the "accused" himself.*

We think it very clear that the act should be repealed. But what other method of commitment shall be substituted for it?

The constitution of Illinois declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," and that "the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate." If, then, it is proposed to deprive a person of his liberty on the ground of his alleged insanity, and the person alleged to be insane demands trial by jury, the right of such trial is guaranteed to him by the constitution. In no case can he be restrained of his liberty without due process of law. But what is due process of law? it may or may not involve a trial by jury. On the other hand we understand that, in the bill of rights, by process of law is meant action by courts. We therefore doubt the constitutionality of the act of 1851, against which the personal liberty bill was a reaction and protest, which authorized the medical superintendent to receive and detain married women and infants, on the request of the husband of the woman, or parent or guardian of the infants, without the evidence of insanity or distraction required in other cases. We should doubt the constitutionality of an act which would authorize commitments to an insane hospital on the certificate of any number of physicians, without an order of court. The question of a man's insanity should be determined judicially; but the evidence may be submitted not to a jury, but to the judge, as is now done in criminal cases, in the county court, by agreement of the parties. The order of the judge, entered upon the docket, and based on evidence satisfactory to him, is due process of law, and is admissible, under the consti-

*We quote from our own special report of the "Hull" case, another illustration of the evasion of the letter of the law, by a judge for whom we have a high respect, which is not diminished by this evidence of his native sensibility and good sense.

"On Friday he was taken before the county court, for the determination of his insanity, and for formal commitment to the hospital, under the law.

"The circumstances of this trial, as related to us by Messrs. Hull and Brown, impressed us as so peculiar as to deserve special notice. It was not deemed advisable to inform the patient of the intention of his friends. In the words of Captain Brown, he thought it absurd to attempt to gain the consent of a man who had not a consenting mind. Col. Hull was taken to his son's office in the Vermont block. Dr. F. W. Kelley, the medical witness in the case, met him there, as if by accident. Captain Brown remarked in a casual way that he had business at the court room on the north side, and, handing cigars to the two gentlemen, invited them to accompany him, which they did. The conversation in the street related to indifferent subjects. On entering the court-room, they found the jury already seated and Judge Wallace upon the bench. What followed may be stated in Captain Brown's own words: 'I suggested to the colonel, who frequently spoke of the incidents of the late war, that Judge Wallace of that court was a very gallant soldier, and I presumed the judge would be willing to hear some account of the battles in which he had participated. He saw the judge on the bench and bowed very politely to him, and the judge returned it, knowing very well who he was, for we had apprised the judge of what was to occur. The colonel took a seat beside me, and I suggested to him that these gentlemen were there to hear something about the nature of the injury he received in the battle of Stone River. Dr. F. W. Kelley, who had attended him, gave the jury an account of his injury and of his mental condition at the time. When he came to state to the jury—or when it came to be stated by Walter, my partner—the scene of the colonel dancing in the snow for quite a length of time, the evening before, the colonel suggested that he ought not to tell that; but I said, that is nothing. So we got him through the trial.'

"The jury consisted of six men, of whom Dr. Charles E. Davis was one. Captain Brown acted as Col. Hull's counsel and put the necessary questions. There was little need for evidence, as the manner of the patient sufficiently indicated his condition. When the jury returned their verdict, Col. Hull was not present; and after returning to the office he was sitting with a sponge in his hand sponging his head, when all at once he looked up and said, "Walter what did that mean? was not that a court?" His son replied, "Father, there were some physicians there, and they were merely inquiring about your troubles and wounds and so on."

tution, provided that the right to demand trial by jury is reserved to the person alleged to be insane, and to his relatives or friends acting in his behalf.

If these principles are correct, then any law which provides for the determination of the sanity or insanity of a person alleged to be insane, *first*, by an exhaustive personal examination of the case by competent medical men, and *second*, by the submission of the evidence in the case to the judge of the circuit or probate court for his approval; and which also provides that the order of a court shall be an indispensable pre-requisite to the admission of any insane person into any hospital or asylum; and which makes the superintendent of the hospital or asylum fully and primarily responsible for the subsequent detention of the patient and for his discharge when recovered, or if he is found not to be insane, in our opinion meets all the fundamental requirements of a good law upon this subject. All else is matter of detail.

We regard the details of such a law as nevertheless worthy of careful study. They are very important. Various questions arise at once. For instance: shall the medical examiners in each county be selected by the patient or by the court? and if by the court, shall special examiners be appointed for each case? or shall a permanent board of examiners be created in each county, and if permanent boards are established, shall they be appointed by the courts or by the governor? and if by the courts, by which courts,—the circuit or the county courts? Again, what shall be the necessary qualifications of a medical examiner in a lunacy case?

Permanent boards would accumulate experience by practice; but we are of the opinion that it is more advisable to appoint special examiners in each instance, both on account of their greater nearness to the patient and because there may be special reasons for the employment of a particular physician in a particular case. We advise against allowing the family of the patient to select their own examiners, because the judge to whom an application is made for an order of commitment would be likely in many cases to make a wiser choice, uninfluenced by considerations which might affect them. We think, too, that the judge would feel a greater sense of responsibility for the selection of the most competent men, and that a report made to him by men in whose judgment he had confidence would afford him a more solid basis for his own action. It would be advisable to allow applications to be addressed to judges either of the circuit or county courts, and to require the judge in all cases to appoint as examiners only registered, competent physicians, of good repute for intelligence and integrity. Finally, we suggest that provision be made for a brief report in writing, by the examining physicians, of the reasons which satisfied them as to the insanity of the party examined, and that this report or a copy of it be transmitted by the clerk of the court, with the order of commitment, to the superintendent of the hospital or asylum, at the time when application is made for the patient's admission.

THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

An evil which has, for many years, been the subject of complaint in this state, is the enforced association, in our hospital wards, of the criminal and non-criminal insane.

The distinction between insanity and crime though not easily defined is readily apprehended. The two characters may co-exist in one person; it may be difficult to decide which predominates, or to which we must refer a particular action. If the criminal character is uppermost, and insanity supervenes, we call the victim an insane criminal. If the insanity is fundamental and the insane man has impulses which lead him to the commission of acts which would be criminal if he were responsible, he belongs to the class of criminal insane. The dividing line between these two classes is not clearly marked, but the classes themselves are sufficiently distinct. The important fact to remember is that a man may belong to both. His insanity does not necessarily relieve him from moral responsibility, but being insane, he may nevertheless commit crimes for which he receives and should receive punishment.

In England, the insane who commit crimes and the criminals who become insane are kept in a special asylum, which has some features of an insane hospital and some which rather belong to a prison. Both are in the same institution.

In the state of New York, no special provision is made for the criminal insane, but insane criminals are sent to the asylum for insane convicts at Auburn, the only one of the kind in the United States.

This state greatly needs an institution especially adapted to the keeping of insane convicts. The general hospital for the insane is not a fit place for them. Their presence is felt to be a reproach and an insult to the other patients. Neither is the ordinary prison cell a proper place for them. Under our present system, they are taken from the prison and sent to a hospital: a course of procedure which encourages malingering in the penitentiary, and promotes the escape of prisoners by relieving them from prison walls and prison discipline. The prison officers feel the danger of deception and postpone the commitment of the patient until his insanity is so far developed as to be beyond question, thus diminishing the chance of recovery. They are also liable to use severe measures with prisoners really insane but suspected of skilful imitation of the insane manifestations, and thus be guilty of unintentional cruelty.

The number of insane convicts in Illinois, as given by Dr. Dewey, of the northern insane hospital, in a recent publication, is twenty-eight. The most feasible plan for disposing of them properly appears to be, to build, in one or both of our penitentiaries, an insane ward, within the prison walls. The erection of such wards would relieve the hospitals and make room for that many more insane who are not convicts.

MONEY RECOVERED.

Since our last report, there has been a change in the board of trustees of the southern hospital for the insane, in consequence of the failure of the senate to confirm the nominations sent in by the governor. The new board appointed a new treasurer. When the former treasurer attempted to make his final settlement with the trustees, the amount due from him was \$15,415 04. The amount paid over was \$12,418 94, leaving a deficiency of \$2,996 10, on which he afterwards paid \$342 80, which reduced

it to \$2,653 30. The trustees brought suit against his bondsmen, obtained a judgment, and an execution was issued. On the eighteenth of November, 1878, the debt with interest was \$2,789 05, of which three-fourths was paid on that day in cash. On the thirtieth of November, lands belonging to one of the sureties were offered at public sale by the sheriff of Williamson county, and bought, subject to redemption, by the trustees of the hospital, so that the state is now secure against loss. These lands will undoubtedly be redeemed.

We append a statement showing amounts recovered with cost of the proceeding.

April 18, 1878, amount of judgment rendered.....	\$2,781 70
November 18, 1878, seven months interest.....	97 35
November 18, 1878, cost of suit and advertising sale.....	19 50
Total amount due.....	2,898 55
November 18, 1878, paid by securities.....	2,173 92
Balance	724 63
November 30, 1878, interest on balance.....	1 38
Amount due.....	726 01
November 30, 1878, bought land at sale.....	726 01
Amount paid by securities.....	\$2,173 92
Commission of states' attorney.....	\$287 90
Abstract of title.....	40 00
Cost and advertising.....	19 50
	347 40
Paid to R. B. Stinson, treasurer.....	\$1,826 52

BONDS FILED.

The new treasurer of the southern insane hospital has filed his bond in our office, as required by law. We furnish a list of all bonds so filed, since the date of our last report.

By Superintendents.

Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.—Horace Wardner, M. D., principal; Charles Galigher and Elijah A. Willard, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars; dated September 6, 1878.

Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.—George Davenport, principal; Edward L. Holmes, W. Irving Culver, and Ferd. C. Hotz, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars; June 18, 1877.

State Reform School, Pontiac.—John D. Scouller, M. D., principal; James A. Caldwell and Wm. B. Fyfe, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars; July 2, 1877.

By Treasurers.

Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.—Julius A. Carpenter, principal; Charles V. Carpenter, Thomas A. Dillon, M. C. Town and Lyman Black, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; June 16, 1877.

Southern Insane Hospital, Anna.—Robert B. Stinson, principal; Cyrus Shick, John E. Lufkin, L. P. Wilcox, James Bell and P. H. Casper, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; June 16, 1877.

Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.—Haswell C. Clark, principal; Emory Cobb and Lem B. Cobb, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; August 16, 1877.

Institution for the Blind, Jacksonville.—Julian B. Lippincott, principal; Isaac L. Morrison, Herbert G. Whitlock, David Prince, William H. Broadwell, Edward Lambert, George S. Russell, Bazzill Davenport, Thomas J. Pitner, Joseph Bancroft and Henry C. Wiswell, sureties; amount, fifteen thousand dollars; July 12, 1877.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children, Lincoln.—William P. Randolph, principal; David E. Randolph, John H. Randolph, Willoughby H. Randolph, William Armstrong, George W. Edgar, Abram Mayfield, James A. Hudson and Stephen A. Foley, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; July 23, 1877.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.—Isaac N. Phillips, principal; A. E. Stephenson, James S. Ewing, Thomas F. Tipton, Ira J. Bloomfield, John M. Hamilton, J. H. Rowell, L. Weldon, F. M. Funk, W. S. Coy, W. E. Hughes, L. H. Kerrick, T. F. Harwood, Hudson Burr, T. C. Kerrick, R. E. Williams and I. W. Stroud, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars, June 21, 1877.

Eye and Ear Infirmary, Chicago.—W. Irving Culver, principal; Ezra B. McCagg and Robert T. Lincoln, sureties; amount, twenty thousand dollars; June 13, 1877.

State Reform School.—James E. Morrow, principal; Billings P. Babcock, Lewis E. Payson and Thomas Spafford, sureties; amount, twenty thousand dollars; July 14, 1877.

OBITUARY.

We have for the first time to chronicle the death of a member of the board, Mr. Z. B. Lawson, of Macoupin county. Mr. Lawson was a gentleman of extremely amiable temper, sound judgment, and absolute integrity. We valued his counsel, enjoyed his society and mourn his loss. No member of the board had a deeper sense of his responsibility or felt a greater interest in his work. He died of paralysis, after an illness extending over several months, in the full confidence of christian trust.

CLOTHING ACCOUNTS.

In accordance with an order of the governor, dated May 10, 1878, the several state institutions under the supervision of this board furnished and transmitted to us a transcript of their several ledgers, showing their itemized account with each individual to whom clothing, etc., was furnished, from the first of October, 1876, to the thirtieth of September, 1877. The soldiers' orphans' home, the eye and ear infirmary and the state reform school are excepted from the scope of the governor's order, because they have no clothing accounts against individuals or counties. On receipt of these ledgers, a careful examination of each of them was made in detail, which occupied the entire time of two expert accountants for more than two months. Not an item escaped scrutiny. The institutions also forwarded samples of clothing and of material for the same, of the quality charged on ledgers.

The governor desired information as to seven points:

1. What complaints have been made by counties and private persons as to the charges of clothing, etc., by the state institutions?

We learn of none, except by the board of supervisors of Cook county, as to the bills presented May 1, 1878, by the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb.

2. How much foundation for the same exists in fact?

As to the quantity of clothing furnished, this appears to be in excess of the amount furnished by other similar institutions, especially as respects boots and shoes and shoemakers' repairs, as appears from the tables below. We have no reason to suppose that any articles were charged which were not actually furnished; and the statement of the superintendent, that in some cases clothing taken away from the institution by pupils, at the close of the term, is appropriated by their parents, for the use of other members of the family, is plausible. He also states that many pupils, especially those who are a county charge, come to the institution in rags; and that deaf and dumb children are, as a class, more destructive than other children.

As to the quality, the suits furnished by the several institutions were examined by Mr. J. E. K. Herrick and Mr. Charles Stern, dealers in ready made clothing, in the city of Springfield, who made the following written report:—

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY 2, 1878.

Rev. F. H. Winsor, Secretary Public Charities, Springfield, Illinois.

DEAR SIR:—Having at your request examined and estimated the value of the clothing and gent's furnishing goods represented by samples at your office, for the central and northern charitable institution of our state, we find with these exceptions, viz: jeans pants, lot 8,080, linen sack, cotton flannel shirts and drawers, cotton one-half hose, and hats, the purchases were well made and especially the suits for youths and boys, of a dark gray mixture known as "Sawyer Cassimere."

Very respectfully,
J. E. K. HERRICK,
CHAS. STERN.

The boots and shoes were examined in like manner by Mr. Walter Ordway, a boot and shoe dealer, and Mr. John Kelly, a boot and shoe maker, also of the city of Springfield, who made no report in writing, but said that in all instances the prices charged were reasonable, and

that the boots and shoes furnished by the institution for the deaf and dumb were of a quality much superior to those purchased by the other institutions. The reason given for this by the superintendent is that boot and shoe making is taught to deaf mutes in that institution as a trade, and that it should be well taught or not at all. Their ability to compete for a livelihood depends on their being masters of the trade; and it is the product of their labor which is furnished to the pupils and charged to counties or their friends.

3. What are the principles and methods adopted in the purchase and issue of clothing?

Clothing is purchased by the superintendents, the matrons and the clerks of the several institutions, both at wholesale and at retail, but mostly at wholesale. Most of it is bought in Chicago and a small portion in Cincinnati. Bills for clothing furnished to inmates are made out and sent by the institution clerk. Remittances in payment of the same are addressed to the treasurer or to the superintendent, who gives a receipt for the same, on a printed blank, and retains a memorandum receipt on the stub. The practice of the several institutions with respect to a profit on clothing varies. At the northern insane hospital "it is customary to charge a slight advance on the original cost of clothing furnished, which is recorded on the books of the institution as 'contingent excess.' This excess is intended to cover freight charges, cost of making articles manufactured in the institution, mending and keeping in repair the patients' clothing, losses by inability to collect, cost of enforcing collections in some cases, and all expenses incidental to the purchase and final distribution of the clothing. The selling price has not in the past been determined by the addition of any fixed per cent., but by what was thought to be necessary to cover expenses and losses as enumerated above, always placing it at a figure below that which would have to be paid for the same grade of goods in any retail store." At the central insane hospital, "it is customary to charge both individuals and counties a profit not to exceed ten per cent. on what goods cost the institution." At the southern insane hospital, "it has been customary to charge counties and individuals a profit on clothing furnished; the amount varying from twenty-five per cent. for the first half of the fiscal year 1877, to ten per cent. for the last half." At the other institutions no profit is charged; but at the asylum for feeble-minded children a charge is made for mending. Charges for mending are also found on the books of the hospitals at Anna.

4. The manner in which they keep their clothing accounts.

Their ledgers show that an account is opened with every inmate to whom clothing is furnished, and kept in the usual form. For the most part these appear to be accurate, but in some instances articles furnished to one person appear to have been charged by mistake to another; in others, articles appear to have been furnished and no charge made for the same.

5. Have they in any instance charged unreasonable prices for clothing?

This question has been partially answered by the report of the examiners above referred to. No evidence was submitted, and no complaint was made, tending to show that the prices charged were as a rule unreasonable.

6. Is the quality of the clothing furnished better than it should be?

This is a matter of opinion. The quality of the clothing furnished by the institution for the deaf and dumb is very good. We refer especially to the boys' suits and to the boots and shoes.

7. In what manner is payment made? and what guarantee has the state that all moneys received on this account are paid into the treasuries of the several institutions?

This question has been substantially answered under question 3. The greater portion of the receipts for clothing are from the counties, and a statement of the amount received each year, from each county, is published biennially in the report of the board of charities (see Table "G"), with which county officials can, if they choose, compare their own books.

The governor also desired to know where bills have not been paid by private persons or by counties, whether any effort has been made to collect the same.

Efforts have been made by letter, and in some cases by personal application through collecting agents, but in no case has suit been brought.

The examination of the accounts showed some clerical errors and other discrepancies in statements, most of which have been satisfactorily explained, and probably all of them could be. These occurred for the most part in the record of the receipts and issues of supplies, and in the inventories of supplies on hand at the beginning and end of the year. This record ought to be more exact; it requires attention and will receive it without delay.

In conclusion we remark that if in any instance, more should be charged for clothing than a reasonable rate, the state would receive the benefit of it. This would not probably afford much consolation to a complaining county, but it relieves the superintendents from unfounded suspicion.

There is a matter however which requires the serious attention of the general assembly, viz:—in what manner the state shall compel delinquent counties to make settlement with the state institutions. The law requires counties and the friends of patients to furnish clothing. In case they fail to perform their duty, superintendents are authorized to furnish clothing and make the proper charges for the same; but some counties have not paid any bills incurred on this account for many years, others settle in county orders which are not worth their face. The list of all amounts due from counties on the 30th of September will be found in the appendix, in table "II". The greater part of these dues will be paid on demand, but not all; and equity requires that counties which will not pay, be made to pay.

The following tables will give a good general notion of the amount of clothing furnished to counties and individuals, by each of the institutions, and the prices charged.

TABLE Showing number of Accounts on Ledgers.

<i>Counties.</i>	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Total.
Males	213	223	140	101	15	28	720
Females	183	184	71	45	7	17	507
Total.....	396	407	211	146	22	45	1,227
<i>Individuals</i>							
Males	116	147	61	122	26	41	513
Females	92	134	37	83	2	28	376
Total.....	208	281	98	205	28	69	889
<i>Total.</i>							
Total male.	329	370	201	223	41	69	1,233
Total female	275	318	108	128	9	45	883
Total....	604	688	309	351	50	114	2,116

TABLE Showing Total Charges on Ledgers.

<i>Counties.</i>	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Total.
Males	\$2,600 66	\$3,089 60	\$2,374 95	\$4,434 43	\$311 24	\$437 99	\$13,248 87
Females	2,086 97	2,316 15	926 86	932 00	77 25	369 75	6,708 98
Total.....	\$4,687 63	\$5,405 75	\$3,301 81	\$5,366 43	\$388 49	\$707 74	\$19,957 85
<i>Individuals</i>							
Males.	\$4,910 27	\$5,220 85	\$2,727 90	\$1,051 10	\$85 50	\$545 81	\$14,541 43
Females	3,218 28	4,774 26	1,493 31	179 34	9 50	320 52	9,905 21
Total.....	\$8,128 55	\$9,995 11	\$4,131 21	\$1,230 44	\$95 00	\$866 33	\$24,446 64
<i>Total.</i>							
Total male..	\$7,510 93	\$8,310 45	\$5,102 85	\$5,485 53	\$396 74	\$983 80	\$27,790 30
Total female	5,305 25	7,090 41	2,330 17	1,111 34	86 75	690 27	16,614 19
Total	\$12,816 18	\$15,400 86	\$7,433 02	\$6,596 87	\$483 49	\$1,674 07	\$44,404 49

TABLE *Showing Charges per capita on Ledgers.*

<i>Counties.</i>	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	All Insti- tutions.
Males	\$12 20	\$13 85	\$16 95	\$43 90	\$20 75	\$15 64	\$18 40
Females.....	11 40	12 58	13 05	20 71	11 03	21 16	13 23
Total.....	\$11 84	\$13 28	\$15 65	\$36 76	\$17 66	\$15 73	\$16 27
<i>Individuals.</i>							
Males	\$42 33	\$35 51	\$44 72	\$8 61	\$3 28	\$13 31	\$28 54
Females.....	34 98	35 62	37 93	2 16	4 50	11 44	26 34
Total.....	\$39 08	\$35 57	\$42 08	\$6 00	\$3 39	\$12 57	\$27 50
<i>Total.</i>							
Total male.	\$22 84	\$22 43	\$25 38	\$24 59	\$9 67	\$14 25	\$22 53
Total female	19 29	22 29	21 57	8 68	9 64	15 23	18 81
	\$21 05	\$22 38	\$24 05	\$18 79	\$9 67	\$14 68	\$20 98

TABLE *showing Analysis of Charges on Ledgers.*

	Northern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Institu- tion for the Deaf & Dumb.	Institu- tion for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Total.
Boarding	\$ 5,934 61	\$ 7,117 80	\$ 2,594 00				\$15,646 41
Clothing	4,988 56	6,433 41	3,457 12	\$ 3,682 21	\$ 301 75	\$ 854 51	19,717 56
Manufacturing & mend- ing	19 00	16 10	509 50	4 40	11 25	294 90	855 15
Boots, shoes and slippers	1,313 15	1,219 40	778 70	1,119 65	90 45	78 05	4,599 40
Shoemakers' repairs....	31 17	29 45		857 42	5 40	94 75	1,018 19
Traveling expenses.....	54 00	218 85		772 01	70 15	163 75	1,278 76
Burial expenses.....	267 75	306 35	84 00	16 00		46 00	720 10
Loss and breakage.....	151 09		1 25	4 40			156 74
All other expenses.....	56 85	59 50	8 45	140 78	4 49	142 11	412 18
Total.....	\$12,816 18	\$15,400 86	\$ 7,433 02	\$ 6,596 87	\$ 483 49	\$ 1,674 07	\$44,404 49

STATEMENT

Showing the number and average price of all articles furnished to the institutions named, from the 1st day of October, 1876, to the the number of such inmates and expense per capita.

Item	Northern Hospital.			Central Hospital.			Southern Hospital.		
	No.	Av'g price	Amount.	No.	Av'g price	Amount.	No.	Av'g price	Amount.
Aprons							2	20	40
Basques				19	81	\$ 15 50			
Belts and buckles	3	53	\$ 1 60	31	36	11 15			
Bibs							10	7	75
Blouses				12	1 10	13 20			
Bonriding			5,934 61			7,117 80			2,594 00
Boots	42	5 18	217 75	35	3 48	122 00			
Chemises	286	78	223 08	546	60	328 50	100	61	61 70
Cloaks									
Coats	18	3 31	59 55	243	2 20	534 85	162	4 94	800 00
Coats and pants	106	5 82	617 75						
Coats and vests	5	5	25 00	21	7 96	167 25			
Collars, etc.	12	21 25	255 00	18	17 02	306 35	12	7 00	84 00
Collars, men's	496	15	74 41	519	15	78 71	2	15	30
Collars and cuffs	117	15	18 42	137	14	20 07			
Collar and sleeve buttons	8	59	4 75						
Corsets	25	1 01	25 25	68	88	60 80			
Corset steels	1		20						
Drawers, men's	109	71	78 04	260	50	131 71	124	80	98 40
Drawers, women's	287	67	192 98	167	41	78 55	38	71	27 20
Dresses	320	2 48	793 08	619	2 17	1,343 55	201	1 93	388 05
Dry goods			41 46			83 63			18 62
Ear muffs	10	25	2 50						
Entertainments			3 50			3 20			
Express charges			7 00			7 65			2 55
Extracting teeth						5 00			
Fruit			4 60						
Gloves and mittens, men's	29	79	23 07	1		85	15	1 40	21 00
" women's	146	19	28 50	10	33	3 35			
Grave digging									
Hair cuts									
Handkerchiefs	208	13	28 60	443	11	80 56	64	20	13 20
Hats, men's	153	39	60 85	110	82	90 20	102	1 22	124 95
Hats, women's	109	68	74 25	39	90	35 20	30	67	20 15
Hose	509	29	150 16	870	17	154 48	255	39	100 50
Jumpers	1		75						
Keys									
Leather									
Legging									
Livery	1		1 00						
Loss and breakage			151 09						1 25
M'g and mending			19 00			16 10			509 50
Medical attendance									
Night dresses	14	1 06	14 96				30	60	18 20
Notices									
Nubias	3	1 05	3 15	10	57	5 70			
Overalls	7	87	6 10	46	59	27 20			
Overcoats	24	8 00	192 00						
Pads	1		75						
Pants	117	2 23	261 00	94	3 88	364 95	237	2 77	657 50
Pants and vests	2	4 75	9 50	23	5 86	135 00			
Plaster	1		25						
Polonaises	1		6 12	13	2 14	27 70	3	1 08	3 25
Postage									
Present									
Repairs on jewelry			3 45						
Repairs on shoes	60	52	31 17	66	45	29 45			
Robes				8	1 52	12 20			
Ruches	1		25						

STATEMENT—Continued.

Item.	Northern Hospital.			Central Hospital.			Southern Hospital.		
	No.	Av'g price	Amount.	No.	Av'g price	Amount	No.	Av'g price	Amount.
Sacques.....									\$ 75
Scarfs.....									
Shawls.....	32	\$4 05	\$ 129 75	4	\$2 42	\$ 10 50			
Shirts.....	253	1 06	269 55	515	95	489 55	268	80	216 90
Shoes, men's.....	87	2 34	203 90	56	2 09	117 45	108	2 28	247 15
Shoes, women's.....	186	2 56	460 60	405	1 44	585 20	54	2 11	114 00
Shrouds.....	7	1 82	12 75						
Skirts.....	130	1 13	148 90	194	1 14	221 25	118	1 05	224 45
Slippers, men's.....	302	1 14	344 55	280	1 30	365 60	270	1 25	337 55
Slippers, women's.....	64	1 34	86 15	31	94	29 15	64	1 25	80 00
Socks.....	549	23	127 68	668	27	180 55	584	37	217 70
Spectacles.....	14	60	8 40	25	83	20 70	7	65	4 55
Stamps for marking.....									
Stationery.....									
Suits.....	85	11 36	967 00	95	11 54	1,096 35	3	2 83	8 50
Suspenders.....	79	31	24 55	178	37	65 65	124	45	56 35
Telegrams.....			3 20						
Ties, men's.....	96	22	21 60	127	25	32 10			
Toilet articles.....	67	24	15 95	92	22	20 60	7	19	1 35
Tooth-picks.....						20			
Traveling expenses.....			54 00			218 85			
Trunks.....									
Undershirts.....	107	73	78 98	236	52	123 55	127	84	105 70
Underwear, women's.....									
Unknown.....						2 15			
Vests.....	2	1 37	2 75	8	1 96	15 65	94	1 59	149 35
Waists.....	150	95	140 20	382	28	221 70	88	21	107 25
Wine.....			8 00						
Wrappers.....	24	2 00	48 05	97	1 30	126 85	6	2 66	16 00
Ties, women's.....	50	25	12 96	153	29	45 55			
Number of inmates.....	604		\$ 12,816 18	688		\$ 15,400 86	309		\$ 7,433 02
Av'g expense per capita.....			21 05			22 38			24 05

STATEMENT—Continued.

Deaf and Dumb.			Feeble Min. Children.			Institution for Blind.					
No.	Av'g price	Amount.	No.	Av'g price	Amount.	No.	Av'g price	Amount.	Total No.	Av'g price.	Total Amount.
.....	.....	.....	7	35	2 45	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	35	2 45
19	40	7 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	2 69	147 95
122	1 76	215 50	30	81	24 35	28	1 14	32 05	1,216	1 02	1,247 90
226	3 17	516 90	7	1 80	12 65	31	1 85	57 45	515	2 63	1,355 50
78	3 42	266 00	10	1 95	19 50	10	2 05	20 50	727	2 01	1,465 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1 82	12 75
26	1 33	34 75	11	88	9 75	2	80	1 60	481	1 33	640 71
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1 25	2 50	94	1 10	1,050 40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	1 23	195 30
463	24	111 28	138	32	44 18	29	19	5 55	2,431	28	686 94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1 25	47	75	34 90
.....	.....	.....	94	30	28 20	.....	.....	.....	94	30	28 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 38
231	10 24	2,299 16	20	11 94	238 87	21	7 83	164 50	455	10 49	4,774 38
110	25	27 65	11	24	2 65	8	34	2 70	510	35	179 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	37	1 10	227	24	54 80
1	.....	.....	94	28	26 56	10	11	1 05	271	24	65 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278 76
26	2 00	772 01	.....	.....	163 75	.....	.....	70 15	.....	.....	83 40
248	50	52 00	5	1 80	9 00	7	3 20	22 40	38	2 19	460 73
52	54	124 00	46	62	28 50	.....	.....	.....	764	60	66 94
.....	.....	28 00	73	53	38 94	.....	.....	.....	125	54	3 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	169 00
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	105	1 60	469 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	620	75	8 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	191 90
.....	.....	.....	2	50	1 00	.....	.....	.....	129	1 41	58 51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	29	.....
351	.....	\$ 6,596 87	114	.....	\$ 1,674 07	50	.....	\$ 483 49	2,116	.....	\$ 44,404 49
.....	.....	18 79	.....	.....	14 68	.....	.....	9 67	.....	.....	20 98

EXPENSES.

The following is a statement of all expense incurred, for two years, from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1878, by this board. It includes cost of visitation of state institutions, county jails and almshouses, and of attendance on several important conferences.

Travelling expenses of commissioners.....	\$ 1,444 52
“ “ of secretary.....	662 50
“ “ of clerk.....	244 95
Fred. H. Wines, secretary, salary, two years.....	6,000 00
J. W. Whipp, clerk, salary, 12½ months.....	1,250 00
Extra clerical help, prior to employment of clerk.	
William H. Henkle.....	\$ 108 00
Howard Stansbury.....	40 00
—— Helmle.. ..	45 00
Dement, Ritchie & Co.....	20 00
	<hr/>
	413 00
100 copies proceedings prison conference.....	20 00
100 “ “ conference of charities, 1874.....	40 00
100 “ “ “ “ “ 1877.....	35 00
Bill of books, Appleton & Co.....	43 90
Bill of books, W. M. Wood.....	30 80
H. W. Rokker, printing.....	16 00
Care of office.....	50 00
Cleaning furniture.....	18 00
Sundry expenses, telegraphing, express, etc.....	8 05
Paid for furniture in room occupied as office of board.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,776 72

PRINTING REPORTS.

The twenty-ninth section of the act to regulate the state charitable institutions requires us to superintend the publication of their reports, and to have them printed, bound and ready for distribution to the members of the general assembly, within ten days after the meeting thereof. Under the law regulating state contracts, we have no means of obeying this requirement. The contract for printing is let on the first of November; the legislature convenes on the Wednesday after the first Monday in January; the number of pages of printed reports is about three thousand five hundred, a very large part of which is rule and figure work. The present contract only requires the state printer to furnish sixteen pages of printed matter a day. If the law could be so modified as to authorize this board to have our own and the institution reports printed and paid for from the ordinary expense funds of the institutions, we could have them on the members' desks, in the best possible shape for preservation and reference, on the very day when the assembly meets. As the law now stands, we cannot be held accountable for the delay.

JAIL AND ALMSHOUSE VISITATION.

The visitation of the county jails and almshouses required of us by law has been very imperfectly done for several years past, in consequence of the great number of counties, and the pressure of our private engagements. We have not reported our observations to the legislature, because we have not been able until now to present a complete report, giving a full and accurate view of this department of government. We take pleasure in referring the general assembly to the discussion of this subject in the appendix.

All that we see of the almshouses impresses us more and more with the importance of adequate and suitable provision for our insane.

All that we see of the jails deepens our conviction that the criminal system of the state needs a thorough overhauling, if the volume of crime in the community is to be diminished.

With this remark, in order that we may give it the greatest possible emphasis, we close the present report.

APPENDIX.

- I. STATISTICAL TABLES, STATE INSTITUTIONS.
- II. THE COUNTY JAILS.
- III. THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.
- IV. THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS AT STOCKHOLM, WITH
SOME NOTES ON FOREIGN PRISONS AND INSANE HOSPITALS.

APPENDIX I

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[A.]

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

There are at present in the state of Illinois fourteen public institutions in actual operation, and one hospital for the insane now in course of erection. We give their names, location, and the date of their respective creation.

Name.	Location.	Cre- ated.
<i>Correctional.</i>		
Penitentiary, Northern.....	Joliet.....	1827
Penitentiary, Southern.....	Chester.....	1877
Illinois State Reform School.....	Pontiac.....	1867
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.....	Jacksonville.....	1839
Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane.....	".....	1847
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind.....	".....	1849
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Normal.....	1865
Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	Lincoln.....	1865
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	Chicago.....	1865
Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	Elgin.....	1869
Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	Anna.....	1869
Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane (not complete).....	Kankakee.....	1877
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University.....	Normal.....	1857
Industrial University.....	Urbana.....	1867
Southern Normal University.....	Carbondale.....	1869

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Name.	Superintendent.
<i>Correctional.</i>	
Penitentiary, Northern.....	R. W. McClaughry.
Penitentiary, Southern.....	C. J. Salter.
Reform School.....	J. D. Scouller, M. D.
<i>Charitable.</i>	
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	Philip G. Gillett, LL. D.
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	Henry F. Carriel, M. D.
Institution for the Blind.....	Rev. F. W. Phillips, M. D.
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	Charles T. Wilbur, M. D.
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	Mrs. Virginia C. Orr.
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	George Davenport.
Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	E. A. Kilbourne, M. D.
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	Horace Wardner, M. D.
<i>Educational.</i>	
Normal University.....	E. C. Hewett.
Industrial University.....	John M. Gregory, LL. D.
Southern Normal University.....	Rev. Robert Allyn, D. D.

[B.]

LIST OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

(Except the Penitentiaries and the Universities), with the duration of their terms of service, respectively.

Name.	Address.	Term expires.
<i>Northern Hospital for the Insane</i>		
Increase C. Bosworth	Elgin	March 1879
Charles W. Marsh	De Kalb	" 1881
Frederick Stahl	Galena	" 1883
<i>Eastern Hospital for the Insane</i>		
John H. Clough	Chicago	" 1879
William F. Murphy	Newman	" 1881
William Reddick	Ottawa	" 1883
<i>Central Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Daniel R. Ballou	Millington	" 1879
John Gordon	Lynville	" 1881
David E. Beatty	Jerseyville	" 1883
<i>Southern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Elizur H. Finch	Anna	" 1879
William P. Bruner	Metropolis	" 1881
John E. Detrich	Sparta	" 1883
<i>Institution for the Deaf and Dumb</i>		
Stephen R. Capps	Jacksonville	" 1879
Joseph M. Patterson	Sterling	" 1881
Melvin A. Cushing	Minonk	" 1883
<i>Institution for the Blind.</i>		
Albert G. Burr	Carrollton	" 1879
Archibald C. Wadsworth	Jacksonville	" 1881
N. W. Branson	Petersburg	" 1883
<i>Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children</i>		
Ethelbert Callahan	Robinson	" 1879
C. R. Cummings	Pekin	" 1881
Joseph C. Warnock	Havana	" 1883
<i>Eye and Ear Infirmary</i>		
Perry A. Armstrong	Morris	" 1879
William H. Fitch	Rockford	" 1881
Daniel Goodwin, Jr.	Chicago	" 1883
<i>State Reform School.</i>		
Obadiah Huse	Evanston	" 1879
Solon Kendall	Geneseo	" 1881
Joseph F. Culver	Pontiac	" 1883
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home</i>		
John Charles Black	Urbana	" 1879
John I. Rinker	Carlinville	" 1881
Duncan M. Funk	Bloomington	" 1883

[C.]

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS, 1837 to 1877.

The following is a complete list of all appropriations made by the state for the establishment, maintenance and support of the public institutions subject to the supervision of this board.

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per annum	Specific.
INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.			
1839	In order to aid the funds of the asylum, one quarter of one per cent. upon the whole amount of the school, college and seminary fund, annually.		
1847	In aid of the funds of the asylum.....	\$ 3,000 00	
1849	Ordinary expenses.....	5,367 50	
	For twenty acres of land.....		\$ 1,600 00
	Building workshops.....		1,500 00
	Smoke-house, wood-house, etc.....		600 00
	Clothing indigent pupils.....		300 00
	Erection of additional building.....		10,000 00
1851	Ordinary expenses.....	10,000 00	
	Completion of centre building.....		10,000 00
	Twelve acres of land.....		1,000 00
1855	Expenses and repairs.....	20,000 00	
	Repairs on main building.....		5,000 00
1857	Ordinary expenses.....	22,500 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....		700 00
	North wing and centre building.....		6,508 13
	Lighting with gas.....		2,000 00
	Furniture.....		1,500 00
	Heating apparatus.....		9,000 00
	Completion of building.....		5,000 00
1859	Heating and lighting.....		8,458 12
	Deficiency.....		16,000 00
	Ordinary expenses—one quarter.....		4,500 00
	Insurance.....	300 00	
	Repairs.....	500 00	
	Ordinary expenses.....	27,000 00	
1861	Ordinary expenses.....	28,500 00	
	Repairs.....	1,500 00	
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Barn.....		2,000 00
	Enlarging cabinet shop.....		1,500 00
	Ice-house.....		1,000 00
	Coping and iron railing.....		2,750 00
	Wells and cisterns.....		1,000 00
1863	Ordinary expenses.....	28,000 00	
1865	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Furniture.....		3,000 00
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Improvements and repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Land—seven and a half acres.....		3,500 00
1867	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Smoke-house.....		1,500 00
	Water supply.....		1,800 00
1869	Ordinary expenses.....	56,250 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	2,000 00	
	Furniture.....		2,500 00
	Printing press, etc.....		4,000 00
	Deficiency.....		7,746 77
1871	Ordinary expenses.....	58,250 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	1,000 00	
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Pupils' library.....		1,000 00
	Relaying floors.....		1,200 00
	Rebuilding south wing.....		45,000 00
1873	Ordinary expenses.....	70,000 00	
	Repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Renewal of bedding.....		3 700 00
	Renewal of roof.....		3 850 00

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Year	Nature of Appropriation	Per annum	Specific.
	Renewal of floors		\$ 800 00
	Repainting wood-work		1 450 00
	Erection of chapel, dining-room and school building		60 000 00
	Erection of boiler-house, etc		17 000 00
	Erection and fitting up of laundry		2 500 00
1875	Ordinary expenses	\$ 75,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements	1,500 00	
	Pupils' library	500 00	
	Completing the school building		16,750 00
	Heating and lighting said building		5,000 00
	Furnishing the same		1,000 00
	Rebuilding rear wall of main building		5,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses	77,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements	3,000 00	
	Pupils' library	500 00	
	Erection of workshops		15,000 00
	Erection of coal-house		1 000 00
	Extension of sewer		1,000 00
CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.			
1847	Building and improvements		60,000 00
1851	Completion of building		6,000 00
1855	Current expenses	30,000 00	
1857	Additional buildings		60,606 66
	Current expenses	36,000 00	
1859	Current expenses	40,000 00	
	Completing additions		75,000 00
	Furnishing west wing		5,000 00
	Fire-proof roof		2,500 00
1861	Current expenses	45,000 00	
	Completing west wing		2,000 00
	Completing rear building		9,715 00
	Kitchen and laundry fixtures		2,000 00
	Water supply		10,000 00
	Removal of privies		1,600 00
	Lightning rods		150 00
	Inclosing private grounds		750 00
1863	Current expenses	45,000 00	
	Repairing water works		697 39
1865	Current expenses	55,000 00	
	Completing east wing		75,000 00
	Furnishing east wing		5,000 00
	Completing east wing		873 31
1867	Current expenses	70,000 00	
	Completing east wing		9,400 00
	Furnishing east wing		2,500 00
	Repainting old building		1,200 00
	Enlarging of sewers		800 00
	Finishing chapel		2,500 00
1869	Current expenses	90,000 00	
	Fire-proof corridor		5,000 00
	Improving ventilation		7,500 00
	Improving water works		2,000 00
	New cooking ranges, etc		2,000 00
	Patients' library		1,000 00
	Insurance	750 00	
1871	Deficiency		22,000 00
	Current expenses	100,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements		5,000 00
	Furniture		10,000 00
	Boilers, boiler house and laundry		20,000 00
	Insurance	1,500 00	
	Library		250 00
	Additional reservoir		5,000 00
	Ordinary expenses		25,000 00
1873	Repairs and improvements	100,000 00	
	Ordinary expenses	8,000 00	
1875	Ordinary expenses	90,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements	5,000 00	
	Boiler		2,500 00
1877	Ordinary expenses (average)	78,500 00	
	Increased ordinary expenses (conditional)	15,000 00	
	Repairs	6,000 00	
	Treising, mending and store rooms		7,000 00
	Portico, walks and improvement of grounds		3,000 00
	Amusement hall		2,500 00
	Fire-plugs		1,500 00

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per annum	Specific.
	Seed house, broom shop and conservatory.....		\$ 1,500 00
	Summer houses in airing courts.....		1,000 00
	Sewer construction by city of Jacksonville.....		1,000 00
	Sewer on hospital grounds.....		1,200 00
	Additional wings for 150 patients.....		75,000 00
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.			
1849	To commence building.....		2,000 00
1851	To complete building.....		5,000 00
1855	Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 14,000 00	
1857	“ “.....	14,000 00	
1859	“ “.....	12,000 00	
1861	“ “.....	12,000 00	
1863	“ “.....	12,000 00	
1865	“ “.....	20,000 00	
1867	“ “.....	20,000 00	
	Repairs.....	1,000 00	
1869	Ordinary expenses.....	25,000 00	
	Repairs.....		5,000 00
1871	Ordinary expenses.....	20,000 00	
1873	“ “.....	17,500 00	
	Erection of centre building.....		75,000 00
1874	Heating or furnishing.....		5,000 00
	Furnishing new building.....		10,000 00
1875	Increased expenses.....		5,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	25,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	1,000 00	
	Books, maps, etc., for pupils.....	500 00	
	Engine and boiler-house and extension of steam-heating.....		5,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	29,750 00	
	Repairs.....	1,250 00	
	Books, maps, etc., for pupils.....	500 00	
	Due on building and heating.....		2,701 25
ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.			
1865	Ordinary expenses.....	5,000 00	
1867	“ “.....	14,000 00	
	Additional building.....		3,000 00
1869	Ordinary expenses.....	20,000 00	
1871	“ “.....	23,000 00	
	Insurance.....	500 00	
1873	Ordinary expenses.....	24,000 00	
	Insurance and furniture.....	500 00	
1875	Ordinary expenses.....	24,500 00	
	Site, farm, main building, with wings, and plumbing, heating and ventilation of the same.....		185,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	58,000 00	
	Furnishing new buildings.....		25,000 00
	Fencing.....		1,360 00
	Walks.....		400 00
	Scales and scale house.....		400 00
	Enclosing covered passage-ways.....		1,000 00
	Barn and cow stable.....		2,500 00
	Coal-house.....		1,000 00
	Cows (15).....		500 00
	Cisterns.....		1,000 00
	Repairing boilers.....		750 00
	Berryman heater.....		1,030 00
	Twenty acres of land.....		4,000 00
SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.			
1876	Deserters' fund.....		30,400 00
	Land and building.....		70,000 00
1869	Completion of building.....		25,000 00
	Heating and ventilation.....		6,500 00
	Outside improvements.....		3,000 00
	Furnishing.....		10,000 00
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
1871	“ “.....	50,000 00	
	Repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Insurance.....	500 00	
	School buildings and dormitories.....		15,000 00
	Steam heating apparatus.....		12,000 00
	Kitchen, laundry and boiler-house.....		6,000 00

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

Year	Nature of Appropriation	Per annum	Specific
	Deficiency.....		\$ 21,244 81
	Library.....		500 00
1872	Deficiency.....		50,001 00
	".....		11,250 00
1873	Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 50,000 00	
	Improvements and repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Increasing the library.....	500 00	
1874	Mattresses.....		2,805 75
	Iron bedsteads.....		3,507 00
	Pillows.....		375 00
	Sheets and pillow-cases.....		1,050 00
	Blankets.....		900 00
	Bed-spreads.....		1,000 00
	Matting.....		285 00
	Kitchen and dining-room furniture.....		500 00
1875	Ordinary expenses.....	50,000 00	
	Improvements and repairs.....	1,000 00	
	Library, school books, and other reading matter.....	250 00	
	Cisterns for the storing of water.....		1,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	1,500 00	
	New roof on main building.....		1,200 00*
	New floors.....		1,000 00
	Painting roof and cupola.....		275 00
	Painting, graining, etc., in main building, etc.....		1,200 00
	Calceining and whitewashing.....		400 00
	Plastering.....		400 00
	Additional furniture.....		1,500 00
	Library, school books, etc.....	250 00	
EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY			
1867	Board of county patients.....	5,000 00	
1869	".....	5,000 00	
1871	".....	5,000 00	
1872	Rent of building.....		2,500 00
	Furniture.....		1,500 00
1873	Board of pauper patients.....	9,500 00	
	Rent.....	1,500 00	
	Furniture.....	1,000 00	
	New building.....		28,000 00
1875	Ordinary expenses, July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876.....	5,000 00	
	July 1, 1876, to June 30, 1877.....	10,500 00	
	Repairs and improvements.....	1,000 00	
	Furniture.....		4,000 00
	Surgical apparatus.....		300 00
	Barn.....		2,500 00
1877	Ordinary expenses.....	17,000 00	
	Repairs.....	1,500 00	
	Additional furniture.....		3,000 00
	Boiler house, kitchen, dispensary, etc.....		5,925 00
	Lot of land, 50 feet on South Peoria street.....		10,000 00
NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.			
1869	Land and building.....		125,000 00
	Completing north wing.....		38,585 20
	Erection of rear building.....		48,500 00
	Heating apparatus, etc.....		20,800 00
	Reservoir, sewers and air-ducts.....		7,500 00
	Fencing, grading, etc.....		8,000 00
	Furniture.....		9,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	33,750 00	
	Sewerage.....		5,500 00
1872	Furnishing chapel.....		900 00
	Ice-house and meat-cellar.....		1,000 00
	Drug stock and fixtures.....		1,000 00
	Barn.....		1,500 00
	Railroad freight.....		6,000 00
	Gas-fixtures for rear building.....		650 00
	Gas-fixtures for north wing.....		550 00
	Extras on north wing.....		400 00
	Repairing roof.....		650 00
	Railroad track under building.....		350 00
	Setting heating-colls.....		700 00
	Extra plumbing.....		100 00
	Lightning rods.....		650 00
	Bringing water from spring.....		2,257 00

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per annum	Specific.
1873	Heating and gas work.....		400 00
	Fitting up drying-room.....		\$ 4, 25 00
	Temporary passage.....		240 00
	Deficiency.....		23,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 46,250 00	
	Repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Furnishing rear building, erection of coal-house, etc.....		7,450 00
	Construction of central building.....		81,250 00
	Furnishing central building.....		7,000 00
	Outside improvements.....		13,090 00
	Superintendent, architect and trustees.....		16,185 00
	Other incidental expenses.....		7,650 00
	Erection of south wing.....		160,000 00
	Plumbing, heating and ventilating.....		12,500 00
	Sewerage and rain-water conductors.....		1,000 00
	Lightning rods.....		400 00
	Gas-fixtures.....		625 00
1875	Furniture.....		12,500 00
	Furniture for fifty additional patients.....		2,000 00
	Hose and fire apparatus.....		1,000 00
	Ordinary expenses of patients in south wing, per month.....	3,750 00	
	Ordinary expenses.....	90,000 00	
	Stock barn (40x100 feet, and basement).....		3,000 00
	Shed for wagons (25x75 feet).....		500 00
	Piggery and henery.....		300 00
	1,000 rods of fencing.....		1,000 00
	High board fence.....		720 00
	Grading and shrubbery.....		1,000 00
	Laundry extension.....		3,500 00
	New boiler.....		1,500 00
	Pump.....		350 00
	Washing-machine.....		360 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	98,000 00	
	Repairs.....	5,000 00	
1877	Alterations in heating and ventilating.....		10,000 00
	New boiler house.....		6,897 85
	Grading and shrubbery.....	1,000 00	
	Straw barn.....		1,500 00
	Refrigerating house.....		2,500 00
	Hydraulic elevator in kitchen.....		500 00
	Cisterns for rain-water.....		1,500 00
	Furniture to furnish new rooms.....		2,000 00
	Removing two cottages and erecting two lodges.....		6,000 00
	Furnishing cottages.....		2,000 00
	Increased ordinary expenses (conditional).....	3,000 00	
SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.			
1869	Land and buildings.....		125,000 00
1871	Completion of north wing.....		65,000 00
1873	Erection, completion and furnishing.....		143,000 00
	Completion, heating, ventilation and furnishing centre build'g.....		99,000 00
1875	Ordinary expenses.....	45,000 00	
	Opening expenses.....		4,000 00
1877	Completion and heating by steam of centre building.....		18,500 00
	Construction, plumbing, heating, ventilation and furnishing of the south wing.....		140,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	50,000 00	
	Repairs.....	2,000 00	
	Additional furniture for the first floor of north wing, and for centre building.....		4,000 00
	Furniture for the chapel.....		1,500 00
	Library, musical instruments and amusements for patients.....		2,000 00
	Pump-house.....		1,000 00
	Coal-house.....		1,000 00
	Ice-house and vegetable cellar.....		2,000 00
	Carpenter shop and purchase of tools.....		1,500 00
	Tight board fence for patients.....		1,000 00
	Improving grounds.....		2,000 00
	Stock for farm and carriage.....		2,000 00
	Reservoir or water tank.....		1,800 00
	Road from town of Anna.....		2,000 00
	Ordinary expenses.....	85,000 00	
1877	Improvement of grounds.....		2,000 00
	Finishing road from Anna.....		2,500 00
	Coal-house.....		1,000 00

LIST OF APPROPRIATIONS—Continued.

Year	Nature of Appropriation.	Per annum	Specific.
	Carpenter shop		\$ 400 00
	Frame barn with stone basement		3,500 00
	Fire-pump and hose		1,800 00
	Rotary oven		1,000 00
	Dry-closet		2,500 00
	Improvements and repairs	\$ 5,000 00	
STATE REFORM SCHOOL.			
1867	Land		5,000 00
	Building		50,000 00
	To provide for economical working		30,000 00
1871	To pay indebtedness		30,324 32
	Live stock and tools		5,000 00
	Furnishing the building		10,000 00
	Out-buildings, fences and barn		5,000 00
	Current expenses	25,000 00	
1872	To pay indebtedness		21,332 75
1873	Ordinary expenses	25,000 00	
	Workshops, fence, water-closets		10,000 00
	Enlarging laundry and heating		5,000 00
	Drainage, stock and farm		3,000 00
1875	Ordinary expenses	30,000 00	
	Barn, corn-cribs and wagon-sheds		1,500 00
	Construction of a sewer		5,000 00
	Library		500 00
	Renewal of the roof		2,000 00
	Renewal of steam-heating apparatus		1,000 00
	New boiler		2,000 00
	Fixtures for kitchen and laundry		500 00
	School furniture		500 00
	Additional building		9,000 00
	Repairs and improvements		5,000 00
1877	Ordinary expenses	30,000 00	
	Additional building		5,500 00
	Attorney's fees, etc., in suit vs. E. A. Clement		400 00
	Replenishing library and furnishing papers	200 00	
	Improvements and repairs	2,000 00	
	Repairing workshop		1,000 00
	Furnishing and heating		500 00
EASTERN INSANE HOSPITAL.			
1877	Purchase of site and farm and constructing buildings, and plumbing, heating and ventilation		200,000 00

[D.]

AMOUNT PAID TO INSTITUTIONS.

The following statement exhibits the amount realized by the several state institutions under the supervision of this board, from the date of their organization, respectively, until the 30th of September, 1878, from the state treasury, in accordance with the foregoing list of appropriations, and also on account of the special taxes for charitable purposes mentioned in our second biennial report.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 1,146,148 69
Central Insane Hospital.....	2,282,199 63
Southern Insane Hospital.....	894,493 83
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	1,578,166 90
Institution for the Blind.....	636,684 18
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	531,536 33
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	741,899 38
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	152,705 59
State Reform School.....	412,481 67
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	100,196 54
Total.....	\$ 8,476,512 74

[E.]—*The Institutions in*

Dr		ILLINOIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL.		
		1877.	1878.	Total.
To amount drawn				
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1877	\$ 67,500 00			\$ 67,500 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1877	24,500 00	\$ 98,000 00		122,500 00
For increased ordinary expenses		1,300 00		1,300 00
For 1,000 rods of fencing	10 66			10 66
For high board fence	16 70			16 70
For grading and shrubbery	828 08	781 49		1,609 57
For laundry extension	1 68			1 68
For new boiler	5 24			5 24
For washing machine	360 00			360 00
For repairs	4,592 62	3,851 62		8,444 24
For alterations in heating and ventilation	3,679 19	6,320 81		10,000 00
For new boiler house	6,679 06	218 79		6,897 85
For straw barn	1,233 02	246 98		1,500 00
For refrigerating house	1,236 41	1,263 59		2,500 00
For hydraulic elevator in kitchen		500 00		500 00
For cisterns for rain water	982 92	517 08		1,500 00
For furniture to furnish new rooms	1,269 91	730 09		2,000 00
For two cottages and two lodges		4,397 01		4,397 01
For furnishing cottages	594 92	1,405 08		2,000 00
To balance undrawn October 1, 1877—				
Ordinary expenses	\$ 171,500 00			
Increased ordinary expenses	3,530 00			
Repairs	5,407 38			
Heating and ventilation	6,320 81			
Boiler house	218 79			
Grading and shrubbery	1,207 92			
Straw barn	246 98			
Refrigerating house	1,263 59			
Hydraulic elevator	500 00			
Cisterns	517 08			
Additional furniture	730 09			
Cottages and lodges	6,000 00			
Furnishing cottages	1,405 08			
	—	198,867 72		
To balance undrawn October 1, 1878—				
Ordinary expenses	\$ 73,500 00			
Increased ordinary expenses	2,250 00			
Repairs	1,535 76			
Cottages and lodges	1,002 99			
Grading and shrubbery	426 43			
		79,335 18		79,335 18
		\$ 312,378 13	\$ 198,867 72	\$ 312,378 13

Account with Appropriations.

FOR THE INSANE

CR.

By balances of former appropriations, remaining in state treasury, undrawn, October 1, 1876—		
Ordinary expenses	\$67,500 00	
1,000 rods of fencing	10 66	
High board fence	16 70	
Grading and shrubbery	36 00	
Laundry extension	1 68	
New boiler	5 24	
Washing machine	360 00	
		\$ 67,930 28
By appropriation. May 18, 1877, for ordinary expenses for two years		196,000 00
“ “ “ “ for increased ordinary expenses		3,550 00
“ “ “ “ for repairs for two years		10,000 00
“ “ “ “ for alteration in heating and ventilating		10,000 00
“ “ “ “ for new boiler house		6,897 85
“ “ “ “ for grading and shrubbery, for two years		2,000 00
“ “ “ “ for straw barn		1,500 00
“ “ “ “ for refrigerating house		2,500 00
“ “ “ “ for hydraulic elevator in kitchen		500 00
“ “ “ “ for cisterns for rain water		1,500 00
“ “ “ “ for furniture to furnish new rooms		2,000 00
“ “ “ “ for two cottages and two lodges		6,000 00
“ “ “ “ for furnishing cottages		2,000 00

 \$ 312,378 13

Dr.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL

	1877.	1878.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1877.....	\$ 67,500 00		\$ 67,500 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1877.....	16,250 00	\$ 73,625 00	89,875 00
For increased ordinary expenses.....		1,586 50	1,586 50
For repairs, appropriation 1875.....	5,876 62		5,876 62
For repairs, appropriation 1877.....	2,657 83	3,881 98	6,539 81
For ironing, mending and store rooms.....		3,843 48	3,843 48
For portico, walks and improvement of grounds.....		1,500 00	1,500 00
For amusement hall.....			
For fire-plugs.....	1,226 65	193 48	1,420 13
For seed-house, broom-shop and conservatory.....			
For summer-houses, in airing-courts.....			
For sewer, to be built by the city of Jacksonville.....			
For sewer on hospital grounds.....			
For additional wings for 150 patients.....	14,261 91	40,450 54	54,712 45
To balance undrawn October 1, 1877—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 140,750 00		
Increased ordinary expenses.....	9,086 50		
Repairs.....	9,312 17		
Ironing room, etc.....	7,000 00		
Portico and grounds.....	3,000 00		
Amusement hall.....	2,500 00		
Fire-plugs.....	273 35		
Broom-shop and conservatory.....	1,500 00		
Summer-houses.....	1,000 00		
Sewer, by city.....	1,000 00		
Sewer on grounds.....	1,200 00		
Additional wings.....	60,738 09	237,390 11	
To balance undrawn October 1, 1878—			
Ordinary expense.....	\$ 74,625 00		
Repairs.....	5,460 19		
Ironing, mending and store rooms.....	3,156 52		
Portico, walks and improvement of grounds.....	1,500 00		
Amusement hall.....	2,500 00		
Fire-plugs.....	79 87		
Seed-house, broom-shop and conservatory.....	1,500 00		
Summer-houses in airing-courts.....	1,000 00		
Sewer by city.....	1,000 00		
Sewer on grounds.....	1,200 00		
Additional wings.....	20,287 55		
		112,309 13	112,309 13
	\$ 345,163 12	\$ 237,390 11	\$ 345,163 12

Dr.

ILLINOIS SOUTHERN HOSPITAL

	1877.	1878.	Total
To amount drawn—			
For erection of south wing	\$ 103,259 17		\$ 103,259 17
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1877	37,500 00		37,500 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1877	21,250 00	\$ 63,750 00	85,000 00
For repairs, appropriation 1875	1,088 70		1,088 70
For repairs, appropriation 1877		3,864 21	3,864 21
For furniture for chapel	246 25		246 25
For pump-house	23 72		23 72
For coal-house, appropriation 1875	1,000 00		1,000 00
For coal-house, appropriation 1877		1,000 00	1,000 00
For ice-house and cellar	79 50		79 50
For shop and tools, appropriation 1875	1,056 11		1,056 11
For shop and tools, appropriation 1877		190 61	190 61
For tight board fence	485 86		485 86
For improving grounds, appropriations 1875	1,666 15		1,666 15
For improving grounds, appropriations 1877		1,597 15	1,597 15
For stock and carriage	475 10		475 10
For reservoir	279 50		279 50
For road from Anna, appropriation 1875	271 45		271 45
For road from Anna, appropriation 1877	1,200 00	1,300 00	2,500 00
For frame barn with stone basement		3,457 92	3,457 92
For fire-pump and hose			
For rotary oven		693 60	693 60
For dry-closet		2,500 00	2,500 00
To balance covered into state treasury September 30, 1877—			
Centre building	\$ 76 91		
South wing	91 21	168 12	168 12
To balance undrawn October 1, 1877—			
Ordinary expenses	\$ 148,750 00		
Repairs	10,000 00		
Improvement of grounds	2,000 00		
Finishing road	1,300 00		
Coal-house	1,000 00		
Carpenter shop	400 00		
Frame barn	3,500 00		
Fire-pump and hose	1,800 00		
Rotary oven	1,000 00		
Dry-closet	2,500 00	172,250 00	
To balance undrawn October 1, 1878—			
Ordinary expenses	\$ 85,000 00		
Repairs	6,135 79		
Improving grounds	492 85		
Shop and tools	209 39		
Barn	42 08		
Fire-pump and hose	1,800 00		
Rotary oven	306 40	93,986 51	93,986 51
	\$ 342,299 63	\$ 172,250 00	\$ 342,299 63

FOR THE INSANE.

Cr.

By balances of former appropriations, remaining in state treasury, undrawn, October 1, 1876—				
Centre building.....	\$	76	91	
South wing.....		103,350	38	
Ordinary expenses.....		37,500	00	
Repairs.....		1,088	70	
Furniture for chapel.....		246	25	
Pump-house.....		23	72	
Coal house.....		1,000	00	
Ice-house and cellar.....		79	50	
Shop and tools.....		1,056	11	
Tight board fence.....		485	86	
Improving grounds.....		1,666	15	
Stock and carriage.....		475	10	
Reservoir.....		279	50	
Road from Anna.....		271	45	
				\$ 147,599 63
By appropriation, May 17, 1877, for ordinary expenses for two years.....				170,000 00
“ “ “ “ for repairs for two years.....				10,000 00
“ “ “ “ for improvement of grounds.....				2,000 00
“ “ “ “ for finishing road from Anna.....				2,500 00
“ “ “ “ for coal-house.....				1,000 00
“ “ “ “ for carpenter shop.....				400 00
“ “ “ “ for frame barn with stone basement.....				3,500 00
“ “ “ “ for fire-pump and hose.....				1,800 00
“ “ “ “ for rotary oven.....				1,000 00
“ “ “ “ for dry closet.....				2,500 00
				\$ 342,299 63

DR.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION

	1877.	1878.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1877	\$ 56,250 00		\$ 56,250 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1877	19,250 00	\$77,000 00	96,250 00
For heating and lighting	173 44		173 44
For furnishing	25 00		25 00
For repairs and improvements, appropriation 1875.	252 30		252 30
For repairs and improvements " 1877.	1,385 48	3,007 13	4,392 31
For pupils' library, appropriation 1875....	524 25		524 25
For pupils' library, " 1877	315 47	184 53	500 00
For erecting work shop.....	5,029 06	9,748 90	14,777 96
For erecting coal house.....		1,000 00	1,000 00
For extension of sewer.....		996 94	996 94
To amount covered into state treasury, Sept. 30, 1877			
Furnishing chapel, and school building	13 32		13 32
To balance undrawn October 1, 1877—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$134,750 00		
Repairs	4,614 82		
Pupils' library	884 53		
Work shops	9,970 94		
Coal house	1,000 00		
Extension of sewer.....	1,000 00		
	152,020 29		
To balance undrawn October 1, 1878—			
Ordinary expenses.....	57,750 00		
Repairs	1,607 69		
Pupils' library.....	500 00		
Work shops	222 04		
Extension of sewer.....	3 06		
		60,082 79	60,082 79
	\$ 235,238 21	\$ 152,020 29	\$ 235,238 31

FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

CR.

By balances of former appropriations, remaining in state treasury, undrawn October 1, 1876 -			
Ordinary expenses...		\$ 56,250 00	
Heating and lighting.....		173 44	
Furnishing.....		38 32	
Repairs and improvements.....		252 30	
Pupils' library.....		524 25	
			\$ 57,238 31
By appropriation, May 18, 1877, for ordinary expenses for two years.....			154,000 00
.. for repairs for two years.....			6,000 00
.. for pupils' library for two years.....			1,000 00
.. for erecting work-shops, etc.....			15,000 00
.. for erecting coal-house.....			1,000 00
.. for extension of sewer.....			1,000 00

 \$ 235,238 31

DR.

ILLINOIS INSTITUTION

	1877.	1878.	Total.
To amount drawn -			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1877.....	\$ 18,750 00		\$ 18,750 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1877.....	7,000 00	\$ 28,000 00	35,000 00
For repairs and improvements, appropriation 1875.....	1,000 00		1,000 00
For repairs and improvements, appropriation 1877.....		997 64	997 64
For books and maps for pupils, appropriation 1875.....	666 22		666 22
For books and maps for pupils, appropriation 1877.....		287 81	287 81
For amount due on building and heating.....	2,287 89		2,287 89
For interest on same.....	413 36		413 36
To amount covered into state treasury, Sept. 30, 1877—			
Books and maps for pupils.....	6 08		6 08
To balance undrawn October 1, 1877—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 49,000 00		
Repairs.....	2,500 00		
Books and maps.....	1,000 00		
	52,500 00		
To balance undrawn October 1, 1878—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 21,000 00		
Repairs.....	1,502 36		
Books and maps.....	712 19		
		23,214 55	23,214 55
	\$ 82,623 55	\$ 52,500 00	\$ 82,623 55

FOR THE BLIND.

Cr.

By balances of former appropriations remaining in state treasury undrawn, October 1, 1876—			
Ordinary expenses.....		\$ 18,750 00	
Repairs and improvements		1,000 00	
Books and maps.....		672 30	\$ 20,422 30
By appropriation May 18, 1877, for ordinary expenses for two years			56,000 00
.. .. for repairs for two years.....			2,500 00
.. .. for books, maps, etc., for pupils for two years..			1,000 00
.. .. for amount due on building and heating.....			2,701 25

\$ 82,623 55

Dr.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR

	1877.	1878	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1877.....	\$ 18,375 00		\$ 18,375 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1877.....	14,500 00	\$ 58,000 00	72,500 00
For land and buildings.....	100,047 56		100,047 56
For furnishing new buildings.....	12,414 31	9,305 04	21,719 35
For fencing.....	1,000 00	327 62	1,327 62
For walks.....	305 00	95 00	400 00
For scales and scale house.....		172 77	172 77
For enclosing covered passage-ways.....	17 50	978 46	995 96
For barn and cow stable.....	1,500 00	942 87	2,442 87
For coal-house.....	1,000 00		1,000 00
For fifteen cows.....		409 00	409 00
For cisterns.....	1,000 00		1,000 00
For repairing boilers.....	750 00		750 00
For Berryman heater.....	1,030 00		1,030 00
For twenty acres of land.....	4,000 00		4,000 00
To balance undrawn October 1, 1877—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 101,500 00		
Furnishing.....	12,585 69		
Fencing.....	360 00		
Walks.....	95 00		
Scales and scale house.....	400 00		
Passage-ways.....	982 50		
Barn and cow stable.....	1,000 00		
Cows.....	500 00		
	117,423 19		
To balances undrawn October 1, 1878—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 43,500 00		
Barn and cow stable.....	57 13		
Furnishing.....	3,280 65		
Fence.....	32 38		
Scales and scale house.....	227 23		
Passage-ways.....	6 04		
Cows.....	91 00		
		47,194 43	47,194 43
	\$273,362 56	\$117,423 19	\$273,362 56

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

By balances of former appropriations, remaining in state treasury		
undrawn October 1, 1876—		
Ordinary expenses	\$ 18,375 00	
Land and buildings	160,047 56	\$ 118,422 56
By appropriation May 21, 1877, for ordinary expenses for two years.....		116,000 00
" " " " for furnishing the new buildings.....		25,000 00
" " " " for fencing.....		1,360 00
" " " " for walks.....		400 00
" " " " for scales and scale-house.....		400 00
" " " " for enclosing covered passage-way.....		1,000 00
" " " " for barn and cow stable.....		2,500 00
" " " " for coal house.....		1,000 00
" " " " for fifteen cows.....		500 00
" " " " for cisterns.....		1,000 00
" " " " for repairing boilers.....		750 00
" " " " for Berryman's heater.....		1,030 00
" " " " for twenty acres of land.....		4,000 00

\$ 273,362 56

Dr.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS'

	1877.	1878.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1877.....	\$ 37,500 00		\$ 37,500 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1877.....	11,250 00	\$ 33,750 00	45,000 00
For improvements and repairs, appropriation 1875.....	6 32		6 32
For improvements and repairs, appropriation 1877.....	1,083 28		1,083 28
For library, appropriation 1875.....	250 00		250 00
For library, appropriation 1877.....	783 88	260 96	1,044 84
For new roof on main building.....	160 00		160 00
For construction of new floor.....	1,000 00		1,000 00
For painting roof and cupola.....	75 00		75 00
For painting, graining, etc., in main building, etc.....	895 65		895 65
For calcimining and whitewashing.....	253 25	146 65	400 00
For plastering.....	239 50	160 50	400 00
For additional furniture.....	118 58	1,208 59	1,327 17
To amount covered into state treasury Sept. 30, 1877—			
Cisterns.....	216 12		216 12
To balance undrawn October 1, 1877—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 78,750 00		
Repairs.....	1,916 72		
New roof.....	1,040 00		
Painting roof and cupola.....	200 00		
Painting main building, etc.....	334 35		
Calcimining.....	146 65		
Plastering.....	160 50		
Additional furniture.....	1,381 42		
Library.....	500 00	84,429 64	
To balance undrawn October 1, 1878—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 45,000 00		
Repairs.....	1,916 72		
Library.....	239 04		
New roof.....	1,040 00		
Painting roof and cupola.....	200 00		
Painting main building.....	334 35		
Additional furniture.....	172 83		
		48,902 94	48,902 94
	\$ 138,231 36	\$ 84,429 64	\$ 138,231 36

Dr.

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE

	1877.	1878.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1877	\$ 7,875 00		\$ 7,875 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1877	4,250 00	\$ 17,000 00	21,250 00
For repairs and improvements, appropriation 1875	966 75		966 75
For repairs and improvements, " 1877	59 85	2,902 20	2,962 05
For furniture, " 1875	812 00		812 00
For furniture, " 1877	676 62	1,805 17	2,481 79
For surgical apparatus	13 55		13 55
For erection of boiler-house, dispensary, etc	2,154 38	3,770 62	5,925 00
For purchase of lot on Peoria street	10,000 00		10,000 00
To balance undrawn October 1, 1877—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 29,750 00		
Repairs and improvements.....	2,940 15		
Additional furniture.....	2,523 38		
Boiler-house, dispensary, etc.....	3,770 62		
	38,784 15		
To balance undrawn October 1, 1878—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 12,750 00		
Repairs and improvements.....	37 95		
Additional furniture.....	518 21		
		13,306 16	13,306 16
	\$ 65,592 30	\$ 38,784 15	\$ 104,376 45

DR.

ILLINOIS STATE

	1877	1878.	Total.
To amount drawn—			
For ordinary expenses to July 1, 1877.....	\$ 22,500 00		\$ 22,500 00
For ordinary expenses since July 1, 1877.....	7,500 00	\$ 30,000 00	37,500 00
For repairs, appropriation 1875.....	791 31		791 31
For repairs, " " 1877.....	2,000 00	1,101 98	3,101 98
For removal of roof.....	508 20	36 00	544 20
For removal of heater.....	65 12		65 12
For additional building.....	2,349 10	12,150 90	14,500 00
For furnishing and heating new building.....		500 00	500 00
For expenses in suit vs. E. A. Clement.....		400 00	400 00
For replenishing library.....		200 00	200 00
For repairing work shop.....	1,000 00		1,000 00
To balance undrawn, October 1, 1877—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 52,500 00		
Repairs.....	2,000 00		
Renewal of roof (re-appropriated).....	558 80		
Additional building.....	6,650 90		
Additional building (new).....	5,500 00		
Furnishing and heating.....	500 00		
Expenses in law suit.....	400 00		
Library.....	400 00		
	68,509 70		
To balance undrawn, October 1, 1878—			
Ordinary expenses.....	\$ 22,500 00		
Repairs.....	898 02		
Renewal of roof.....	522 80		
Library.....	200 00		
		24,120 82	24,120 82
	\$ 105,223 43	\$ 68,509 70	\$ 105,223 43

REFORM SCHOOL.

CR.

By balances of former appropriations, remaining in state treasury undrawn, October 1, 1876—			
Ordinary expenses.....		\$ 22,500 00	
Repairs		791 31	
Renewal of roof		1,067 00	
Renewal of heater.....		65 12	
Additional building.....		9,000 00	
			\$ 33,423 43
By appropriation, May 18, 1877, for ordinary expenses for two years.....			60,000 00
“ “ “ “ for additional building.....			5,500 00
“ “ “ “ for furnishing and heating			500 00
“ “ “ “ for attorney's fees in suit vs. E. A. Clement..			400 00
“ “ “ “ for replenishing library and furnishing papers			400 00
for two years			4,000 00
By appropriation, May 18, 1877, for improvements and repairs for two years..			1,000 00
“ “ “ “ for repairing workshop.....			

\$ 105,223 43

[F]—*Recapitulation of Appropriation Account for 1877-S, and balances remaining in the State Treasury, September 30th, 1878.*

I. ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

Institutions.	Appropriations of 1875. Balance un- drawn, October 1, 1876	Appropriations 1877.	Lapsed.	Drafts, 1877 and 1878.		Balance re- maining, September 30, 1878.
				Drawn in 1877	Drawn in 1878.	Total Drafts, 1877-S.
Northern Insane Hospital	\$ 67,500 00	\$199,550 00		\$ 92,000 00	\$90,300 00	\$ 75,750 00
Central Insane Hospital	67,500 00	166,080 50		83,750 00	75,211 50	74,025 00
Southern Insane Hospital	37,500 00	170,000 00		58,750 00	63,750 00	85,000 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	50,250 00	154,000 00		75,500 00	77,080 00	77,750 00
Institution for the Blind	18,750 00	50,000 00		23,750 00	28,000 00	21,000 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	18,755 00	105,000 00		52,875 00	58,100 00	50,300 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	37,500 00	90,000 00		48,750 00	53,750 00	45,000 00
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	4,875 00	34,000 00		12,125 00	17,000 00	12,750 00
State Reform School	225,500 00	604,000 00		30,000 00	50,000 00	225,500 00
Total	\$323,750 00	\$ 1,045,636 50		\$159,500 00	\$182,011 50	\$37,875 00

II. REPAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

Northern Insane Hospital	\$5,876 62	\$10,000 00		\$1,592 62	\$3,851 62	\$1,555 76
Central Insane Hospital	1,088 70	12,000 00		8,531 45	3,881 98	5,400 19
Southern Insane Hospital	252 30	10,000 00		1,088 70	3,881 21	6,135 79
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	1,000 00	6,000 00		1,637 48	3,007 13	1,607 69
Institution for the Blind	6 36	2,500 00		1,000 00	497 61	1,502 36
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	966 55	3,000 00		1,089 64	1,089 64	1,010 72
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	791 31	3,000 00		1,025 60	2,902 20	37 05
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary		4,000 00		2,791 34	1,101 98	808 02
State Reform school	\$0,982 01	\$50,500 00		\$21,760 80	\$49,606 76	
Total					\$41,367 56	\$19,114 48

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$ 430 28	\$ 34,897 85	.....	\$ 16,917 79	\$ 16,380 92	\$ 33,298 71	\$ 2,029 42
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	.....	200,000 00	.....	15,208 65	84,897 89	100,196 54	99,803 46
Central Insane Hospital.....	.....	93,700 00	.....	15,488 56	45,987 50	61,476 06	32,223 94
Southern Insane Hospital (Trustees).....	5,583 64	14,700 00	.....	6,783 64	10,449 28	17,432 92	2,850 72
Southern Insane Hospital (Commissioners).....	103,427 29	.....	\$ 168 12	103,259 17	.....	103,427 29	.....
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	738 01	18,000 00	13 32	6,067 22	11,430 37	18,010 91	725 10
Institution for the Blind.....	672 30	3,701 25	6 08	3,367 47	287 81	3,661 36	712 19
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	100,047 56	38,940 00	.....	123,064 37	12,228 76	135,293 13	3,694 43
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	1,250 00	6,475 00	216 12	3,745 96	1,776 70	5,738 78	1,986 22
Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	825 55	18,925 00	.....	13,656 55	5,575 79	19,232 34	518 21
State Reform School.....	10,132 12	7,800 00	.....	3,922 42	13,286 90	17,209 32	722 80
Total.....	\$ 223,104 75	\$ 437,139 10	\$ 403 64	\$ 311,571 80	\$ 203,061 92	\$ 514,977 36	\$ 145,266 49

RESUME.

ORDINARY EXPENSES		DR.	CR
1876. October 1.....	Balance of former appropriations remaining in state treasury.....	\$ 333,750 00	
1877. July 1.....	Amount appropriated in 1877.....	1,045,636 50	
September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1877.....		\$ 459,500 00
1878. September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1878.....		482,011 50
" "	Balance undrawn.....		457,875 00
		\$ 1,379,386 50	\$ 1,379,386 50
REPAIRS			
1876. October 1.....	Balance undrawn.....	9,982 04	
1877. July 1.....	Amount appropriated in 1877.....	50,500 00	
September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1877.....		21,760 80
1878. September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1878.....		19,606 76
" "	Balance undrawn.....		19,114 48
		\$ 60,482 04	\$ 60,482 04
OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.			
1876. October 1.....	Balance undrawn.....	223,104 75	
1877. July 1.....	Amount appropriated in 1877.....	437,139 10	
September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1877.....		311,571 80
" "	Lapsed.....		493 64
1878. September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1878.....		203,001 92
" "	Balance undrawn.....		145,266 49
		\$ 660,243 85	\$ 660,243 85
ALL APPROPRIATIONS CONSOLIDATED.			
1876. October 1. ..	Balance undrawn.....	556,836 79	
1877. July 1.....	Amount appropriated in 1877.....	1,533,275 60	
September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1877.....		792,832 60
" "	Lapsed.....		493 64
1878. September 30.	Amount drawn in fiscal year 1878.....		704,620 18
" "	Balance undrawn.....		602,255 97
		\$ 2,100,112 39	\$ 2,100,112 39

[G]

TABLE, showing amounts collected from each county in the state, by six state institutions, between the 1st day of October, 1876, and the 30th day of September, 1877.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Adams		\$ 483 87		\$52 90			\$536 77
Alexander							
Bond		105 49					105 49
Boone	\$ 25 05						25 05
Brown							
Bureau	64 48						64 48
Calhoun							
Carroll	77 02			17 75			94 77
Cass							
Champaign		104 78		32 98			137 76
Christian							
Clark							
Clay			\$ 65 25				65 25
Clinton			80 25				80 25
Coles		70 85		17 85		\$23 15	111 65
Cook	551 20	451 35		940 57	\$ 50 75	74 23	2,008 10
Crawford			4 45				4 45
Cumberland							
DeKalb	132 47			33 30			265 77
DeWitt				24 35		26 63	50 98
Douglas	4 25	22 90	5 55				32 70
DuPage	221 75						221 75
Edgar							
Edwards			60 40				60 40
Efingham			197 05	15 70	9 30		292 05
Fayette			49 15	62 47	6 90		118 52
Ford	92 25						92 25
Franklin			61 05	53 70			114 75
Fulton		362 85		59 63		24 30	446 78
Gallatin							
Greene		90 33	62 15				152 48
Grundy	16 16			6 85			23 01
Hamilton			122 95				122 95
Hancock							
Hardin		19 05					19 05
Henderson							
Henry	166 87		64 10	37 25			268 22
Iroquois	97 84			12 70			110 54
Jackson			118 38			10 90	129 28
Jasper			77 45				77 45
Jefferson			35 35				35 35
Jersey			20 55				20 55
Jo Daviess	74 45		53 40			65 59	193 44
Johnson			2 50				2 50
Kane	180 75						180 75
Kankakee	90 14		39 00				129 14
Kendall	8 79						8 79
Knox	171 41		29 85	37 33			238 59
Lake	194 62			18 05			212 67
LaSalle	783 81		19 10	113 12			907 03
Lawrence							
Lee	111 19			26 00		22 40	159 59
Livingston	40 15						40 15
Logan		225 42	31 30		27 00		283 72
Macon		150 79					150 79
Macoupin		99 00			15 25		114 25
Madison		374 30	6 95				381 25
Marion			28 95				28 95
Marshall							
Mason		68 35		68 60			136 95
Massac			33 05				33 05
McDonough		260 80					260 80
McHenry	46 20						46 20
McLean		782 96					782 96
Menard		42 15			10 75		52 90
Mercer		99 05					99 05
Monroe			183 85				183 85
Montgomery		20 69					20 69
Morgan		124 92		271 20		39 44	435 65

"G"—Continued.

Counties.	North'rn Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'rn Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Moultrie.....		\$25 00					\$ 25 00
Ogle.....	135 25						135 25
Peoria.....		114 84		32 65	41 14		188 63
Perry.....			83 90	6 70			90 60
Piatt.....							
Pike.....		149 00		9 10			158 10
Pope.....			59 45				59 45
Pulaski.....							
Putnam.....	79 01			57 10			136 11
Randolph.....			137 60				137 60
Richland.....			4 75				4 75
Rock Island.....		140 18					140 18
Saline.....			38 90				38 90
Sangamon.....	20 10	203 94		39 10			263 14
Schuyler.....		61 65	59 85				121 50
Scott.....		33 59					33 59
Shelby.....							
Stark.....	42 52						42 52
St. Clair.....			574 00	35 72	22 50		632 22
Stephenson.....	55 26						55 26
Tazewell.....		70 91		27 50			98 41
Union.....			69 40				69 40
Vermilion.....	15 90	147 05		48 55		25 20	236 70
Wabash.....			56 30				56 30
Warren.....		71 43		43 70			115 13
Washington.....			5 00				5 00
Wayne.....			61 50				61 50
White.....			1 30				1 30
Whiteside.....				31 57			261 54
Will.....	229 77			26 05		36 10	239 50
Williamson.....	177 26		239 08	40 65			279 73
Winnebago.....	49 77						49 77
Woodford.....		256 69		7 05			263 74
Total.....	\$3,955 69	\$5,249 88	\$2,834 06	\$2,367 83	\$183 59	\$348 03	\$14,939 08

TABLE, showing amounts collected from each county in the state, by six State institutions, between the 1st day of October, 1877, and the 30th day of September, 1878.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Children	Total.
Adams.....		\$ 401 70		\$ 111 28			512 98
Alexander.....			\$ 112 25				112 25
Bond.....			\$ 00				8 00
Boone.....	\$ 26 86						26 86
Brown.....		58 50		54 79			113 29
Bureau.....	127 42			25 80			153 22
Calhoun.....		110 00					110 00
Carroll.....	75 27						75 27
Cass.....		141 85	113 35				255 20
Champaign.....		153 87	11 05	98 75		\$ 42 62	306 29
Christian.....		23 20					23 20
Clark.....		174 49	12 10	149 60			336 19
Clay.....			71 60				71 60
Clinton.....			72 65		\$ 2 00	11 29	85 94
Coles.....		120 15	43 00	50 52		44 36	258 03
Cook.....	956 50				14 80		971 30
Crawford.....			8 65			27 28	35 93
Cumberland.....			5 60				5 60
DeKalb.....	59 86			34 00		6 98	100 84
DeWitt.....		92 43		29 37			121 80
Douglas.....	2 55	84 21	5 35	14 00			106 13
DuPage.....	68 34						68 34
Edgar.....		461 86					461 86
Edwards.....			10 75				10 75
Efingham.....			106 45	74 30			180 75
Fayette.....			21 90	34 75			56 65
Ford.....	111 46			71 90	24 45		207 81
Franklin.....			1 25				1 25
Fulton.....		255 65		153 05		74 92	483 62
Gallatin.....			10 75				10 75
Green.....							
Grundy.....	107 82			16 65		17 97	142 44
Hamilton.....			105 95				105 95
Hancock.....	32 83	310 92		160 36		112 59	616 70
Hardin.....			2 60				2 60
Henderson.....		66 55					66 55
Henry.....	182 91	47 80	35 05	101 61	5 70		375 07
Iroquois.....	91 36	115 05		84 22	53 05	14 46	328 14
Jackson.....			85 05				85 05
Jasper.....							
Jefferson.....			25 00				25 00
Jersey.....							
JoDavies.....	143 50		44 45			32 40	220 35
Johnson.....							
Kane.....	239 85			81 12		9 97	330 94
Kankakee.....	203 53		31 85	27 07		58 35	320 80
Kendall.....	9 51						9 51
Knox.....	123 43	211 75	7 55	56 20		4 49	403 42
Lake.....	49 37			42 25			91 62
LaSalle.....	287 94			98 90		14 92	401 76
Lawrence.....		40 25	266 20				306 45
Lee.....	178 32			48 35		9 74	236 41
Livingston.....	276 25	140 40		146 51		24 37	587 53
Logan.....		115 75			39 66	131 77	287 18
Macon.....		174 30				175 62	349 92
Macoupin.....							
Madison.....		558 60	62 30	73 55			694 45
Marion.....							
Marshall.....		128 24					128 24
Mason.....							
Massie.....			57 20				57 20
McDonough.....		231 45		25 30		56 45	313 20
McHenry.....	141 18						141 18
McLean.....		421 67	42 95	18 95	174 18	97 73	755 48
Menard.....		89 40			13 50		102 70
Mercer.....		82 30		10 80		2 86	95 96
Monroe.....			6 25			74 87	81 12
Montgomery.....	31 95	127 15		4 50		7 26	170 66
Morgan.....		363 38		152 64		97 36	613 38
Moultrie.....			4 30	263 08			267 38
Ogle.....	289 69			43 32	31 01		360 02
Peoria.....		273 35		70 94	55 30	89 20	488 94

“GG”—Continued.

Counties.	North'rn Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Child' n.	Total.
Perry			\$ 43 20	\$ 29 80			\$ 73 00
Piatt							
Pike							
Pope			18 70		\$ 20 05		38 75
Pulaski			26 00				26 00
Putnam	\$ 80 00	\$ 10 62					90 62
Randolph			99 75				99 75
Richland			52 40	29 25			81 65
Rock Island		447 21		40 70	5 55	\$ 122 20	615 66
Saline			5 60				5 60
Sangamon	9 36			73 70			83 06
Schuyler		110 70	9 50			19 45	139 65
Scott		53 60					53 60
Shelby	7 90		20 75				28 65
Stark	45 61	28 15				20 39	94 15
St. Clair			244 70	151 27	146 60		542 57
Stephenson	262 04					19 69	281 73
Tazewell		167 25		131 80			299 05
Union							
Vermilion		84 25	66 40	71 85	1 95	60 22	284 67
Wabash			58 35				58 35
Warren		131 75		110 00			241 75
Washington			1 25				1 25
Wayne			2 50		20 90		23 40
White			233 05				233 05
Whiteside	174 07			75 24			249 31
Will	246 60	20 40		84 60			351 60
Williamson			158 70	73 50			158 70
Winnebago	107 14			20 15			180 64
Woodford		170 60				6 62	197 37
Total	\$ 4,750 42	\$ 6,800 77	\$ 2,462 25	\$ 3,350 09	\$ 582 56	\$ 1,518 49	\$ 19,464 58

TABLE showing balances due six state institutions and not yet collected, on the 30th day of September, 1877, from each county in the state.

Counties	North- ern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Children	Total
Adams			\$ 20	\$ 111 28	\$ 15 05		\$126 53
Alexander			415 75	265 95		\$112 94	794 64
Bond			1 25				1 25
Boone	\$ 25						25
Brown		\$30 35		71 69			102 04
Bureau	52 24			35 95			88 19
Calhoun		110 75					110 75
Carroll				1 00			1 00
Cass		98 90	103 80				202 70
Champaign		22 30		127 94		50 26	200 50
Christian		66 80	69 85				136 65
Clark		171 83	22 70	288 14			482 67
Clay			59 40	132 25	22 05		214 30
Clinton						16	16
Coles		26 25		50 77	15		92 07
Cook	956 50	137 35	9 45	1,320 36		1 82	2,425 48
Crawford			26 70	126 86			153 56
Chamberland					54 55		54 55
DeKalb				34 00			34 00
DeWitt		65 59		40 61			106 20
Douglas		95 60					95 60
DuPage							
Edgar		113 49	60 50				173 99
Edwards			4 10				4 10
Effingham			27 50	74 30	60		102 40
Fayette			30 65	68 31	5 15		104 11
Ford	74 30		21 25	92 95			188 50
Franklin			14 20	81 44			95 64
Fulton				153 05		1 18	154 23
Gallatin			40				40
Greene		33 25	1 35				34 60
Grundy	28 25			16 65		17 97	62 87
Hamilton			67 60	5 55			73 15
Hancock	11 65	73 15		79 67		112 26	276 73
Hardin			40				40
Henderson							
Henry			35 05	101 61	7 70		144 36
Iroquois				84 37			84 37
Jackson			123 57				123 57
Jasper			40 71	126 25			166 96
Jefferson			3 65				3 65
Jersey		118 55	57 20	113 11			288 86
Jo Daviess			14 50			4 59	19 09
Johnson			81 20				81 20
Kane				657 85			657 85
Kankakee	71 87		24 60	27 07		35 24	158 78
Kendall							
Knox	20		7 55	56 37			64 12
Lake	49 37			42 25			91 62
LaSalle				454 65			454 65
Lawrence			302 25			20 45	322 70
Lee				48 35		16	48 51
Livingston	132 27			146 51			278 78
Logan			3 65		18 61	40 51	62 77
Macon		112 19		25 00		103 34	240 53
Macoupin		110 75			1 00		111 75
Madison		133 75	54 95	53 60			242 30
Marion			24 05				24 05
Marshall		45 14					45 14
Mason		54 20		28 40			82 60
Massac			36 65				36 65
McDonough		56 35		284 20		39 20	379 75
McHenry	33 39						33 39
McLennan		240 06	77 90	18 95	120 33	67 46	524 60
Menard		38 60					38 60
Mercer							
Monroe			72 10			44 71	116 81
Montgomery	18 90	32 60	75	4 30			56 55
Morgan		141 30		152 64		30 20	324 14
Moultrie		37 65		233 83			271 48
Ogle	117 91			43 57	33 26		194 74

[H]—Continued.

Counties.	North'rn Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Children	Total.
Peoria.....		\$ 120 90		\$ 70 94	\$ 34 61	\$ 90 30	\$ 316 75
Perry.....			\$ 27 05	30 00			57 65
Platt.....		43 55					43 55
Pike.....				84 40			84 40
Pope.....			1 70				1 70
Pulaski.....			242 55				242 55
Putnam.....	\$ 26 14			49 82			75 96
Randolph.....			41 45				41 45
Richland.....			37 00	180 73			217 73
Rock Island...		300 66			5 70	44 22	350 58
Saline.....			41 75	151 10			192 85
Sangamon.....	15			73 95			74 10
Schuyler.....			8 90	20 15			29 05
Scott.....		16 95					16 95
Shelby.....		125 52	35 75				161 27
Stark.....							
St. Clair.....			59 15	151 27	33 25		243 67
Stephenson.....	97 68						97 68
Tazewell.....		132 01		131 99			264 00
Union.....			54 05			31 02	85 07
Vermilion.....			1 65	71 85	1 95	31 31	106 76
Wabash.....			18 55				18 55
Warren.....			8 45	110 28			118 73
Washington.....		75 75	275 55	61 30	85 27		497 87
Wayne.....							
White.....			281 95				281 95
Whiteside.....				75 24			75 24
Will.....				84 60		2 25	86 85
Williamson.....			85 52	191 08			276 60
Winnebago.....	40 64			89 80		9 85	140 29
Woodford.....		144 19		20 15			164 34
Total.....	\$1,711 71	\$ 3,131 28	\$ 3,119 90	\$ 7,530 25	\$ 439 83	\$801 46	\$16,824 43

[III]

TABLE, showing balances due six state institutions, and not yet collected, on the 30th day of September, 1878, from each county in the state.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total
Adams		\$56 65	\$ 20	\$45 08	\$3 15		\$ 125 08
Alexander		148 38	488 30	345 00		\$126 70	1,108 38
Bond			65 00	29 70			94 70
Boone							
Brown		58 90		81 47			140 07
Bureau	\$ 15			65 50			65 65
Calhoun		34 40					34 40
Carroll	39 20			1 00			40 20
Cass		242 50	38 90			73 40	354 80
Champaign			138 55	128 70		47 13	314 38
Christian			69 85				69 85
Clark			43 44	352 51			415 96
Clay			49 15	132 25	22 65		204 05
Clinton			31 60	25 80			59 40
Coles			53 05	22 31	15	25	78 76
Cook	2,878 53		25 65	2,703 78	94 35	163 13	5,865 44
Crawford	37 00		75 95	164 60		1 62	279 17
Cumberland			6 95		54 55		61 50
De Kalb				97 94		1 68	99 62
De Witt		7 32		11 24		37 31	55 87
Douglas			75 35	31 24			106 59
DuPue							
DuGar		252 55	60 50			30 85	343 90
Edwards			5 00	5 38			10 38
Edgingham			63 80	46 37			110 17
Fayette			73 85	76 91	18 50		169 26
Ford	14 07	136 55	21 25	123 70	15		295 72
Franklin		148 57	108 95	150 16			407 68
Fulton		36 90		98 21			135 11
Gallatin							
Greene		130 40	35 20				174 60
Grundy	15			22 15		42 60	64 90
Hamilton			46 40	5 55			51 95
Hancock	10	35 50					35 60
Hardin			53 85				53 85
Henderson		7 60				11 57	19 17
Henry		161 65	3 05	91 99		9 41	266 10
Illinois		21 50			15	10	21 75
Jackson			358 57			29 93	388 50
Jasper			135 51	211 29			346 80
Jefferson			59 30	68 60			127 90
Jersey		280 37		157 70			320 97
Jo Daviess	16		36 55	10 60		6 36	53 47
Johnson			122 80				122 80
Kane				770 88			770 88
Kankakee				25 39		3 43	28 82
Kendall							
Knox		18 40		63 40			81 80
Lake	104 32			42 76			147 08
LaSalle				660 21			660 21
Lawrence			68 80			37 94	106 74
Lee				14 36		10 70	25 06
Livingston		18 65		75 19			93 84
Logan		92 65	3 65		2 90	2 82	102 06
Macon		12 90		63 80			77 60
Macoupin		274 00			89 70		363 70
Madison		16 90	244 80				261 70
Marion			29 70				29 70
Marshall		2 45					2 45
Mason		109 25		28 40		20 15	166 80
Massac			20 15				20 15
McDonough		21 85		474 80		20	496 85
McHenry				104 07			104 07
McLean		31 15	36 95	65 11		1 28	134 49
Menard		48 50			13 45		61 95
Mercer		12 85					12 85
Monroe			208 35			4 09	212 44
Montgomery		14 50	75	84 27			99 52
Morgan				191 37		15	191 52

"III"—Continued.

Counties.	North'rn Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Moultrie.....			\$47 05	\$ 87 58			\$134 63
Ogle.....	\$ 35			68 57	\$ 8 25		77 17
Peoria.....		\$213 85		67 71	12 35	\$ 57 54	351 45
Perry.....			114 70	10 67		4 85	130 22
Piatt.....		235 10					235 10
Pike.....		139 15		100 40			239 55
Pope.....			40 35				40 35
Pulaski.....			267 15				267 15
Putnam.....		38 10		49 82			87 92
Randolph.....			48 60				48 60
Richland.....			31 20	215 14			246 34
Rock Island.....		19 65		25 80	7 15	25	52 85
Saline.....			123 20	151 10			274 30
Sangamon.....	10	203 85		85 51		116 69	406 15
Schuyler.....		3 30		20 15			23 45
Scott.....		9 65					9 65
Shelby.....		92 18	160 55		13 10	25 68	291 51
Stark.....							
St. Clair.....			382 20	67 81	65		400 66
Stephenson.....						2 47	2 47
Tazewell.....	70	111 25		36 02			147 97
Union.....			247 55	65 60	21 15	12 78	347 08
Vermilion.....			144 00	56 26		13 11	213 37
Wabash.....			35 30				35 30
Warren.....		93 75		86 76			180 51
Washington.....			394 90	61 30	97 57		553 77
Wayne.....			70 80			19 57	90 37
White.....			221 10		8 35		229 45
Whiteside.....				39 66			39 66
Will.....		3 65		160 67		94 88	259 20
Williamson.....	31 49		150 47	326 62			508 58
Winnebago.....	27 46			153 77			181 23
Woodford.....		66 00		57 77		20	123 97
	\$3,133 78	\$3,672 27	\$5,476 70	\$10,005 13	\$468 31	\$1,020 72	\$23,776 91

[I] Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included) of the Income

	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital Trustees.	Southern Insane Hospital. Commiss' rs
BALANCES (October 1, 1876.)				
Balance on hand	\$4,357 9	\$23,207 05	\$13,791 03	\$77 71
INCOME				
Ordinary expense appropriations.	92,000 00	83,750 00	58,750 00	
Special appropriations	21,510 41	24,023 01	7,872 34	103,259 17
From all other sources.	12,032 44	18,780 61	7,845 66	1,086 81
Total cash receipts	\$125,542 85	\$126,553 65	\$74,468 00	\$104,345 98
Less amount credited on previous year.		1,284 37	270 63	
Receipts for current year.	\$125,542 85	\$125,259 28	\$74,194 37	\$104,345 98
Add balances as above.	4,357 95	23,207 05	13,791 03	77 71
Actual income	\$129,900 80	\$148,466 33	\$87,988 40	\$104,423 69
Due on special appropriation account	5,507 24	4,780 32	1,979 30	
Available income	\$135,408 04	\$153,247 65	\$89,967 70	\$104,423 69
EXPENSES, 1877, CLASSIFIED.				
Building	\$19,491 58	\$18,270 70	\$3,318 57	\$104,423 69
Improvements and repairs	13,593 66	15,724 43	5,494 40	
Furniture	2,184 78	2,734 70	210 65	
Food	31,076 21	30,962 67	20,174 51	
Clothing, bedding, etc.	7,346 07	8,464 74	4,136 46	
Laundry	1,640 79	1,522 42	424 15	
Household expenses	783 82	437 83	376 36	
Fuel	12,038 23	3,994 19	2,976 50	
Light	1,364 79	2,187 98	1,725 20	
Medicine and medical supplies	2,561 39	1,741 72	1,895 18	
Salaries	8,984 62	6,200 60	7,124 90	
Wages (employees)	22,462 42	24,318 09	11,398 30	
Wages (inmates)		86 00		
Books and stationery	428 72	416 07	262 91	
Printing and advertising	423 27	531 89	247 50	
Apparatus			5 40	
Music	12 40	80 95	22 85	
Amusements	242 25	392 09	294 23	
Freight and transportation	5,078 77	1,437 40	4,398 66	
Postage	617 29	311 12	169 86	
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	3,573 64	2,234 45	1,495 22	
Shops	500 23	340 70	119 32	
Machinery		523 80		
Not classified	751 34	1,429 58	486 61	
Total expenses	\$134,756 27	\$124,344 12	\$66,757 74	\$104,423 69
BALANCES (September 30, 1877.)				
Available income as above	\$135,408 04	\$153,247 65	\$89,967 70	\$104,423 69
Total expenses	134,756 27	124,344 12	66,757 74	104,423 69
Balance on hand	\$651,77	\$28,903 53	\$23,209 90	00

and Expenses of the State Institutions, classified, for the fiscal year 1877.

Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Charitable Eye & Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Total.
\$6,925 83	\$1,364 22	21 05	6,037 52	\$1,421 26	\$3,460 16	.....	\$60,663 81
75,500 00	25,750 00	32,875 00	48,750 00	12,125 00	30,000 00	.....	459,500 0
7,704 70	4,307 47	123,064 37	4,835 60	14,683 15	6,713 73	15,298 65	333,332 60
4,974 47	1,280 30	2,140 14	81 26	1,308 50	3,494 31	.....	53,027 53
\$58,179 17	\$31,397 77	\$158,079 51	\$53,669 86	\$28,116 65	\$40,208 04	\$15,298 65	\$845,860 13
408 12	723 61						2,696 73
\$87,771 05	\$30,674 16	\$158,079 51	\$53,669 86	\$28,116 65	\$40,208 04	\$15,298 65	\$843,163 40
6,925 83	1,364 22	21 05	6,037 52	1,421 26	3,460 16	.....	60,663 81
\$94,636 88	\$32,038 38	\$158,100 56	\$59,707 38	\$29,537 91	\$43,668 20	\$15,298 65	\$903,827 21
4,583 84	572 12	6,904 52	95 50	1,874 09	4,018 56	.....	30,315 49
\$90,280 72	\$32,610 50	\$165,005 08	\$59,802 88	\$31,412 00	\$47,686 76	\$15,298 65	\$934,142 70
	\$377 52	\$100,047 56		\$12,154 38	\$6,367 66	\$15,298 65	\$279,750 31
\$12,337 00	1,671 99	11,334 48	\$5,953 42	1,193 26	5,476 66	.....	72,779 30
3,018 12	876 78	9,256 56	1,137 20	1,230 14	757 09	.....	21,406 02
15,350 78	4,627 32	5,605 91	13,562 34	5,441 21	8,517 86	.....	135,318 81
3,583 79	642 13	3,491 15	6,415 84	528 13	2,631 22	.....	37,239 53
1,690 98	69 68	203 94	570 72	181 44	385 91	.....	6,690 03
488 65	353 29	588 91	1,413 26	123 90	202 44	.....	4,778 46
3,514 77	1,344 68	1,177 29	1,869 32	1,062 50	2,650 33	.....	30,627 81
2,131 55	227 32	357 95	970 16	288 45	321 47	.....	9,574 87
345 79	183 00	171 36	381 85	405 68	205 11	.....	7,691 08
20,244 12	8,350 00	5,543 34	6,324 47	2,400 00	9,885 89	.....	84,057 94
7,055 41	3,823 17	4,429 72	6,408 51	1,561 48	.....	.....	81,457 10
	34 25						120 25
2,003 60	1,690 95	405 18	687 79	147 95	269 89	.....	6,313 06
6 00	108 50	654 25	156 55	362 75	110 25	.....	2,600 96
10 35		162 38		144 34	.....	.....	322 47
20 60	232 87	10 80	29 20	.....	34 70	.....	443 77
175 35	58 30	150 35	37 72	.....	.....	.....	1,350 29
1,613 41	354 49	2,067 19	469 47	346 21	2,119 72	.....	17,885 32
265 97	105 57	189 84	135 64	58 05	106 94	.....	1,960 28
2,857 57	1,063 24	896 17	810 97	175 70	614 34	.....	13,721 30
3,792 58	988 43	189 75	.....	.....	531 66	.....	6,262 67
	50 00	1,684 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,258 11
179 55	134 97	6,085 50	.....	175 27	126 14	.....	9,368 96
\$89,685 34	\$27,378 45	\$154,703 89	\$47,334 43	\$27,980 84	\$41,315 28	\$15,298 65	\$833,978 70
\$99,280 72	\$32,610 50	\$165,005 08	\$59,802 88	\$31,412 00	\$47,686 76	\$15,298 65	\$934,143 67
89,685 34	27,378 45	154,703 89	47,334 43	27,980 84	41,315 28	15,298 65	833,978 70
\$9,595 38	\$5,232 05	\$10,301 19	\$12,468 45	\$3,431 16	\$6,371 48	00	\$100,164 97

[K].—Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included) of the Income

	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.
BALANCES. (October 1, 1877.)				
Balances on hand	\$ 651 77	\$ 28,903 53	\$ 23,200 96	\$ 9,595 38
INCOME.				
Ordinary expense appropriations.....	99,300 00	75,211 50	85,000 00	77,000 00
Special appropriations	20,232 54	49,869 48	14,513 49	14,467 50
From all other sources	7,906 88	11,558 96	4,807 83	8,242 04
Total cash receipts.....	\$ 127,439 42	\$ 136,619 94	\$ 104,321 32	\$ 100,179 54
Less amount credited on previous year	5,507 24	4,780 32	1,979 30	4,584 84
Receipts for current year.....	\$ 121,932 18	\$ 131,839 62	\$ 102,342 02	\$ 95,595 70
Add balances as above.....	651 77	28,903 53	23,200 96	9,595 38
Actual income.....	\$ 122,583 95	\$ 160,743 15	\$ 125,551 98	\$ 105,191 08
Due on special appropriation ac- count	173 50	3,103 06	1,971 86	1,710 68
Available income.....	\$ 122,757 45	\$ 163,846 21	\$ 127,523 84	\$ 106,901 76
EXPENSES 1878, CLASSIFIED.				
Building.....	\$ 7,295 24	\$ 19,454 40	\$ 6,321 75	\$ 13,912 50
Improvements and repairs.....	14,577 31	35,622 52	7,963 42	2,586 63
Furniture.....	4,086 21	5,390 04	1,553 71	16,890 85
Food.....	30,153 18	31,200 23	26,802 13	4,274 91
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	6,405 60	9,982 32	8,081 42	1,728 66
Laundry supplies.....	1,139 13	1,805 10	698 72	595 76
Household expenses.....	843 39	650 41	716 79	3,916 90
Fuel.....	9,758 08	4,727 60	2,550 56	1,980 96
Light.....	825 08	1,947 87	1,618 64	405 32
Medicines and medical supplies.....	1,560 40	2,356 97	2,930 24	30,378 89
Salaries.....	8,360 37	6,903 45	8,078 98	8,288 69
Wages (employees).....	25,729 67	25,309 14	19,127 77	1,684 45
Wages (inmates).....	5 00			9 10
Books, and stationary.....	224 23	583 19	507 80	
Printing and advertising.....	182 60	191 50	235 72	
Apparatus.....		35 95		
Music.....	4 95	98 37	16 93	
Amusements.....	240 09	365 79	84 21	136 30
Freight and transportation.....	5,117 57	2,732 83	4,863 77	1,991 49
Postage	443 93	298 38	294 00	234 48
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	1,685 20	1,944 07	859 77	2,509 49
Shops.....	108 90	302 33	67 67	4,815 14
Machinery		301 40	468 04	3,286 30
Not classified.....	463 19	2,979 39	684 42	121 85
Total	\$ 118,979 32	\$ 155,097 95	\$ 94,546 46	\$ 99,838 67
BALANCES. September 30, 1878,				
Available income as above.....	122,757 45	163,846 21	127,523 84	106,901 76
Total expenses.....	118,979 32	155,097 95	94,546 46	99,838 67
Balance on hand.....	\$ 3,778 13	\$ 8,748 26	\$ 32,977 38	\$ 7,063 00

and Expenses of the State Institutions, classified, for the fiscal year 1878.

Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	State Reform School.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Total.
\$ 5,232 05	\$ 10,301 19	\$ 12,468 45	\$ 3,431 16	\$ 6,371 48		\$ 100,164 97
28,000 00	58,000 00	45,000 00	17,000 00	30,000 00		514,511 50
1,285 45	12,228 76	1,776 70	8,477 99	14,388 88	84,897 89	222,608 68
2,220 04	3,686 80	738 92	100 00	5,268 56		44,450 03
\$ 31,505 49	\$ 73,915 56	\$ 47,515 62	\$ 25,577 99	\$ 49,597 44	\$ 84,897 89	\$ 781,570 21
572 12	6,904 52	95 50	1,874 09	4,018 56		30,315 49
\$ 30,933 37	\$ 67,011 04	\$ 47,420 12	\$ 23,703 90	\$ 45,578 88	\$ 84,897 89	\$ 751,254 72
5,232 05	10,301 19	12,468 45	3,431 16	6,371 48		100,164 97
\$ 36,165 42	\$ 77,312 23	\$ 59,888 57	\$ 27,135 06	\$ 51,950 36	\$ 84,897 89	\$ 851,419 69
997 12	1,360 64				11,629 00	20,945 86
\$ 37,162 54	\$ 78,672 87	\$ 59,888 57	\$ 27,135 06	\$ 51,950 36	\$ 96,526 89	\$ 872,365 55
			\$ 3,848 62	\$ 8,820 21	\$ 96,526 89	\$ 142,267 11
\$ 2,938 46	\$ 11,099 96	\$ 2,699 48	5,182 80	4,561 01		98,357 46
426 16	5,990 08	2,108 59	1,884 89	1,356 51		25,382 82
5,877 67	11,851 72	12,260 16	7,735 92	8,758 42		151,530 98
1,158 75	4,113 93	11,000 65	313 92	3,421 60		48,673 10
206 84	822 10	435 39	276 83	310 37		7,432 14
400 33	1,065 61	587 23	164 72	231 28		5,256 32
1,080 24	2,736 43	2,720 23	941 13	1,355 06		29,736 23
235 80	773 69	533 46	415 94	682 12		9,043 56
242 50	601 13	493 54	667 34	201 53		9,458 97
9,101 00	7,226 13	6,443 72	2,400 00	10,421 03		89,313 57
4,057 80	8,240 51	5,682 28	1,922 44			98,358 36
36 70						41 70
358 06	541 26	682 49	213 06	349 04		5,143 58
48 25	348 95	49 70	157 80	46 77		1,270 39
	918 02					953 97
229 74	568 70	13 23				951 92
13 95	234 30	11 65	8 00	80 60		1,174 89
440 20	1,954 84	310 11	298 71	1,960 43		19,669 95
68 63	214 35	127 50	48 80	111 29		1,841 26
1,718 39	2,468 03	507 64	224 64	1,304 48		13,311 71
795 29	259 57			373 15		6,722 05
	2,790 35			68 21		6,914 30
235 80	1,831 62		220 66	549 88		7,080 81
\$ 29,670 62	\$ 66,652 28	\$ 46,667 05	\$ 26,956 22	\$ 44,951 99	\$ 96,526 89	\$ 779,887 45
37,162 54	78,672 87	59,888 57	27,135 06	51,950 36	96,526 89	872,365 55
29,670 62	66,652 28	46,667 05	26,956 22	44,951 99	96,526 89	779,887 45
\$ 7,491 92	\$ 12,020 59	\$ 13,221 52	\$ 178 84	\$ 6,998 37		\$ 92,478 10

NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Fund.	Balances Oct. 1, 1876.		Total receipts during year	Total disbursements during year.	Balances Sept. 30, 1877	
	On hand.	Overdraft.			On hand	Overdraft.
Ordinary expense.....	\$ 6,083 65		\$ 104,032 44	\$ 102,261 26	\$ 7,854 23	
1,000 rods of fencing.....			10 06	10 06		
Grading and shrubbery.....			828 08	828 08		
Laundry extension.....			1 68	1 68		
New boiler.....			5 24	5 24		
High board fence.....			16 70	16 70		
Washing machine.....			360 00	360 00		
Repairs.....			4,592 62	4,592 62		
Alterations in heating and ventilation.....			3,679 19	3,679 19		
New boiler house.....			6,679 06	6,679 06		
Straw barn.....			1,253 02	1,253 02		
Refrigerating house.....			1,136 41	1,236 41		
Hydraulic elevator in kitchen.....						
Cisterns for rain water.....			982 92	943 91	39 01	
Furniture, new rooms.....			1,269 91	1,269 91		
Two cottages and two lodges.....						
Furnishing cottages.....			594 92	594 92		
South wing furnishing.....	43				43	
Hose and fire apparatus.....	25 00			25 00		
Total.....	\$ 6,108 48		\$ 125,542 85	\$ 123,757 66	\$ 7,893 67	

CENTRAL INSANE HOSPITAL.

Ordinary expense.....	\$ 23,208 05		\$ 102,530 64	\$ 96,835 16	\$ 28,903 53	
Repairs.....		\$ 1,294 37	8,534 45	7,891 86		\$ 651 78
Fire-plugs.....			1,226 65	1,285 13		58 48
Additional wings for 150 patients.....			14,261 91	18,331 97		4,070 06
Total.....	\$ 23,208 05	\$ 1,294 37	\$ 126,553 65	\$ 124,344 12	\$ 28,903 53	\$ 4,780 32

SOUTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Ordinary expense.....	\$ 13,791 03		\$ 66,595 66	\$ 52,482 85	\$ 27,903 84	
Repairs.....		\$ 64 23	1,088 70	1,274 32		\$ 219 85
Furniture for chapel.....			246 25	246 25		
Pump-house.....			23 72	22 25	1 47	
Coal house.....			1,000 00	1,358 02		358 02
Ice house and cellar.....			79 50	15 60	63 90	
Shop and tools.....			1,056 11	841 40	214 71	
Tight board fence.....		142 40	485 86	109 16	234 36	
Improving grounds.....			1,696 15	1,434 35	231 80	
Stock and carriage.....			475 10	475 10		
Reservoir.....			279 50	53 56	225 94	
Road from Anna.....	3 45		1,471 45	1,114 43	360 47	
Barn.....				87 39		87 39
Rotary oven.....				53 60		53 60
Dry closet.....				238 05		238 05
Total.....	\$ 13,791 48	\$ 176 32	\$ 71,468 00	\$ 59,800 91	\$ 29,236 43	\$ 957 51

with the local Treasurers.

NORTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Fund.	Balances Oct. 1. 1877.		Total receipts during year.	Total disbursements during year.	Balances Sept. 30, 1878.	
	On hand.	Overdraft.			On hand.	Overdraft.
Ordinary expense	\$7,854		\$105,906 88	\$108,006 94	\$5,754 17	
Increased ordinary expenses			1,300 00	1,300 00		
Repairs			3,851 62	3,851 62		
Heating and ventilation			6,320 81	6,320 81		
Boiler house			218 79	218 79		
Grading and shrubbery			781 49	781 49		
Straw barn			246 98	246 98		
Refrigerating house			1,263 59	1,263 59		
Hydraulic elevator			500 00	500 00		
Cisterns	39 01		517 08	556 09		
Additional furniture			730 09	730 09		
Cottages and lodges			4,397 01	4,397 01		
Furnishing cottages			1,405 08	1,405 08		
South wing furnishing	43			43		
Total	\$7,893 67		\$127,439 42	\$129,578 92	\$5,754 17	

CENTRAL INSANE HOSPITAL.

Ordinary expense	\$28,903 53		\$85,163 96	\$105,319 23	\$8,748 26	
Increased ordinary expense			1,586 50	1,586 50		
Repairs		\$651 78	3,881 98	3,230 20		
Ironing-room, etc.			3,844 48	4,556 78		\$713 30
Portico and grounds			1,500 00	1,500 00		
Amusement hall						
Fire-plugs		58 48	193 48	135 00		
Broom shop and conservatory						
Summer houses				111 65		111 65
Sewer, by city						
Sewer, on grounds						
Additional wings		4,070 06	40,450 54	38,658 59		2,278 11
Total	\$28,903 53	\$4,780 32	\$136,619 94	\$155,097 95	\$8,748 26	\$3,103 06

SOUTHERN INSANE HOSPITAL.

Ordinary expense	\$27,903 84		\$68,557 83	\$74,959 42	\$21,502 25	
Repairs		\$219 85	3,864 21	4,923 23		\$1,278 87
Improvement of ground	231 80		1,507 15	1,947 69		208 74
Finishing road	360 47		1,300 00	1,657 02	3 45	
Coal house		358 62	1,000 00	641 38		
Carpenter shop and tools	214 71		190 61	405 32		
Frame barn		87 39	3,457 92	3,412 01		42 08
Fire pump and hose						
Rotary oven		53 60	693 60	640 00		
Dry closet		238 05	2,500 00	2,261 95		
Pump house	1 47			1 47		
Ice house and cellar	63 90			63 90		
Tight board fence	234 30			234 30		
Reservoir	225 94			225 94		
Erection of south wing						
Total	\$20,236 43	\$957 51	\$83,071 32	\$91,374 23	\$21,505 70	\$1,529 69

[L]—Continued.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Fund.	Balance Oct. 1, 1876.		Total receipts during year.	Total disbursements during year.	Balance Sept. 30, 1877.	
	On hand.	Overdraft.			On hand.	Overdraft.
Ordinary expense.....	\$ 6,925 83		\$ 80,474 47	\$ 77,804 92	\$ 9,595 38	
Heating and lighting.....			173 44	173 44		
Furnishing.....			25 00	25 00		
Repairs.....		\$ 408 12	1,637 48	1,678 85		\$ 449 49
Pupils' library.....			839 72	861 79		22 07
Erecting work-shop.....			5,029 06	8,315 93		3,286 87
Sewer.....				738 75		738 75
Coal house.....				86 66		86 66
Total.....	\$ 6,925 83	\$ 408 12	\$ 88,179 17	\$ 89 685 34	\$ 9,595 38	\$ 4,583 84

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Ordinary expense.....	\$ 2,278 10		\$ 25,750 00	\$ 23,969 65	\$ 4,058 45	
Repairs.....		\$ 723 61	1,000 00	848 51		\$ 579 12
Books and maps.....			666 22	666 22		
Due on building and heating.....	8 61		2,701 25	2,709 86		
Contingent.....	722 01		1,280 30	1,009 57	992 74	
Building.....						
Furnishing.....	687 84			506 98	180 86	
Total.....	\$ 3,696 56	\$ 723 61	\$ 31,397 77	\$ 29,710 79	\$ 5,232 05	\$ 572 12

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Ordinary expense.....	\$ 25 26		\$ 35,015 14	\$ 31,623 77	\$ 3,416 63	
Land and buildings.....						
Furnishing new buildings.....						
Fencing.....						
Walks.....						
Enclosing covered passage ways.....						
Barn and cow stable.....						
Coal house.....						
Cisterns.....						
Repairing boilers.....						
Berryman's heater.....						
Twenty acres of land.....						
Total.....	\$ 25 26		\$ 35,015 14	\$ 31,623 77	\$ 3,416 63	

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Ordinary expense.....	\$ 6,075 23		\$ 48,834 26	\$ 42,536 54	\$ 12,372 95	
Repairs.....			1,089 64	1,089 64		
Library.....			250 00	250 00		
New roof.....			160 00	160 00		
New floor.....			1,000 00	1,000 00		
Painting roof & cupola.....			75 00	75 00		
Painting, graining, etc. in main building etc.....			865 65	865 65		
Calcomining and white-washing.....			253 35	253 35		
Plastering.....			239 50	239 50		
Furniture.....			118 58	118 58		
Cistern.....			783 88	783 88		
Total.....	\$ 6,075 23		\$ 53,669 86	\$ 47,372 14	\$ 12,372 95	

[L]—Continued.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

Fund.	Balances Oct. 1, 1877.		Total receipts during year.	Total disbursements during year.	Balances Sept. 30, 1878.	
	On hand.	Overdraft.			On hand.	Overdraft.
Ordinary expenses.....	\$9,595 38		\$85,242 04	\$87,774 33	\$7,063 09	
Repairs.....		\$ 449 49	3,007 13	4,103 79		\$1,546 15
Pupils' library.....		22 07	184 53	323 93		161 47
Work-shop.....		3,286 87	9,748 90	6,462 03		
Coal-house.....		86 66	1,000 00	913 34		
Sewer.....		738 75	996 94	261 25		3 06
Total.....	\$9,595 38	\$4,583 84	\$100,179 54	\$99,838 67	\$7,063 09	\$1,710 68

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Ordinary expense.....	\$4,058 45		\$28,000 00	\$26,087 63	\$5,970 82	
Repairs.....		\$572 12	997 64	1,422 64		\$997 12
Books and maps.....			287 81	287 81		
Contingent.....	992 74		2,220 04	1,691 98	1,521 10	
Furnishing.....	180 86			180 86		
Total.....	\$5,232 05	\$572 12	\$31,505 49	\$29,670 62	\$7,491 92	\$997 12

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Ordinary expense.....	\$3,416 63		\$61,686 80	\$53,078 63	\$12,024 80	
Furnishing.....			9,305 04	10,665 68		\$1,360 64
Fencing.....			327 62	327 62		
Walks.....			95 00	95 00		
Scales and scale house.....			172 77	172 77		
Passage ways.....			976 46	976 46		
Barn and cow stable.....			942 87	942 87		
Cows.....			409 00	409 00		
Total.....	\$3,416 63		\$73,915 56	\$63,668 03	\$12,024 80	\$1,360 64

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Ordinary expense.....	\$12,372 95		\$34,488 92	\$44,890 35	\$1,971 52	
Repairs.....						
New roof.....						
Painting roof and cupola.....						
Painting main building, etc.....			146 65	146 65		
Calcinining.....			160 50	160 50		
Plastering.....			1,208 59	1,208 59		
Additional furniture.....			260 99	260 96		
Library.....						
Total.....	\$12,372 95		\$36,265 62	\$46,667 05	\$1,971 52	

[L]—Concluded.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Fund.	Balances Oct. 1, 1876.		Total receipts during year.	Total disbursements during year.	Balances Sept. 30, 1877	
	On hand.	Overdraft.			On hand.	Overdraft.
Ordinary expense	\$ 830 03		\$ 13,451 50	\$ 12,840 40	\$ 1,421 13	
Repairs			1,026 60	1,026 60		
Surgical apparatus			12 55	13 55		
Erect'n of boiler house dispensary, etc			2,154 38	2,154 38		
Purchase lot on Prairie street			10,000 00	10,000 00		
Rent	591 93			457 39	133 94	
Furniture			1,488 62	1,488 62		
Total	\$ 1,421 26		\$ 28,116 65	\$ 27,980 84	\$ 1,557 07	

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Ordinary expense		\$ 30,000 00	\$ 29,291 87	\$ 708 13
Repairs		2,791 31	2,791 31	
Renewal of roof		508 20	508 20	
Renewal of heater		65 12	65 12	
Additional building		2,349 19	2,349 10	
Repairing work shop		1,000 00	1,000 00	
Petit	\$ 3,425 16	3,494 31	1,291 12	5,628 35
Jonathan Duff	35 00			35 00
Total	\$ 3,460 16	\$ 40,208 04	\$ 37,296 72	\$ 6,371 48

[L]—Concluded.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Fund.	Balances Oct. 1, 1877.		Total receipts during year.	Total disbursements during year.	Balances Sept. 30, 1878	
	On hand.	Overdraft.			On hand.	Overdraft.
Ordinary expense.....	\$1,423 13		\$17,100 00	\$18,478 21	\$ 44 90	
Rent	133 94				133 94	
Repairs and improv'mts			2,902 20	2,902 20		
Additional furniture			1,805 17	1,805 17		
Boiler house, dispensary, etc.			3,770 62	3 770 62		
Total	\$1,557 07		\$25,577 99	\$26,956 22	\$178 84	

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Ordinary expense.....	\$ 708 13	\$30,000 00	\$30,708 13		
Petit	5,628 35	5,208 56	3,838 54	\$6,998 37	
Jouathan Duff	35 00		35 00		
Renewal of roof		36 00	36 00		
Additional building		12,150 90	12,150 90		
Furnishing and heating		500 00	500 00		
Expense in law suit		400 00	400 00		
Library		200 00	200 00		
Repairs		1,101 98	1,101 98		
Total	\$6,371 48	\$49,597 44	\$48,970 55	\$6,998 37	

[M]—TABLE showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year, 1877.

Institution.	In Institution Oct. 1, 1876			Since admitted or returned			Since discharged or absent			Remaining Sept. 30, 1877.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	238	225	463	90	105	195	80	74	154	248	256	504
Central Insane Hospital.....	241	225	466	139	117	256	141	107	248	289	235	474
Southern Insane Hospital.....	159	82	241	56	36	92	42	28	70	173	90	263
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	183	132	315	246	105	441	210	157	367	219	170	389
Institution for the Blind.....	1	1	2	50	44	94	51	44	95	1	1	2
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	50	36	86	50	25	75	48	30	78	52	31	83
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	123	129	252	94	88	182	72	78	150	145	139	284
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	26	13	39	138	108	246	130	95	225	54	26	80
State Reform School.....	174	.....	174	68	.....	68	81	.....	81	161	.....	161
Total.....	1,195	843	2,038	931	718	1,649	855	613	1,468	1,271	948	2,219

[MM]—TABLE showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year 1878.

Institution.	In Institution Oct. 1, 1877.			Since admitted or returned			Since discharged or absent			Remaining Sept. 30, 1878.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	248	236	504	125	93	218	109	88	197	264	261	525
Central Insane Hospital.....	239	235	474	209	144	353	150	143	293	236	236	472
Southern Insane Hospital....	170	93	263	156	152	308	76	37	113	250	208	458
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb....	219	170	389	249	197	446	243	189	432	225	178	403
Institution for the Blind.....	.....	1	1	75	54	129	73	50	123	2	5	7
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	52	31	83	134	93	227	71	39	110	115	85	200
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	145	139	284	97	89	186	89	91	180	153	137	290
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	34	26	60	154	79	233	151	77	228	37	28	65
State Reform School.....	161	.....	161	104	.....	104	*73	.....	73	192	.....	192
Total	1,268	951	2,219	1,303	901	2,204	1,035	714	1,749	1,536	1,138	2,674

* Of these one is temporarily out on habeas corpus.

[N]

TABLE showing the number of inmates actually present on the 1st day of October, 1876, in nine state institutions, from each county in the state.

Counties	North m Hospital	Central Hospital	South m Hospital	Deaf and Dumb	Ill. m.	Female Children	Female Orphan Home	Soldiers' Orphan Home	Blind m.	Eye and Ear In firmity	Reform School	Total
Adams		30		7		1					10	48
Alexander			12	2		1					10	25
Bond		5										5
Boone	4											4
Brown		5		2							1	8
Bureau	18			4		2						24
Calhoun		3					2					5
Carroll	5			2							1	8
Cass		3	4	1		1						9
Champaign		13		4						2	2	23
Christian		8				1	6					15
Clark		3		1							1	5
Clay				2		1						16
Clinton			5	1		1		8				7
Coles		10		6			1				3	20
Cook	137	14	1	59		11	6		6		50	284
Crawford			3	5								8
Cumberland		1				1						2
DeKalb	7			3		2	6		2		2	22
DeWitt		9		3		2					1	15
Douglas		8					2					11
DuPage	11			2			2				1	16
Edgar		7	2	2		1					1	13
Edwardsville			3				2					5
Effingham			11	2								13
Fayette			1	1			2					4
Ford	8			3						1	4	16
Franklin		1	5	2								8
Fulton		20		6		1				1	3	31
Gallatin			1									1
Greene		12	3									15
Grundy	8			4			2		1		8	23
Hamilton			5									5
Hancock	1	17		9		3	3					33
Hardin			2									2
Henderson		5									1	6
Henry	14		3	6		2			2		1	28
Iroquois	9			3		1	6					19
Jackson			10	2							4	16
Jasper			4	1								5
Jefferson			3			1						4
Jersey		8	2	1		3	2		1			17
Jo. Daviess	11		5			2	2					20
Johnson			3									3
Kane	24		5	12		1				1	3	46
Kankakee	13			2		1				1		17
Kendall	5		1			1						7
Knox	18		3	3			2			1	6	33
Lake	9			1								10
LaSalle	23		1	15		1	17		1			58
Lawrence			5	1		1						7
Lee	12			3		1	2				1	19
Livingston	16	1		3		3	10		1			34
Logan		12	1	2		3	13					31
Louisa		12		2		3	18		1		1	37
Macomb		15		6		1					2	24
Madison		17		2			2					21
Marion			8				10				1	19
Marshall		9		1			2					12
Mason		4		2		1						7
Massac			2									2
McDonough		10		11		1	7				3	32
McHenry	13					2	1		1			17
McLean	1	25		3		2	17		3		1	52

[N]—Continued.

Counties.	North'm Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'm Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear In- firmity.	Reform School.	Total.
Menard.....		7							1	8
Mercer.....		7				2	5	1		15
Monroe.....			10			1				11
Montgomery.....	1	8		4						13
Morgan.....		20		12		3	5	1	1	42
Moultrie.....		3		4			2			9
Ogle.....	12			4						16
Peoria.....	1	19		6		5	14		13	58
Perry.....			5	1						6
Piatt.....		3					3			6
Pike.....		8		4		1				13
Pope.....			4							4
Pulaski.....			5							5
Putnam.....	4						2			6
Randolph.....			10	3					2	15
Richland.....			4	1						5
Rock Island.....		15		3			16		1	35
Saline.....			4	1						5
Sangamon.....	1	18		5		3	5	1	2	35
Schuyler.....		13	2	2				1	1	19
Scott.....		5		1			5	1		12
Shelby.....	1	12		4					4	21
Stark.....	7		1							8
St. Clair.....			34	6	1		2		4	47
Stephenson.....	16			3		1			2	22
Tazewell.....		9		5			2		1	17
Union.....			6			1	4		1	12
Vermilion.....	1	12		3		1		3	2	22
Wabash.....			5	1			2			8
Warren.....		11		4			5		4	24
Washington.....			9			1				10
Wayne.....			5			1				6
White.....			7				1		1	9
Whiteside.....	10			5					2	17
Will.....	27			12		3	13		1	56
Williamson.....			11					3	3	17
Winnebago.....	15			3	1			1	6	26
Woodford.....		9		2		1	8			20
Total.....	463	466	241	315	2	86	252	38	174	2,037

[O]

TABLE showing number of inmates admitted into nine state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1876, and the 30th day of September, 1877.

Counties	Insane Hospital.	North Western Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Children.	Police Medical.	Home.	Orphan's.	Soldiers'.	Armory.	Eye and Ear Infirmity.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams	12			3	1	1									17
Alexander			1												1
Bond	1			1											2
Boone	6					1						2		1	10
Brown		1													1
Bureau	5									2		8			15
Calhoun		2													2
Carroll	6						1					2			9
Cass		6		1		3									10
Champaign		3		1		1		10				10		2	27
Christian		1		1								1		1	5
Clark		7	1					4							13
Clay			2			1									3
Clinton			1	1								1			3
Coles		3		1		1									5
Cook	70			9	4	4		2		42		17			148
Crawford			1												1
Cumberland		1						1				2			4
DeKalb	2							2				5			9
DeWitt		5						1							7
Douglas	1	3	1	2						2					9
DuPage	1									3					4
Edgar		7										1			8
Edwards			1	1											2
Effingham			6												6
Fayette			3											1	5
Ford	1	1		3	1							3			9
Franklin			2					1							3
Fulton		10		1			1					6			18
Gallatin															
Greene		6		1											7
Grundy	1	1		1						6		2		2	13
Hamilton			2												2
Hancock		4		1			1								6
Hardin			2												2
Henderson		1										1		2	4
Henry				3				1				3		3	10
Illinois	4	1					1					4			10
Jackson			4											1	5
Jasper			2	1											3
Jefferson	6		2									1			9
Jersey		6			1										7
Jo Daviess				1						1		1			3
Johnson			3												3
Kane	11	1		1			2	2		2		3		1	20
Kankakee	3			3	1										10
Kendall	1														1
Knox	4						1					1			6
Lake	2			1								1			4
LaSalle	15			1			1	7		17				1	42
Lawrence			1												1
Lee	7														7
Livingston	8						1	3		6		3			22
Logan		7		1			3	2		1		2			16
Macon		4		2				4		1					11
Macoupin		7		1	1										9
Madison		7	3	4	1							1			16
Marion			3						3						8
Marshall		3										1			4
Mason		7					1								8
Massac			3												3
McDonough		10		3				2		1		1			17

[O] Continued.

Counties.	North'm Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Children.	Feeble Home.	Soldiers' Orphans Home.	Eye and Ear In- firmity.	Reform School.	Total.
McHenry	2			4		1		27	1	1	9
McLean		12		2		2			4	3	50
Menard		3		1							4
Mercer		2		1					1		4
Monroe			3								3
Montgomery		7		1	1	2			1		12
Morgan		16		1		1		1	3	1	23
Moultrie		1		1							2
Ogle	6			2	2				1	3	14
Peoria		8		1				5	1	4	19
Perry			4								4
Piatt		2				1					3
Pike		8			1				1		10
Pope											
Pulaski											
Putnam						1			1		2
Randolph			5								5
Richland			5								5
Rock Island		13		2		3		7	4	3	32
Saline			2								2
Sangamon		14		2		4		1	4	3	28
Schuyler		1		1					2		3
Scott		2		1					1		4
Shelby		7		1						1	9
Stark	2								3		4
St. Clair			11	4	2	1			1	1	20
Stephenson	5			1					3		9
Tazewell		11		1					2	2	16
Union			6	1			3			1	11
Vermilion		7	1		1	1		2	7	1	20
Wabash			3					6			9
Warren		8		1				2	4	2	17
Washington			3		2						5
Wayne			1	2							3
White			3								3
Whiteside	2					1					9
Will	12			1	2	3		1	4	1	26
Williamson	11		1	3					4		24
Winnebago				1		1		2	4	1	9
Woodford		6					1				7
From other states								49			49
	194	256	92	86	24	48	117	246	68		1,131

[OO]

TABLE showing number of inmates admitted into nine state institutions from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1877, and the 30th day of September, 1878.

Counties.	Northern Hospital.	Central Hospital.	Southern Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Orphan Children	Home.	Infirmity Soldiers' Orphan.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total
Adams		23		1	1					6	31
Alexander			4						1	3	8
Bond			12			1					13
Boone	4				2	1					7
Brown		1		1	1	1					3
Bureau	5				1	12			11		20
Calhoun		1		1	12						4
Carroll	3										3
Cass		4		1		1			2	1	9
Champaign			17	3	12			4	3	1	30
Christian		4		3	2	1			1		11
Clark			9	1	1			8		1	20
Clay											4
Clinton			8			1				1	10
Coles		3	17				3		1		24
Cook	111		1	7	3	21			34	29	206
Crawford			5			2			2		9
Cumberland			5	1				1	2		9
DeKalb	5					1			4		10
DeWitt		4	1	1		1			4		11
Douglas			11	1					5	1	18
DuPage	1				2			3	5		11
Edgar		8		1						2	11
Edwards			2								2
Effingham			3								3
Fayette			5			2	2				9
Ford		5			1					2	8
Franklin			3							1	4
Fulton		11		2		2		4	3	3	25
Gallatin			1								1
Green		7			1	1	1				10
Grundy	1								4		6
Hamilton			2			1					2
Hancock		7			1	1				3	12
Hardin			1								1
Henderson		4			2	1					7
Henry		18				2			4	1	25
Iroquois		13		2	1	3			3	3	25
Jackson			8		1	3				2	14
Jasper			2	1							3
Jefferson			4								5
Jersey		7		1		1			1		10
JoDavless	11			1	1				3		16
Johnson			5						2	1	8
Kane	11	1		2		1			4	2	21
Kankakee	3							1	4		8
Kendall	1										1
Knox		35		2		1	3		1	3	45
Lake	4								3		7
LaSalle	9			2	1	1	6		19		38
Lawrence			2			1			2		5
Lee	7					1					8
Livingston		16		2	1				3	3	25
Logan		6				4	5		10		25
Macon		12	1			2	1		1		17
Macoupin		10		1	1	1				2	15
Madison		1	33	5		3			1		43
Marion			6	1				6	1		14

[OO] Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Children.	Home. Ophthas. Infirmary.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Marshall.....			9					3		12
Mason.....			1							7
Massac.....				5					1	6
McDonough.....		9		2		2		2	5	20
McHenry.....	8				2				1	13
McLean.....		20		3	1		6	2	3	43
Menard.....		1	1			1		2		4
Mercer.....		5				2	1			8
Monroe.....			4			1				5
Montgomery.....		8	1	1		1				11
Morgan.....		12		1		2		5	1	21
Montrie.....			8	1						9
Ogle.....	8							6	1	15
Peoria.....		13	1	1		1	4		4	24
Perry.....			7			1	1			9
Piatt.....		1						2		3
Pike.....		11		1			2			14
Pope.....			3		1					4
Pulaski.....			1	1					1	3
Putnam.....		4						3		7
Randolph.....			7	1		2				10
Richland.....			5	1		1		2	1	10
Rock Island.....		8			1	3	3	8	3	26
Saline.....			1							1
Sangamon.....		15			1	7	1	1	3	28
Schnyder.....		4				1		4		9
Scott.....		3					2	1		6
Shelby.....			23		1	1	1			26
Stark.....		8		1				3		11
St. Clair.....			20	1	3			2	2	28
Stephenson.....	9			2		3		4		18
Tazewell.....		4				1	2	3	1	11
Union.....			8		1	1		1	2	13
Vermilion.....			24	1	1	4	1	12		43
Wabash.....			3				7			10
Warren.....		4		1		1	3		2	11
Washington.....			4							4
Wayne.....			3		3	1			1	8
White.....			4		1		2			7
Whiteside.....	4	1		2	1		2	6		16
Will.....	7			3		3		5		18
Williamson.....			4					4		8
Winnebago.....	6							2	1	9
Woodford.....		5		1		2		2		10
Totals.....	218	353	308	70	47	113	83	233	104	1,529

[P]

TABLE showing number* of days board given to inmates of nine state institutions, from each county in the state between the 1st day of October, 1876, and the 30th day of September, 1877.

Counties	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Children.	Orphan's Home.	Schools and Infirmary.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total
Adams		10,336		1,769	656	255				2,548	15,564
Alexander			4,226	529	247	365				2,557	7,925
Bond		1,816		24							1,840
Boone	1,586				84				16	11	1,697
Brown		1,601		800						365	2,766
Bureau	6,314			1,083	494	509	1,095		501		9,996
Calhoun		1,139									1,139
Carroll	1,901			542	247	25			49	365	3,129
Cass		1,781	1,172	541		370					3,864
Champaign		4,685		1,705	247	981	5,445		828	1,174	15,095
Christian		2,620		17		250			138	38	3,063
Clark		2,109	86	812	257		3,650			174	7,959
Clay			1,916	542	366	262					3,086
Clinton			1,983	284		399	182		140		2,998
Coles		3,933		1,915	241					1,098	7,187
Cook	50,469	3,787	365	16,561	1,860	3,174	2,190	2,378		17,092	97,876
Crawford			1,200	1,352							2,552
Cumberland		427			232	250	1,095		132		2,136
DeKalb	2,413			813	246	941			304	732	5,499
DeWitt		3,556		787	235	415			61	169	6,184
Douglas	179	2,671	11	529							4,123
DuPage	3,960			529						11	5,231
Edgar		2,727	730	825		250			47	328	4,907
Edwards			1,262	13			100				1,375
Effingham			4,487	529							5,016
Fayette			875	284	247		75		71	203	1,555
Ford	2,707	90		1,122	247				480	182	4,828
Franklin		365	1,829	542			100				2,836
Fulton		5,351		1,884	247	371			422	1,097	9,372
Gallatin			365		246						611
Greene		4,249	858	261	143						5,511
Grundy	2,226	58		1,064		250	2,920		80	1,524	8,122
Hamilton			2,248								2,248
Hancock	365	5,811		2,485	461	1,014					10,139
Hardin			450				365				815
Henderson		1,882			234				25		2,141
Henry	5,507		1,095	2,171	246	506			514	1,105	11,177
Iroquois	3,620	82		528		254	730		259		5,473
Jackson			4,590	516	466	259				1,172	7,303
Jasper			1,645	542							2,187
Jefferson			1,163			249	100		131		1,645
Jersey		2,879	628	263	512	745	250		20		5,327
Jodaviness	3,591		1,825	21		734	730		2		6,962
Johnson			1,445								1,445
Kane	8,347	111		3,155	246	322	365		134	910	13,590
Kankakee	5,459		1,315	830	247	365			163		7,078
Kendall	1,780		595			250					2,525
Knox	6,483		1,095	787	743	4	730		104	1,857	11,803
Lake	3,295			542	248				71		4,156
LaSalle	9,281		45	1,071	247	254	7,300	1,607		63	22,870
Lawrence			1,554	529	662	269					3,014
Lee	4,964			813	246	365				365	7,118
Livingston	5,875	365		829		951	3,650		290	706	12,636
Logan		5,079	365	554	246		4,650		101	94	12,086
Macon		4,615		549		601	8,300		385	150	14,591
Macoupin		5,907		2,128	420	187				732	9,374
Madison		7,390	363	850	519			100	20		8,918
Marion			2,568				5,380			71	8,019

[P] Continued.

Counties.	Northern Iowa Hospital.	Central Iowa Hospital.	Southern Iowa Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Marshall		3,235		516				62			3,813
Mason		2,299		529		306	365				3,499
Massac			1,197								1,197
McDonough		4,335		3,218		273	1,460	74	1,456		10,816
McHenry	3,894			576		605	365	223	256		5,929
McLean	365	9,509		1,388	696	523	12,950	315	991	228	26,737
Menard		2,701		13	24						3,185
Mercer		2,745		13	741	500	1,095	222			5,316
Monroe			3,115			365					3,480
Montgomery	365	3,315		1,329	245	526		17			5,797
Morgan		7,384		2,740	246	1,373	1,460	317	598		14,118
Moultrie		898		1,904	248	249	730				4,029
Ogle	4,335			812	444			16	634		6,241
Peoria		7,180		2,152	962	1,371	4,380	20	4,921		20,986
Perry			1,858	271							2,129
Piatt		1,396				5	1,095				2,486
Pike		3,731		1,045	98	250		09			5,133
Pope			1,170								1,170
Pulaski			1,825		247						2,072
Putnam	1,394			13	247	6	365	2			2,027
Randolph			3,756	800					592		5,148
Richland			1,961	555							2,516
Rock Island		5,977		1,071	565	768	4,380	178	945		13,884
Saline			1,521	258	217						1,996
Sangamon	365	6,748		1,108	229	587	1,825	339	933		12,134
Schuyler		4,532	730	502				112	365		6,241
Scott		1,658		264		248	1,825	19			4,014
Shelby	365	4,559		793						1,264	6,981
Stark	2,639		365					83			3,087
St. Clair			13,242	1,890	799	33	730	206	1,275		18,175
Stephenson	5,270			859		250		175	480		7,034
Tazewell		3,250		1,903			730	136	442		7,161
Union			2,017	255		250	1,825		372		4,722
Vermilion	75	4,748	70	1,081	676	370	730	447	745		8,942
Wabash			1,671	270			1,825				3,766
Warren		4,324		1,329	248		1,825	206	1,885		9,817
Washington			3,491	13	716	259					4,479
Wayne			1,877	24		250					2,151
White			2,752				150			43	2,945
Whiteside	3,943			1,355		19	365	222	470		6,374
Will	9,833			3,252	490	901	3,650	103	366		18,595
Williamson			3,931	1,117				992	768		6,808
Winnebago	6,536			1,096	246	4	730	210	2,195		11,017
Woodford		4,056		552		255	1,825		41		6,729
From other states							608	928			1,536
Total	169,301	176,893	90,333	96,699	20,901	27,927	99,375	15,124	60,034		756,587

[PP]

TABLE showing number of day's board given to inmates of nine state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1877, and the 30th day of September, 1878.

Counties	Northern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Insane Hospital, Southern	Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Feeble-minded Children	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Infirmary	Eye and Ear	Reform School	Total.
Adams		10,332		1,636	575	365				2,379	15,287
Alexander			3,681	268	264	365			304	1,856	6,738
Bond		190	2,337	536		278					3,341
Boone	3,711				735	199				265	5,010
Brown		1,909		1,076		135				190	3,310
Bureau	5,780			1,072	494	1,446	852	1,164			10,808
Calhoun		1,023		1	8						1,032
Carroll	3,066			818		277				265	4,556
Cass		2,363	833	550	246	1,948			377	168	6,485
Champaign			1,530	1,874	495	1,256	5,680		627	1,212	16,512
Christian		2,954		1,086	590	769			68	730	6,197
Clark		2,535	2,661	1,086	462		7,100			467	13,374
Clay			2,508	804		365					3,677
Clinton			3,308	536	49	730				130	4,753
Coles		725	3,802	2,144		629			205	773	8,278
Cook	71,462	730	595	22,126	2,362	7,945	1,420	3,283		17,367	127,291
Crawford			1,776	1,612		425			2		3,815
Cumberland		76	1,468	268			568		466		2,786
DeKalb	3,197			1,072		1,158			423	564	6,411
DeWitt		3,961	41	804	249	743			835		6,633
Douglas		365	266	536			568		512	319	5,963
DuPage	3,894			395	495		2,272		205		7,171
Edgar		3,977	382	1,179		344				470	6,352
Edwards			915	282							1,197
Effingham			4,048	536							4,584
Fayette			1,600	536	718	535				365	3,754
Ford	1,622	1,686		1,876	702				254	330	6,470
Franklin		38	2,455	536			284			313	3,626
Fulton		7,010		1,890		1,017	1,988	699		1,131	13,735
Gallatin			438		245						683
Green		4,357	504		12	187	575				5,635
Grundy	2,533	96		1,076		575	2,272		357	990	7,890
Hamilton			2,502								2,502
Hancock	365	6,663		2,144	495	583	294			498	11,042
Hardin			1,392								1,392
Henderson		2,346			734	112				875	4,067
Henry	715	4,862	656	2,942	225	1,169		1,151		664	12,384
Iroquois	510	3,984		534	216	541	289	645		559	7,308
Jackson			5,136	536	696	948				1,372	8,688
Jasper			2,212	268							2,510
Jefferson			2,589	167						203	2,659
Jersey		2,979	365	281	741	739			248		5,353
Jo Daviess	5,098		1,823	550	107	730	290		218		8,816
Johnson			2,323						121	18	2,462
Kane	9,812	198		3,880	247	1,130	293	777		1,308	17,645
Kankakee	4,580		111	1,072	247	365	570	744			7,980
Kendall	2,129		365			255					2,749
Knox		864	7,718	83	564	492	1,988		84	1,520	13,823
Lake	3,391			536	218				234		4,409
LaSalle	10,470			4,340	492	821	6,532	2,536		363	25,496
Lawrence			1,609	495	487	400			50		3,101
Lee	5,749			1,072	356	868				365	8,410
Livingston	1,464	3,695		1,100	50	1,095	1,704	500		1,429	11,037
Logan		4,690	359	546	248	2,756	4,514	746		730	14,619
Macon		5,812	164	487		852	6,532	146			14,023
Macoupin		5,456		1,008	997	419				379	8,229
Madison		760	9,118	1,648	470	406			228		12,630
Marion			3,225	137			6,570		61		9,963
Marshall		3,478		207					595		4,280
Mason		3,508		268		582	284				4,502
Massac			2,154							224	2,378
McDonough		5,137		3,498	404	630	568	31		3,065	13,324

[PP] Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Infirmary.	Eye and Ear	Reform School.	Total.
McHenry.....	4,769			1,350	753	566			167	729	8,314
McLean.....	365	8,854		1,195	247	2,122	13,916		491	1,810	29,000
Menard.....		3,735		592	476	176			414		5,393
Mercer.....		3,015		268		988	1,136				5,407
Monroe.....			3,352		250	729					4,331
Montgomery...	365	4,130	172	1,086	494	759			137		7,143
Morgan.....		6,145		2,952	415	1,471	1,988		650	373	13,994
Moultrie.....		76	1,536	1,890							3,502
Ogle.....	5,764			1,198	234	133			648	1,444	9,421
Peoria.....		7,477	69	1,890	431	2,001	4,260		46	3,871	20,045
Perry.....			2,562	268		514	568				3,912
Piatt.....		1,622		395		310	852		234		3,413
Pike.....		4,826		1,086		254	1,136				7,302
Pope.....			1,919		247						2,166
Pulaski.....			1,358	14	247					812	1,931
Putnam.....	162	1,087		268		1			248		1,766
Randolph.....			3,315	550		34				365	4,264
Richland.....			3,052	1,086		350			114	162	4,764
Rock Island.....		5,676		804	833	1,540	5,964		1,055	1,260	17,132
Saline.....			1,192		187						1,379
Sangamon.....	365	6,679		2,211	323	2,830	1,704		70	1,536	15,718
Schuyler.....		4,149	26	546		321			228	323	5,593
Scott.....		2,181		546		266	2,272		123		5,388
Shelby.....	172	592	5,374	804	196	553	284			1,331	9,246
Stark.....	1,033	1,762	365						93		3,253
St Clair.....			14,888	2,684	1,459	365			75	664	20,135
Stephenson.....	5,358			804		1,009			255	365	7,791
Tazewell.....		4,217		1,636	248	390	1,136		115	962	8,704
Union.....			3,282	268	248	602	1,146		157	816	6,519
Vermilion.....		474	7,716	1,330	5	1,021	568		1,304	831	13,249
Wabash.....			2,592	247			4,544				7,383
Warren.....		3,929		1,076	204	123	3,124			1,590	10,046
Washington.....			3,210	268	488	365					4,331
Wayne.....			2,252	804	255	303				69	3,683
White.....			3,274		93		1,136				4,503
Whiteside.....	5,058			1,368	245	365	1,420		811	730	9,997
Will.....	10,391	178		3,234	492	2,362	2,556		258	126	19,597
Williamson.....			4,953	1,340					635	323	7,251
Winnebago.....	7,237			871	249	290	568		243	2,382	11,840
Woodford.....		4,131		817		571	1,136		455	325	7,435
Wisconsin.....					247						247
Total.....	181,756	181,137	143,718	114,817	26,309	61,279	105,451	28,257	66,501		909,225

[Q]

TABLE showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of September, 1877, in nine state institutions from each county in the state.

Counties	Northern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Feeble- Minded Children	Soldiers' Orphan Home	Infirmity	Eye and Ear	Reform School	Total
Adams		24		5		1				5	35
Alexander			11	1		1				4	17
Bond		5		2							7
Boone	8									1	9
Brown		5		2						1	8
Bureau	16			4		2	4	3			29
Calhoun		3		2							5
Carroll	8			2		1				1	12
Cass		6	3	2		5					16
Champaign		13		6		5	13	1		4	40
Christian		7		2						2	11
Clark		7	1	4			8			1	21
Clay			5	2		1					8
Clinton			6	2		2					10
Coles		11		7						3	21
Cook	161	3	1	69		4	6	6		45	295
Crawford			3	7							10
Cumberland		2					1	2			5
DeKalb	8			4		1			2	2	15
Dewitt		11		3		2	2	1			19
Douglas	1	7	1	2			2				13
DuPage	10			1			2				13
Edgar		10		3				1			16
Edwards			4	1							5
Ellington			12	1							13
Egypte			3	2						1	6
Ford	7	1		6				1			15
Franklin		1	5	2			1			1	9
Fulton		17		6		2		1		3	29
Gallatin			1								1
Greene		11	2	1							14
Grundy	7	1		4			8	1		3	24
Hamilton			6								6
Hancock		15		8		1					25
Hardin	1		3								4
Henderson		6								3	9
Henry	13		3	10		1		3		3	33
Iroquois	11	1		1		1	2	1			17
Jackson			13	1		1				3	18
Jasper			5	2							7
Jefferson			5				1	1			7
Jersey		8	1	1		1	1				12
Jo Daviess	13		5	2		2	3				25
Johnson			5								5
Kane	26			12		3	2	1		2	46
Kankakee	12		3	1		1		2			22
Kendall	5		1								6
Knox	18		3	1		1	2			3	28
Lake	8			2							10
LaSalle	28			16			18	8		1	72
Lawrence			5	1		1					7
Lee	16			4		1	1			1	23
Livingston	15	1		1		3	9	3		3	38
Logan		13	1	2		4	13	1		2	36
Macoupin		13		2		1	23				39
Macoupin		14		5						2	21
Madison		20	3	5				1			29
Marion			8				14				22
Marshall		8						1			9
Mason		7		1		1	1				10
Massac			5								5
McDonough		10		13		2	4	1		4	34

TABLE Q—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	People Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmaries.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
McHenry	11			4			1			1	17
McLean	1	23		5		3	27			4	72
Menard		10		1							12
Mercer		7		1			3				11
Monroe			9			1					10
Montgomery ..	1	8		4							15
Morgan		19		14		3	6		3	1	46
Moultrie		2		6			2				10
Ogle	12			4		3			1	3	20
Peoria		20		7	1		14		1	13	58
Perry			6	1							7
Platt		4				1	3				8
Pike		11		1							12
Pope			3								3
Pulaski			5								5
Putnam	3			1		1	1				6
Randolph			11	2						1	14
Richland			7	3							10
Rock Island		13		4		3	17		2	3	42
Saline			4								4
Sangamon	1	17		6		5	4			3	39
Schuyler		11	2	2						1	16
Scott		5		2			5		1		13
Shelby	1	14		3						4	22
Stark	9		1								10
St. Clair			33	9		1	2			1	46
Stephenson	13			3							17
Tazewell		14		6			12			2	24
Union			8				11			2	17
Vermilion		13	1	4		2	12		2	3	27
Wabash			6	1			8				15
Warren		12		3			7			3	25
Washington			8	1		1					10
Wayne			5	3							8
White			8								8
Whiteside	11			5		1	1		2	2	22
Will	29			11		5	10		1	1	57
Williamson			11	5					2	2	20
Winnebago	20			4		1	2		3	6	36
Woodford		11		3		1	6			1	22
Total	504	474	263	380	1	83	284		60	161	2,210

[QQ.]

TABLE showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of September, 1878, in nine State Institutions, from each county in the State.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded children.	Orphan's Home.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Infirmary.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reformatory School.	Total
Adams		33		9		1				9	52
Alexander			12	1	1	1				7	22
Bond	10		9	2		1					22
Boone						1				1	2
Brown	10	6		3							25
Bureau				4	12	5	3	3			16
Calhoun	8	3		1							11
Carroll				2						1	3
Cass		8	2	2		5		1	1		19
Champaign			16	9		4	16	1		2	48
Christian		9		4		2				2	17
Clark			8	4			17			2	31
Clay			9	2		1					12
Clinton			11	1		2				1	15
Coles			15	6		3		1	1		26
Cook	210	2	2	62		30	5	8	52		377
Crawford			6	6		2					16
Cumberland			5	1			1	1			8
DeKalb	11			6		2		1		1	21
DeWitt		10	1	2		3		1			17
Douglas	1		11	3			2	1	1		19
DuPage	11						5				16
Edgar		14	1	2		1				2	20
Edwards			3	2							5
Ellingham			12	1							13
Fayette			8	2		2				1	13
Ford	4	3		2						2	16
Franklin			8	2			1				11
Fulton		22		8		3	3	2		6	44
Gallatin			2								2
Greene		15				1	1				17
Grundy	7			6		1	5	1		2	25
Hamilton			8								8
Hancock	1	18		1		1	1			3	28
Hardin		7	3								3
Henderson						1				1	9
Henry		17		8		5				2	32
Iroquois		14		2		3	1	1		3	24
Jackson			15			3				4	25
Jasper			6	1							7
Jefferson			1	1							9
Jersey		8	1	2		5					14
Jo Daviess	20			2		2	1	1			26
Johnson			9							1	10
Kane	25	1		13		3	1			3	46
Kankakee	13		1	5		1	1	1			22
Kendall	6		1								7
Knox		21		3		1	4	1		4	34
Lake	11			1							12
LaSalle	31			13		1	17	2			65
Lawrence			4	1		2					7
Lee	14			4		2				1	21
Livingston	1	12		6		3	6			5	33
Logan		10		2		9	11	7		2	41
Macon		21	1	3		4	23	1			52
Macoupin		19		3		2				2	26
Madison			31	10		2					45
Marion			9	1			17	1			28
Marshall		11									11
Massou		9				2	1				12
Massac			7							1	8
McDonough		15		13		4	2			9	43
McHenry	14			4		2				2	22
McLean	1	29		9		8	41			4	93
Menard		9		1		1		2			13
Mercer		10		1		4	3				18
Monroe			11			2					13
Montgomery	1	10		3		2					16
Morgan		18		17		4	7	1		1	48

Table "QQ"—Continued.

Counties.	Northern Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
Moultrie.....			7	6						13
Ogle.....	18			3				1	4	26
Peoria.....		26		6		4	11		9	56
Perry.....			10	1		2				14
Piatt.....		4				1	3	1		9
Pike.....		18		4			2			24
Pope.....			6							6
Pulaski.....			4	1						5
Putnam.....		3						2		5
Randolph.....			15	3		2			1	19
Richland.....			10	4		1		1	1	17
Rock Island.....		16		4		5	18	1	4	48
Saline.....			4							4
Sangamon.....	1	21		8		11	5	1	4	51
Schuyler.....		11		12		1	1	2		16
Scott.....		7		12		1	6			16
Shelby.....			16	12		1			3	29
Stark.....	1	6	1					1		9
St. Clair.....			47	9		1			2	59
Stephenson.....	20			3		3		2	1	29
Tazewell.....		11		8		1	2		3	25
Union.....			11		1	2	4	1	3	23
Vernilion.....			25	5		4	1	3	2	40
Wabash.....			6	1			9			16
Warren.....		12		5			8		4	29
Washington.....			12	1		1				14
Wayne.....			7	1	2	1			1	12
White.....			9				2			11
Whiteside.....	15			6		1	3		2	27
Will.....	28	1		12		5	9	3		58
Williamson.....			14	4				1		19
Winnebago.....	20			3		1	2	2	6	31
Woodford.....		14		5		3	4	1		27
State of Iowa.....							2			2
Total.....	525	534	458	403	7	200	200	65	102	2,674

* And one temporarily out on *habeas corpus*.

[R.]

DURATION OF TERMS AND VACATIONS.

1877.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1876-7 closed on Wednesday, June 13, 1877. Vacation of fourteen weeks. Term of 1877-8 opened on Wednesday, September 19, 1877.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1876-7 closed on Tuesday, June 5, 1877. Vacation of seventeen weeks. Term of 1877-8 opened on Wednesday, October 3, 1877.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1876-7 closed on Wednesday, June 6, 1877. Vacation of fifteen weeks. Term of 1877-8 opened on Thursday, September 20, 1877.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1876-7 closed on Friday, June 15, 1877. Vacation of eleven weeks. Term of 1877-8 opened on Monday, September 3, 1877.

1878.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1877-8 closed on Wednesday, June 12, 1878. Vacation of fourteen weeks. Term of 1878-9 opened on Wednesday, September 18, 1878.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1877-8 closed on Tuesday, June 4, 1878. Vacation of seventeen weeks. Term of 1878-9 opened on Wednesday, October 2, 1878.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1877-8 closed on Wednesday, June 26, 1878. Vacation of nine weeks and three days. Term of 1878-9 opened on Sunday, September 1, 1878.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1877-8 closed on Friday, June 14, 1878. Vacation of eleven weeks. Term of 1878-9 opened on Monday, September 2, 1878.

Table "S"—Continued.

Articles	Measure	Year	Northern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Feeble-Minded Children	Soldiers Orphan Home	Eye and Ear Infirmary	Reform School
<i>Breadstuffs continued—</i>											
Sago and tapioca	Pounds.	1877	10	19	...	6	...	...	5	6	...
"	"	1878	20	46	50	...	16	150	...	45	20
			30	65	50	6	16	150	5	51	30
Pearl barley	Barrels.	1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
<i>Meats, etc</i>											
Meats, fresh	Pounds.	1877	95,212	128,804	100,710	56,530	15,136	15,694	26,430	9,798	33,180
"	"	1878	86,957	124,742	129,515	70,120	20,690	31,214	31,250	14,240	40,026
			182,169	253,546	230,225	126,650	35,826	46,908	57,680	24,038	73,206
Meats, salt	Pounds.	1877	20,797	26,216	4,400	5,096	3,961	1,452	9,500	848	...
"	"	1878	20,534	29,498	11,300	6,426	3,988	3,360	6,354	1,844	...
			41,331	55,714	15,700	11,522	7,949	4,812	15,854	2,692	...
Meats, smoked	Pounds.	1877	350	215	13	1,189	463	763	810	499	...
"	"	1878	260	467	981	1,523	442	366	690	486	...
			610	712	994	2,712	965	1,129	1,500	985	...
Soup-bones	Number	1877	739	50	...	...	1	191	...	1	...
"	"	1878	859	4	...	...	...	31	...	1	...
			1,595	54	...	...	1	225	...	2	...
Pigs' feet	Number.	1877	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...
"	"	1878	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	174	...	24	...
Tongues	Number.	1877	33	12	...	18	7	3	8	5	...
"	"	1878	46	45	...	65	12	327	...	3	4
			79	57	...	83	9	330	8	8	4
Tripe	Number.	1877	...	26	...	2	...	64	1	...	...
"	"	1878	1	9	...	5	...	3	...	...	...
			1	35	...	7	...	67	1	...	...
Fish, fresh	Pounds.	1877	9,806	2,751	4,697	625	240	178	779	105	172
"	"	1878	12,625	3,501	3,625	110	365	234	826	68	294
			22,431	6,252	8,322	735	545	410	1,596	173	466
Fish, salt	Pounds.	1877	6,525	3,774	2,460	1,086	20	275	230	326	744
"	"	1878	8,278	3,473	2,785	149	45	1,153	100	397	47
			14,803	7,247	5,245	1,235	65	1,428	330	633	791
Mackerel	Klts.	1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
"	"	1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Mackerel	Barrels.	1877	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"	"	1878	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
			53	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...

Table "S"—Continued.

Articles.	Measure.	Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphan Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.
<i>Meats, etc.—</i>											
Fish, canned.	Cans.	1877	282	686	.....	1,433	91	143	56	72	.....
"	"	1878	81	553	.....	1,301	101	364	122	96	.....
			363	1,239	.....	2,734	192	507	178	162	.....
Poultry	Dozens	1877	59	104	115	37	21	35	15	6	.....
"	"	1878	50	77	312	36	26	35	32	3	.....
			109	181	427	73	47	70	47	9	.....
Turkeys	Pounds.	1877	1,775	1,961	471	1,932	375	462	373	60	.....
"	"	1878	1,479	2,805	408	1,422	539	745	497	40	60
			3,254	4,766	879	3,354	914	1,207	870	100	60
Lard	Pounds.	1877	60	49	1,294	582	151	669	2,365	778	.....
"	"	1878	.....	9	2,872	1,645	257	1,485	1,247	767	.....
			60	58	4,166	2,227	408	2,154	3,582	1,545	.....
Tallow	Pounds.	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
			.....	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Vegetables—</i>											
Potatoes	Bushels.	1877	1,093	1,265	340	281	323	246	911	279	139
"	"	1878	405	2,074	871	373	427	488	301	516	298
			1,498	3,339	1,211	654	750	734	1,212	795	437
Sweet potatoes	Bushels.	1877	73	.....	.....	.....	43	49	22	37	1
"	"	1878	2	19	.....	.....	35	64	15	4	.....
			75	19	.....	.....	78	113	37	41	1
Beans	Barrels.	1877	54	14½	16¾	10½	5½	3	15	8¾	2
"	"	1878	48	16½	15	11	4	5½	3	7¾	2
			102	31	51¾	22	9½	8½	18	11½	4
Rice	Pounds.	1877	2,907	1,660	1,118	446	125	220	125	140	239
"	"	1878	2,744	646	3,626	810	80	1,629	125	316	227
			5,651	2,306	4,744	1,256	205	1,849	250	456	466
Hominy	Pounds.	1877	2,050	2,000	1,000	260	300	1,250	400	.....	.....
"	"	1878	1,954	600	4,200	900	307	1,800	600	.....	.....
			4,004	2,600	5,200	1,160	607	3,050	1,000	.....	.....
Split peas	Barrels.	1877	5½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
"	"	1878	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			15½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Canned	Cans.	1877	507	182	96	.....	108	42	120	662	144
"	"	1878	171	168	.....	.....	150	1,930	.....	577	.....
			678	350	96	.....	258	1,972	120	1,239	144
<i>Fruits—</i>											
Apples, green	Bushels.	1877	194	573	67	417	43	264	121	51	230
"	"	1878	138	603	54	385	145	315	127	50	395
			332	1,176	121	802	188	579	248	101	625
Berries	Quarts.	1877	2,142	857	16	1,437	149	1,102	1,206	298	.....
"	"	1878	1,580	3,864	39	985	414	1,848	2,253	722	.....
			3,722	4,721	55	2,422	563	2,950	3,549	1,020	.....

Table "S"—Continued.

Articles	Measure	Year	Northern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb	Blind	Feeble-minded Children	Soldiers' Orphan's Home	Lye and Fat Industry	Reform School
<i>Fruits, continued—</i>											
Cranberries	Bushels	1877	4½	.....	7	5	3	2	3	6	2
"	"	1878	4½	.....	4	5½	3½	6	17	5	2½
			9	.....	10	7½	6½	8	20	11	4½
Peaches	Pecks	1877	72	58	33	29	78	60	8	20	20
"	"	1878	74	87	4	136	116	152	36	31	.....
			146	145	37	165	140	212	38	51	20
Pears	Bushels	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½	.....	1	3	1½
"	"	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	48	.....	1	1
			.....	.....	.....	.....	1½	48	1	4	1½
Grapes	Pounds	1877	.....	.....	10	.....	144	525	425	233	879
"	"	1878	.....	.....	128	213	277	2,965	520	219	.....
			.....	.....	168	213	421	3,060	945	45	879
Melons	Number	1877	.....	1,884	.....	204	147	11	198	37	.....
"	"	1878	.....	1,339	478	424	74	157	506	59	.....
			.....	3,233	478	628	221	168	504	96	.....
Oranges and lemons	Dozens	1877	152	233	56	108	42	61	31	72	40
"	"	1878	99	223	73	185	57	64	43	84	40
			251	456	129	293	97	125	74	156	80
Canned	Cans.	1877	66	326	144	288	118	86	235	58	96
"	"	1878	1,533	264	360	2	20	1,683	386	102	.....
			1,619	590	504	290	322	1,769	641	160	96
Apples, dried	Pounds	1877	2,385	747	1,034	1,205	205	.....	656	38	191
"	"	1878	2,032	965	2,088	1,263	196	.....	935	180	438
			4,417	1,682	3,122	2,468	401	.....	1,591	218	629
Prunes	Pounds	1877	3,015	1,259	239	2,656	250	.....	373	228	593
"	"	1878	4,229	1,475	.....	853	240	471	400	750	411
			7,244	2,734	239	2,889	490	471	773	978	1,001
Raisins	Boxes	1877	6	10	3	.....	1	1	6	2	17
"	"	1878	8	11	19	.....	3	6	8	1	18
			14	21	22	.....	4	7	13	3	35
Other dried fruits	Pounds	1877	754	412	978	854	181	523	454	17	592
"	"	1878	659	1,185	1,243	1,137	295	1,252	625	301	578
			1,413	1,597	2,221	1,991	476	1,775	1,079	318	1,170
<i>Other provisions—</i>											
Milk	Gallons	1877	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1,459	15,112	1,606	.....
"	"	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,339	16,710	2,678	.....
			.....	.....	.....	14	.....	3,798	31,822	4,284	.....
Butter	Pounds	1877	19,757	19,485	11,817	10,371	2,249	2,565	3,459	3,063	703
"	"	1878	31,569	24,778	18,300	9,281	3,315	4,975	4,512	5,274	2,179
			51,126	43,263	30,117	19,594	5,564	7,510	8,001	8,337	2,882
Cheese	Pounds	1877	3,176	2,882	425	941	250	236	291	471	209
"	"	1878	7,495	2,672	1,338	1,057	411	343	422	416	167
			10,671	5,554	1,763	1,958	661	579	713	887	376

Table "S"—Continued.

Articles.	Measure.	Year.	Northern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary	Reform School.
<i>Other provisions contin'd—</i>											
Eggs	Dozens.	1877 1878	5,240 4,362	4,785 5,171	4,185 6,032	2,914 2,714	685 761	787 2,504	671 812	869 1,002	844 1,905
			9,602	9,956	10,277	5,628	1,446	3,291	1,483	1,871	2,149
Cider	Gallons.	1877 1878	52 41	24 24	7 1	..... .....	14 10	4 53	6 20	24 8	20 12
			93	48	8	.....	24	57	86	32	32
Vinegar	Gallons.	1877 1878	1,021 1,222	720 786	360 631	90 462	90 90	285	186 285	24 49	413 287
			2,243	1,506	991	552	180	285	471	73	700
Tea	Pounds.	1877 1878	2,230 2,709	1,926 2,356	1,530 1,812	355 306	89 133	90 178	144 92	167 282	175 160
			4,939	4,282	3,242	661	222	268	236	449	335
Coffee	Pounds.	1877 1878	3,182 3,927	6,979 7,302	4,032 6,922	1,263 2,353	570 515	140 1,581	814 432	341 585	156 408
			7,109	14,371	10,954	3,616	1,085	1,721	1,246	926	564
Cahvey	Pounds.	1877 1878	..... .....	127 .....	..... .....	..... .....	184	127	478 .....	..... .....	923 1,415
			.....	127	.....	.....	184	127	478	.....	2,398
Chicory	Pounds.	1877 1878	1,121 739	..... .....	25.....	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........	..........
			1,860	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	Pounds.	1877 1878	22,219 22,768	22,013 20,318	11,616 25,841	11,950 15,812	1,893 3,603	2,753 11,029	5,986 4,118	3,795 6,880	3,426 2,840
			44,987	42,361	37,457	27,762	5,496	13,782	10,104	10,675	6,266
Syrups, etc.	Gallons.	1877 1878	1,534 1,609	1,496 825	657 1,527	490 756	251 355	81 398	374 410	41 27	1,514 1,420
			2,534	2,321	2,184	1,246	606	479	784	68	2,944
Honey	Pounds.	1877 1878	35 110	15	20 8	6 20	31 52	42 19	32 24	36 94	..... 38
			145	15	28	26	83	61	56	130	38
Salt	Sacks.	1877 1878	4 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1 3	..... .....	..... .....	39 56	..........
			4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	95	..
Salt	Barrels.	1877 1878	29 41	36 27	26 19	22 17	4 4	4 13	10 4	..... .....	22 14
			70	63	42	39	8	17	14	.....	36
Mustard	Pounds.	1877 1878	120 149	25 70	50 164	80 120	5 5	..... 38	10 10	5 4	..........
			278	95	214	200	10	38	20	9	.....
Pepper	Pounds.	1877 1878	259 194	180 150	190 164	85 110	30 24	2 25	70 85	3 13	122 130
			453	310	354	195	54	27	155	16	252

Table "S"—Concluded.

Articles.	Measure.	Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphan Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.
Ice	Cwt.	1877	2,650	101			6	455	907	348	458
"	"	1878			75		76	1,080	881	408	586
				101	75		82	1,535	1,788	756	1,024
Fuel											
Charcoal	Bushels.	1877		702				50			32
"	"	1878	4		482			815			
			4	702	482			865			52
Coal, anthracite.	Tons	1877	66	25		20½	6	36	6	140	
"	"	1878	124	67		27		43	1½	158	3
			190	92		47½	6	149	7½	298	3
Coal, bituminous.	Tons	1877	3,034	1,848	2,523	1,413	492	509	718		829
"	"	1878	3,195	2,256	2,457	1,585	495	1,493	1,301		629
			7,129	4,104	4,980	2,998	987	2,002	2,049		1,458
Coke	Bushels.	1877		1,477							
"	"	1878		1,005							
				2,482							
Wood	Cords	1877				20	81½	36½	37	2	103
"	"	1878				60	33		21		
						80	114½	36½	58	2	103
Light--											
Candles	Pounds.	1877	367	10	12	45	40	40	60		
"	"	1878	169	40		40		40	40	4	52
			526	50	12	85	40	80	100	4	52
Gasoline	Gallons.	1877							3,834		217
"	"	1878							2,530		1,176
					15,176				6,564		1,593
Gas	1,000 feet	1877		690		749	73	118		115	
"	"	1878		613		685	80	298		178	
				1,303		1,434	153	326		293	
Oil, kerosene.	Gallons.	1877	9	57		12	18	17	9		851
"	"	1878	66	50		12	48	1½	10		211
			75	107		24	36	18½	19		1,002
Oil, bird and sperm	Gallons.	1877	210	94	196	21	10	11	101		
"	"	1878	172	101	150	33	10	168	41		
			382	195	346	54	20	182	142		
Petroleum	Gallons.	1877	10,380								
"	"	1878	7,551	503							
			17,911	503							

[U.]—TABLE showing total amounts paid for uses specified.

Item.	Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.
<i>Repairs and Improvements.</i>										
Work done by contract.....	1877	\$19,491 56		\$3,315 57				\$585 65	\$3,044 54	\$9,892 77
"	1878	8,752 40		6,321 75		\$377 52	\$106,827 50	1,117 18	5,916 93	10,527 23
"		\$28,273 98	\$1,420 00	\$9,640 32		\$377 52	\$107,995 15	\$1,732 83	\$15,941 47	\$20,420 00
Brick work and plastering.....	1877	\$1,729 28	\$13,996 82	\$218 33	\$1,750 49	391 10	\$16 67	\$1,291 75	\$13 09	\$90 07
"	1878	2,474 11	22,517 63	1,636 96	3,612 01	291 57	527 90	60 27	297 75	155 11
"		\$4,253 39	\$35,514 45	\$1,955 29	\$5,362 50	\$392 67	\$714 63	\$1,351 02	\$280 75	\$335 18
Carpenter work.....	1877	\$3,403 83	\$11,916 66	\$1,874 13	\$5,411 39	736 86	\$1,604 61	\$1,969 52	\$147 66	\$645 19
"	1878	22,486 96	17,360 36	1,515 39	4,468 61	351 16	5,677 32	481 74	1,301 74	\$32 49
"		\$25,890 82	\$29,277 02	\$3,389 42	\$9,880 43	\$1,218 02	\$7,281 90	\$2,351 26	\$1,449 40	\$1,480 68
Painting and glazing.....	1877	\$1,040 25	\$1,544 78	\$298 55	\$2,243 62	\$114 10	\$490 26	\$1,095 07	\$8 75	\$169 66
"	1878	497 04	3,321 01	1,301 38	682 05	571 65	1,586 50	316 67	598 50	530 15
"		\$1,407 34	\$5,167 79	\$1,570 93	\$2,925 67	\$715 75	\$2,017 15	\$1,311 74	\$627 25	\$729 81
Roofing.....	1877	\$400 70	\$692 21	\$12 31	\$35 30	134 60	\$11 90	\$63 25	\$3 66	\$15 65
"	1878	617 25	2,076 74	131 50	2,368 19	136 19	321 21	10 07	37 22	46 94
"		\$707 95	\$2,768 95	\$143 63	\$2,423 49	\$270 79	\$333 11	\$173 32	73 82	\$62 58
Plumbing.....	1877	\$25 75	\$1,567 49	\$63 95	\$39 47	\$90 79	416 15	\$117 77	\$20 50	\$29 71
"	1878	255 98	1,757 90	427 79		99 40	510 22	143 34	371 85	217 77
"		\$301 73	\$3,325 39	\$491 74	\$39 47	\$20 19	\$26 97	\$261 11	\$402 35	\$244 48
Gas-fitting.....	1877	\$188 90	\$175 66	32	\$107 67	\$10 25	\$1,101 85			\$7 40
"	1878	124 17	283 19	125 95	119 50	2 10	251 65		\$221 02	15 00
"		\$312 07	\$458 85	\$126 27	\$227 17	\$12 65	\$1,353 48		\$21 92	\$62 40
Iron work.....	1877	\$2,288 02	\$3,147 17	\$239 69	\$972 19	\$151 94	\$1 62	\$489 24	\$21 53	\$583 02
"	1878	3,192 65	4,406 18	427 81	457 21	1,123 94	704 63	150 17	225 03	828 41
"		\$5,480 67	\$7,553 35	\$667 55	\$1,429 40	\$1,277 88	\$2 75	\$639 41	\$230 56	\$1,412 05

Miscellaneous.....	1877. .....1878	\$4,156 33 2,542 91	\$1,054 94 1,816 91	\$2,816 10 2,968 19	\$1,776 87 2,156 50	\$80 35 332 15	\$524 35 352 51	\$301 15 481 04	\$25 06 86 48	\$280 26 468 11
<i>Furniture.</i>										
Manufactured articles.....	1877. .....1878	\$2,202 23 2,136 48	\$939 85 1,214 76	..... 191 77	\$239 56 679 98	\$501 73 56 16	\$1,987 78 4,025 98	\$402 25 533 75	\$379 69 56 70	\$249 28 367 95
Carpets, curtains etc.....	1877. .....1878	\$2,342 71 \$254 31 860 78	\$2,154 61 \$635 12 852 35	\$194 77 222 15	\$989 54 \$1,098 26 183 17	\$847 89 \$126 05 119 31	\$6,613 76 \$2,717 85 221 95	\$689 00 \$532 81 738 42	\$435 70 \$269 87 459 06	\$617 33 322 01 230 43
Mattresses, pillows, etc.....	1877. .....1878	\$1,115 09 \$648 78 240 40	\$1,547 67 92 58 1,232 32	\$222 15 207 82	\$1,221 13 \$887 59 912 32	\$245 36	\$2,082 80 \$3,144 71 561 38	\$1,351 25 \$117 30 271 65	\$252 44 \$362 00 271 23	\$252 44 \$74 97 10 13
Queenware and cutlery.....	1877. .....1878	\$889 18 \$508 59 697 99	\$1,384 90 \$613 19 756 20	\$207 82	\$1,799 91 \$549 80 507 89	..... \$68 90 143 30	\$2,706 09 \$432 74 232 43	\$289 95 \$261 44 423 82	\$663 23 \$129 68 245 21	\$85 10 \$280 88 535 25
Tin and iron.....	1877. .....1878	\$1,266 58 \$510 87 156 56	\$1,339 39 \$363 96 1,274 21	\$542 40 \$56 97 550 25	\$1,057 69 \$232 91 303 27	\$202 20 \$90 10 117 39	\$672 07 \$934 28 928 44	\$683 26 \$63 40 90 95	\$244 89 \$59 59 282 69	\$816 13 \$129 85 192 75
<i>Food.</i>										
Breadstuffs.....	1877. .....1878	\$5,771 94 3,518 69	\$6,484 92 5,465 04	\$3,230 02 1,247 45	\$3,250 37 3,124 76	\$943 55 1,189 19	\$1,076 10 2,432 25	\$3,384 52 2,119 07	\$777 70 1,110 96	13,214 54 3,065 90
Meats, etc.....	1877. .....1878	\$1,230 65 \$0,847 82 9,297 32	\$11,919 96 \$11,821 29 11,503 04	\$7,477 47 \$9,932 33 11,130 98	\$6,375 13 \$5,649 94 6,923 48	\$2,162 75 \$1,675 35 2,110 86	\$3,568 35 \$1,898 26 3,095 18	\$5,503 59 \$3,207 46 3,402 47	\$1,888 66 \$1,276 51 1,650 84	\$6,280 44 \$2,361 77 2,688 79
Vegetables.....	1877. .....1878	\$20,655 14 \$1,927 65 934 58	\$22,824 33 \$1,168 38 1,268 61	\$20,063 31 800 74	\$12,573 42 \$745 25 366 04	\$3,786 21 \$439 23 414 31	\$4,923 54 \$433 23 638 13	\$6,609 92 \$1,219 74 352 69	\$2,927 35 \$693 14 846 33	\$5,050 56 \$347 28 151 39
Fruits.....	1877. .....1878	\$2,389 22 \$1,080 58 1,308 64	\$2,089 85 \$621 12 1,198 75	\$820 41 \$255 46 470 96	\$1,635 76 \$804 61 831 17	\$759 52 \$209 78 450 74	\$1,635 44 \$485 23 1,050 22	\$1,328 50 \$576 06 762 41	\$852 52 \$395 92 526 61	\$812 65 \$390 03 422 83

Table "C"—Continued.

Item.	Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Foolish- Minded Children.	Orphan's Home.	Eye and Ear In- firmity.	Reform School.
Tea, coffee, etc.	1871	\$1,845.20	\$1,533.25	\$1,840.33	\$496.99	\$157.98	\$801.70	\$264.78	\$279.62	\$382.32
	1872	1,859.31	2,404.11	2,672.16	617.87	290.96	536.96	522.90	384.28	475.72
	1873	1,692.63	\$4,967.39	\$3,823.49	\$1,144.80	\$261.94	\$508.65	\$1,157.55	\$553.80	\$828.24
Milk	1871				\$11.10		\$251.90	\$149.74	\$24.35	
	1872						467.70	736.40	535.60	
	1873				\$11.10		\$719.70	\$1,184.14	\$565.95	
Butter	1871	\$4,769.25	\$3,231.97	\$2,638.70	\$2,314.97	\$523.17	\$576.08	\$774.38	\$571.90	\$118.46
	1872	6,346.95	4,904.75	3,629.72	3,405.21	742.16	976.56	981.18	1,490.00	250.63
	1873	\$11,109.29	\$7,706.72	\$6,318.42	\$4,750.21	\$1,267.33	\$1,552.44	\$1,755.50	\$2,367.90	\$408.57
Cheese	1871	\$256.43	\$410.78	\$34.32	\$143.85	\$29.17	\$67.25	\$39.31	\$72.60	\$29.39
	1872	583.21	319.65	156.11	143.73	65.05	40.80	48.89	51.81	21.83
	1873	\$659.34	\$720.43	\$210.43	\$2,250.46	\$104.21	\$7.13	\$8.20	\$127.41	\$51.21
Sugar	1871	\$5,528.92	\$2,400.01	\$1,252.45	\$1,359.55	\$223.19	\$306.30	\$1,072.26	\$442.17	\$332.41
	1872	3,212.85	1,845.48	2,225.91	1,530.90	345.00	1,026.86	\$1,157.04	657.47	\$30.99
	1873	\$4,741.77	\$4,215.49	\$3,478.26	\$2,890.51	\$328.56	1,333.16	\$1,350.30	\$1,089.64	\$671.70
Syrup and molasses	1871	\$108.77	\$800.61	\$124.40	\$303.51	\$156.04	\$70.93	\$230.91	\$42.55	\$2
	1872	452.42	433.64	741.70	410.31	193.19	194.41	219.65	16.15	679.40
	1873	\$901.19	\$1,364.25	\$1,166.10	\$714.25	\$249.23	\$265.35	\$449.10	\$58.70	\$1,476.23
Eggs	1871	\$45.38	\$566.74	\$573.80	\$37.29	\$2.50	\$113.16	\$100.15	\$62.55	\$93.17
	1872	456.94	518.41	615.12	291.47	\$2.71	234.19	\$33.63	145.04	113.00
	1873	\$1,302.32	\$1,085.15	\$1,186.92	\$613.67	\$175.21	\$297.35	\$184.08	\$307.61	\$206.17
cider and vinegar	1871	\$17.97	\$146.18	\$104.75	\$821.31	\$21.26	\$63.63	\$54.90	\$17.70	\$104.80
	1872	192.97	198.72	179.96	91.80	\$1.96	21.57	57.43	20.30	73.34
	1873	\$20.01	\$344.90	\$24.71	\$116.13	\$5.96	\$6.18	\$112.33	\$2.00	\$178.30

Other provisions.....	1877	\$226 00	\$237 42	\$186 57	\$261 41	\$201 71	\$288 40	\$137 48	\$286 13
.....	1878	1,050 38	1,080 72	531 45	150 99	845 93	562 62	201 53	487 30
.....		\$1,576 38	\$1,388 14	\$718 00	\$412 40	\$1,107 64	\$4,151 62	\$419 01	\$773 43
<i>Clothing, bedding, etc.</i>									
Manufactured clothing.....	1877	\$4,158 01	\$4,728 55	\$2,934 05	\$2,389 74	\$1,544 72	\$3,578 72	\$110 84	\$1,693 04
.....	1878	3,536 72	5,000 24	4,779 58	2,910 76	1,671 51	3,714 18	68 35	1,936 77
.....		\$7,754 73	\$9,728 79	\$7,713 63	\$5,300 50	\$3,222 23	\$7,292 90	\$179 19	\$3,629 81
Blankets, sheets, etc.....	1877	\$1,193 88	\$1,366 02	\$280 92	\$124 84	\$136 79	\$23 10	\$227 92	\$80 89
.....	1878	208 60	1,980 09	\$74 60	217 50	1,237 70	466 70	116 87	217 45
.....		\$1,402 48	\$3,346 11	\$1,135 52	\$342 34	\$1,434 49	\$249 50	\$344 79	\$248 34
Materials.....	1877	\$1,492 21	\$2,556 18	\$773 73	\$650 45	\$1,624 20	\$2,556 06	\$180 87	\$51 64
.....	1878	2,370 65	2,099 98	2,099 98	1,051 27	1,074 49	4,316 61	125 62	1,102 62
.....		\$4,062 24	\$4,656 17	\$2,879 71	\$2,004 72	\$2,709 20	\$6,902 67	\$332 49	\$1,453 66
Findings.....	1877	\$601 97	\$205 08	\$141 76	\$118 76	\$134 10	\$225 06	\$2 50	\$25 65
.....	1878	230 25	363 81	357 26	92 38	124 26	503 06	3 08	165 36
.....		\$832 22	\$568 89	\$499 02	\$211 14	\$255 36	\$731 12	\$5 58	\$21 01
Laundry supplies.....	1877	\$1,640 79	\$1,522 42	\$124 15	\$1,690 98	\$303 94	\$570 72	\$181 44	\$285 91
.....	1878	1,139 13	1,805 10	698 72	1,728 66	\$22 10	455 38	276 83	319 37
.....		\$2,779 92	\$3,327 52	\$1,122 87	\$3,419 64	\$1,426 04	\$1,006 11	\$458 27	\$705 28
Household expenses.....	1877	\$783 82	\$437 83	\$376 30	\$488 65	\$393 29	\$397 21	\$143 20	\$202 44
.....	1878	843 39	650 41	716 79	595 70	1,006 61	587 23	164 72	531 28
.....		\$1,627 21	\$1,088 24	\$1,093 15	\$1,084 41	\$1,063 92	\$2,000 49	\$288 62	\$443 72
Fuel.....	1877	\$12,638 23	\$3,994 19	\$2,976 50	\$3,514 77	\$1,177 29	\$1,860 32	\$1,002 50	\$2,650 33
.....	1878	9,728 08	4,727 60	2,530 56	3,916 90	2,736 43	2,720 23	941 13	1,355 06
.....		\$21,766 31	\$8,721 79	\$5,507 06	\$7,431 67	\$3,913 72	\$4,589 55	\$2,003 63	\$4,005 39
Light.....	1877	\$1,384 79	\$2,187 98	\$1,725 20	\$2,131 55	\$297 32	\$970 16	\$288 45	\$321 47
.....	1878	625 08	1,947 87	1,618 64	1,460 96	773 69	533 46	445 94	682 12
.....		\$2,189 87	\$4,135 85	\$3,343 84	\$4,112 51	\$463 12	\$1,503 62	\$734 39	\$1,003 59
Medicines and medical supplies.....	1877	\$2,261 39	\$1,741 72	\$1,895 18	\$345 79	\$171 36	\$381 85	\$405 68	\$205 11
.....	1878	1,560 40	2,359 97	2,930 24	465 32	601 13	493 54	607 34	201 53
.....		\$3,821 79	\$4,098 69	\$4,825 42	\$751 11	\$772 49	\$875 39	\$1,073 02	\$406 64

Table C.—Continued.

Item	Year.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.
SALARIES AND WAGES.										
.....	1877	\$31,447 04	\$30,604 69	\$18,551 20	\$20,310 78	\$12,207 42	\$2,463 06	\$12,732 08	\$3,961 48	\$2,885 89
.....	1878	34,035 04	32,212 59	27,206 75	38,057 58	13,135 56	15,436 64	12,126 00	4,322 44	10,421 63
Books and stationery	1877	\$65,542 08	\$62,817 28	\$45,729 95	\$74,978 36	\$35,402 98	\$25,439 70	\$24,826 98	\$5,285 92	\$20,306 92
.....	1878	479 84	416 07	292 91	\$3,021 60	\$1,685 97	\$387 81	\$387 79	\$147 95	\$293 89
.....	1878	224 23	583 19	507 20	1,684 45	388 06	544 26	682 49	213 00	319 04
Printing and advertising	1877	\$704 67	\$989 26	\$770 71	\$3,688 05	\$2,044 63	\$929 07	\$1,370 28	\$241 01	\$204 93
.....	1878	372 15	551 89	241 52	\$108 50	\$108 50	\$650 50	\$450 55	\$232 75	\$110 25
.....	1878	182 60	191 50	225 72	9 40	48 25	318 95	49 70	157 80	46 77
Apparatus	1877	\$554 75	\$723 39	\$483 22	\$45 19	\$156 75	\$1 005 45	\$206 25	\$529 55	\$157 02
.....	1878	.....	35 95	\$5 40	\$10 35	.....	\$112 24	.....	\$144 38	.....
.....	1878	.....	\$85 95	\$5 40	\$10 35	.....	\$1,060 26	.....	\$144 38	.....
Music and amusements	1877	\$254 65	\$473 01	\$317 08	\$185 35	\$294 17	\$183 35	\$66 92	.....	\$34 70
.....	1878	235 04	404 16	121 44	136 39	233 69	\$63 00	24 58	\$ 80	\$80 60
Freights, etc.										
.....	1877	\$499 69	\$337 29	\$438 22	\$334 65	\$534 86	\$986 35	\$21 80	\$8 00	\$115 30
Express charges	1877	\$210 83	\$37 55	\$108 45	\$111 19	\$11 00	\$19 10	\$11 65	\$34 53	\$126 50
.....	1878	184 75	40 75	115 45	76 55	35 85	107 49	21 20	\$ 20	55 56
Freight bills	1877	\$395 58	\$104 30	\$223 60	\$187 74	\$76 85	\$156 89	\$22 87	\$42 73	\$182 00
.....	1878	2,612 19	\$138 24	\$3,583 74	\$164 62	\$104 11	\$ 899 73	\$53 82	.....	\$190 82
.....	1878	2,697 21	985 95	4,022 15	333 93	162 83	\$1,109 54	78 78	\$2 76	314 37
Telegraphing	1877	\$5,279 40	\$1,424 19	\$7,635 89	\$498 55	\$256 94	\$2,009 27	\$122 61	\$2 70	\$505 24
.....	1878	104 45	47 96	\$78 95	\$40 64	\$3 35	\$25 26	\$35 97	4 03	\$51 05
.....	1878	70 13	48 49	38 32	40 65	7 00	24 35	18 53	50	35 55
.....	1878	\$240 58	\$96 45	\$77 27	\$93 29	\$40 35	\$49 41	\$54 50	4 53	\$89 00

Freights, etc.—Continued.

Transportation.....	1877.....1878	\$533 39 872 40	548 45 1,157 40	\$256 55 367 40	\$1,157 74 1,283 57	\$123 50 177 07	\$695 05 552 55	[\$224 40] 125 30	\$115 35 93 75	\$1,030 80 930 95
Trustees' expenses.....	1877.....1878	\$1,405 79	\$1,705 85	\$623 85	\$2,441 11	\$301 17	\$1,247 60	[\$340 70]	\$152 10	\$1,061 75
		\$218 41 166 70	337 00 445 00	410 97 320 75	\$125 00 216 00	\$28 40 12 00	\$233 15 63 50	\$143 60 68 30	\$102 30 230 50	\$718 50 621 00
Hauling.....	1877.....1878	\$385 11	\$782 00	\$531 72	\$341 00	\$50 40	\$306 65	\$200 90	442 80	\$1,342 50
		\$1,329 50 1,150 38	8 20 49 24	.....	\$8 22 34 99	\$44 13 44 85	\$64 60 97 41	.....	.....	.....
Postage.....	1877.....1878	\$2,489 88	\$57 44	.....	\$43 21	\$68 98	\$162 01	.....	.....	.....
		\$617 29 443 93	311 12 298 38	\$160 86 294 00	\$255 97 234 48	\$105 57 68 93	\$189 84 214 35	\$135 64 127 50	\$58 05 43 80	\$106 04 111 29
Live stock.....	1877.....1878	\$1,272 50 437 00	795 00 85 00	\$400 00	\$109 26 556 47	\$78 00 150 00	\$175 55 836 00	\$25 00 12 00	.....	.....
Tools, etc.....	1877.....1878	\$1,709 50	\$880 00	\$400 00	\$1,055 73	\$223 00	\$1,001 55	\$37 00	.....	\$990 73
		\$573 55 695 15	228 73 470 69	\$259 44 190 53	\$220 07 57 60	\$123 57 376 10	\$149 15 362 63	\$65 00 60 21	\$10 65 18 15	\$155 30 50 24
Other expenses.....	1877.....1878	\$1,268 70	\$609 42	\$450 27	\$277 67	\$499 67	\$511 84	\$125 21	\$29 80	\$205 54
		\$1,747 59 533 05	\$1,209 57 1,388 38	\$835 78 668 84	\$2,138 24 1,985 42	\$756 10 1,123 66	\$568 32 1,279 24	\$720 97 435 43	\$105 05 206 49	\$159 04 263 51
Expenses of Shops.		\$2,280 64	\$2,597 95	\$1,504 62	\$4,123 66	\$1,879 76	\$1,847 65	\$1,156 40	\$371 54	\$722 55
Chair shop.....	1877.....1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$129 67 1 85
Broom shop and cane shop.....	1877.....1878	.....	\$14 07 27 26	.....	.....	\$802 51 655 92	.....	.....	.....	\$131 52
	
Brush shop.....	1877.....1878	.....	\$41 95	.....	.....	\$1,458 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	.....	\$41 99 16 12	.....	.....	.....	.....
	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	\$58 14	.....	.....	.....	.....

Farm and Garden

Table "C"—Continued.

Item.	Year	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.
<i>Expenses of shops—Continued.</i>										
Cabinet shop	1877	.....	.....	.....	% 1,125 92	% 4 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 1,239 52	% 9 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing office	1877	.....	.....	.....	% 453 34	% 13 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 411 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1878	.....	.....	\$40 49	% 503 49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoe shop	1877	.....	.....	\$40 49	% 1,218 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1878	.....	.....	% 27 14	% 1,017 69	.....	.....	.....	.....	% 431 87
	1878	.....	.....	% 14 14	% 550 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	% 434 56
Sewing room	1877	.....	.....	.....	% 7 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	% 55 09
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	% 13 31
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 25 00	% 34 10	.....	.....	.....	% 11 31
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 35 00	% 81 59 41	.....	.....	.....	% 15 16
Engineer's department	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	% 50 21
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 296 63	% 57 14	.....	.....	.....	% 59 77
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 473 07	% 15 95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machinery	1877	.....	.....	.....	% 661 10	% 20 00 26	.....	.....	.....	% 110 04
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 340 70	% 36 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 342 53	% 36 00	.....	.....	.....	% 24 24
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 617 03	% 50 00	.....	.....	.....	% 21 21
Miscellaneous	1877	.....	.....	.....	% 25 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 165 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	% 20 20
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 608 09	% 15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Under-drinking	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	% 62 00
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 341 65	% 15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 1,065 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	% 62 00
Sundries	1877	.....	.....	.....	% 384 61	% 430 95	.....	.....	.....	% 14 14
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 590 12	% 219 20	.....	.....	.....	% 149 59
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 2,365 37	% 1,745 65	.....	.....	.....	% 230 66
	1878	.....	.....	.....	% 1,401 47	% 17 17	.....	.....	.....	% 234 62

[V.]

TABLE showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in nine State Institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1876, to September 30, 1877.

Articles.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infr- mary.	Reform School.
Breadstuffs.....	\$10 42	\$11 18	\$10 66	\$10 81	\$11 94	\$9 79	\$11 17	\$14 68	\$17 66
Meats, etc.....	19 58	19 52	29 49	18 81	21 20	16 71	10 59	24 09	12 98
Vegetables.....	3 48	1 91	1 85	1 15	5 56	3 94	4 02	13 08	1 91
Fruits.....	1 95	1 59	1 17	2 68	3 79	4 41	1 80	6 15	2 14
Tea, coffee, etc.....	3 26	4 37	5 97	1 65	1 99	82	87	5 28	2 16
Milk.....				04		2 29	8 09	6 06	
Butter.....	8 59	6 61	8 87	7 71	6 65	5 23	2 56	16 44	65
Cheese.....	4 56	4 14	4 18	4 48	4 49	34	13	1 37	16
Sugar.....	7 76	1 60	4 14	4 52	2 83	2 79	2 22	8 34	2 10
Syrup and molasses.....	1 52	97	1 40	1 02	2 00	1 64	76	80	4 38
Eggs.....	35	25	1 89	1 19	1 17	1 03	33	3 07	51
Cider and vinegar.....	95	53	34	07	53	58	18	33	58
All other provisions.....			62	87	62	2 38	1 94	2 97	1 57
Total.....	\$56 08	\$53 38	\$66 58	\$51 00	\$58 57	\$50 96	\$44 76	\$102 66	\$46 80
Cost per month.....	\$4 67	\$4 45	\$5 55	\$4 25	\$4 86	\$4 25	\$3 73	\$8 55	\$3 90

[VV.]

TABLE showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in nine State Institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1878.

Articles.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Facile Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Eye and Ear Infi- rmary.	Reform School.
Breadstuffs.....	\$9.20	\$9.19	\$6.89	\$9.03	\$12.52	\$11.00	\$6.05	\$12.21	\$15.32
Meats, etc.....	15.95	19.34	23.29	20.01	22.92	14.07	10.70	18.14	13.44
Vegetables.....	1.56	2.13	1.67	1.66	4.36	4.26	1.11	0.20	.73
Fruits.....	2.18	1.97	1.99	2.10	4.74	4.77	2.40	5.79	3.11
Ten coffee, etc.....	3.10	4.14	4.54	1.87	2.18	2.31	1.02	4.22	2.28
Milk.....						2.13	8.60	5.80	.....
Butter.....	10.58	8.34	7.59	6.95	7.81	4.41	3.09	16.44	1.15
Cheese.....	.97	.54	.33	.41	.69	.19	.15	.60	.11
Sugar.....	3.70	3.05	4.05	4.40	3.63	4.67	1.81	7.73	1.55
Syrup and molasses.....	.81	.73	1.55	1.19	2.64	.88	.69	1.78	3.41
Eggs.....	.77	.87	1.28	.78	.78	1.14	.29	1.39	.56
Cider and vinegar.....	.22	.33	.38	.27	.02	1.10	1.8	.22	.37
All other provisions.....	1.76	1.82	1.11	44	.80	3.85	1.77	3.50	2.14
Total.....	\$50.30	\$42.44	\$56.07	\$45.81	\$61.87	\$53.97	\$9.98	\$57.01	\$43.79
Cost per month.....	\$4.19	\$3.54	\$4.67	\$3.82	\$5.15	\$4.49	.83	\$4.75	\$3.65

APPENDIX II.

REPORT ON THE COUNTY JAILS OF ILLINOIS.

THE COUNTY JAILS OF ILLINOIS.

We are happy to be able, for the first time, to give, in this report, a full and accurate description of every county jail in the state. The difficulty of this task cannot be appreciated by any one outside of our own office. There are one hundred and two counties in Illinois; the commissioners of public charities, upon whom the duty of inspection devolves by law, are not paid for their services, and cannot afford the time for so extended a tour; and until the past year, the secretary of the board has had no assistance in the clerical work of the office. But we believe that, in the present report, the reader will find the most complete account of the actual condition of the jail-system, as administered in the United States, that has ever been printed; for while there are differences in the administration of the system in the different states, the points of resemblance are more numerous and striking than the points of variance.

It is not easy however to give, in any written statement, a correct notion of the appearance of our jails to the eye: for this, the pencil of a Dore is needed, and that is not at our command. A distinguished advocate of prison reform in this country has said that if it were possible to transport all the jails in the Union through the air, as might be done by Aladdin's genie, and to exhibit them at an international fair, like that in Philadelphia, so that, removing the roofs, the American people might take a survey of them in all their horrid deformity, they would not be tolerated an instant longer than would be necessary in order to prepare and substitute for the present a better system. Money would pour in, like water, in aid of the cause of prison reform; and in a short time, scarcely a vestige of the existing system would remain, to remind the world of another extinct barbarism.

With regard to the construction and management of the jails of this or of any other state, no general remarks will, of course, apply; and the exceptions to all such remarks are fully noted, in our detailed report, by counties. But the darkness, the foul smells, the liability to filth and vermin, the contracted space, the want of air, the absence of provision for separation of prisoners, and even the imperfection of the appliances for their safe-keeping, to which we call the attention of the general assembly, are characteristic of the great majority of county prisons, everywhere. Of those in Illinois, more than one-third have been condemned by the grand juries of the counties where they are found, some of them by every session of the grand jury, for ten or fifteen years past, and many of those not condemned eminently deserve to be. There is scarcely one of the best of them, which is not lacking in some important characteristic of a good jail, even of its class.

As to their moral condition and influence, no exception exists to the rule that they are, as now organized and conducted, hot-beds for the

propagation of crime. There is not one of them which admits of the seclusion of prisoners, to prevent their mutual contact and contamination; not one in which any opportunity for employment is afforded to prisoners, other than the carrying of coal and water for their own use; scarcely one in which any systematic effort is made, by laity or clergy, for the religious instruction of prisoners, even on Sundays. The less said of events which have occurred in some of the jails of Illinois, the better: they will not bear repetition, on account of their indecency and inhumanity. There is no real prison discipline in any associated county prison: nor are the officials who have charge of them trained for their work; nor does the public expect of such officials anything except to hold their men for trial. In a moral sense, the atmosphere of the jail is stifling to every better impulse and aspiration; it is profane, obscene, ribald; it is loaded with the miasm of opposition to all law, human or divine; it is defiant, reckless, bitter. Instruction is there imparted in every evil art known to law-breakers; the old corrupt the young, the expert communicates his knowledge to the novice; conspiracies are hatched against property and against life; the acquaintances formed and the relations established threaten the peace and the existence of society. Nor can it be otherwise, until jails are so built that each prisoner can be confined in absolute solitude, and that every sentenced prisoner can be compelled to labor during the period of his incarceration. And this will never be done until the state itself undertakes the charge of criminals and sets itself resolutely to the task of stamping out crime in its incipient stage. It is the state—the General Assembly—which is to blame, for relinquishing its own duty into the hands of boards of county supervisors, who can no more grapple successfully with the criminal class, than they can bail out Lake Michigan with a sieve.

In order to a correct understanding of the county-jails, it is important to find, if possible, a principle of classification, so that they may be divided into groups, and each group studied separately. Various dividing lines at once suggest themselves,

I. They may be divided, according to their position, into three classes, namely: those built in court-houses, those built in connexion with sheriffs' or jailors' residences, and those which are entirely detached and stand alone. To these may be added a fourth class, (of which there is only one example,) in the basement story of the county almshouse, a mile and a half from town.

The following enumeration of counties exhibits the division of jails, on the principle just stated.

A.—*In court houses.* (a) In the basement; Adams, Alexander, Carroll, Cook, Douglas, DuPage, Iroquois, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, LaSalle, McHenry—13. (b). On the ground floor; Boone, Coles, Fayette, Jersey—4. (c) In upper story; Montgomery—1. Total, 18.

B.—*Connected with sheriff's or jailor's residences.* (a) In the basement; Randolph, Stark—2. (b) On the lower floor; Scott, Wabash—2. (c) On the upper floor; Christian, Clay, Clinton, Ellingham, Gallatin, Jasper, Marion, Massac, Monroe, Montrie, Pulaski, Richland, Sangamon, Shelby, Wayne, White, Williamson—17. (d) In rear, or 'L' or elsewhere; Bond, Bureau, Calhoun, Cass, Champaign, Clark, Crawford, Cumberland, DeKalb, De Witt, Edgar, Ford, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Grundy, Hancock, Henry, Jackson, Jefferson, Knox, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Madison, Marshall, Mason, McDonough, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Morgan, Ogle, Peoria, Perry, Platt, Pike, Pope, Putnam, Saline, Schuyler, St. Clair, Stephenson, Tazewell, Vermillion, Warren, Washington, Whiteside, Will, Winnebago—51. Total, 72.

C.—*Detached structures;* Brown, Edwards, Hamilton, Hardin, Johnson, Lawrence, Macoupin, Rock Island, Union, Woodford—10.

D.—*In Almshouse;* Henderson—1.

II. Or they may be divided, according to the material of the external wall, into brick jails and stone jails; with one frame jail, in Franklin county, and one old log jail at Vienna—the only relic of the primitive type of construction in all timbered countries.

The stone jails in Illinois are as follows: Adams, Brown, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Clark, Clinton, Cook, Crawford, DuPage, Ford, Fulton, Grundy, Hancock, Henderson, Henry, Iroquois, Jefferson, Kane, Kankakee, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Menard, Mercer, Randolph, Rock Island, Scott, St. Clair, Tazewell, Union, Whiteside, Will—38.

III. A more important classification is that founded on the material of which the cells are built, whether of stone, iron, brick, plank, scantling, or hewn logs.

A.—*Stone cells*: Brown, Calhoun, Cass, Clark, Cook, Crawford, DeWitt, Douglas, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Grundy, Hancock, Henderson, Iroquois, Jersey, Kankakee, Kendall, Knox, Lake, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Marshall, Menard, Mercer, Ogle, Peoria, Pike, Randolph, Rock Island, Schuyler, Scott, Stephenson, Union, Will, Winnebago—40.

B.—*Iron cells*: Adams, Bond, Bureau, Champaign, Christian, Clinton, Coles, Cumberland, Edgar, Edwards, Fayette, Franklin, Hamilton, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Lawrence, Madison, Massac, McDonough, McLean, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Piatt, Pulaski, Putnam, Richland, Saline, Tazewell, Vermilion, Wabash, Warren, Washington, White, Whiteside—37.

C.—*Brick cells*: Kane, Marion, McHenry, Moultrie, Woodford—5.

D.—*Plank cells*: Alexander, Boone, Carroll, Effingham, Hardin—5.

E.—*Scantling cells*: DeKalb, Mason, Sangamon—3.

F.—*Log cells*: Gallatin, Johnson, Pope, Stark, Wayne, Williamson—6.

G.—*Irregular*: Clay, iron and logs; DuPage, stone and brick; Henry, ditto; Shelby, wood and iron; St. Clair, stone and brick—5.

IV. They may also be classified as one, two and three story jails. Three tiers of cells, one above the other, are not usual, and are seen only in Knox, McDonough and Peoria counties. Two tiers are very common; the great majority have no upper tier.

V. The size of jails, that is to say, the number of cells, may also be employed, in a somewhat arbitrary sense, as a mark of distinction between them.

A.—*Not exceeding two cells*: Calhoun, Clark, Cumberland, Edwards, Gallatin, Hardin, Jersey, Johnson, Lawrence, Marion, Massac, Pope, Pulaski, Putnam, Richland, Scott, Stark, Wabash, Wayne, White, Woodford—21.

B.—*Not exceeding six*: Alexander, Bond, Boone, Brown, Carroll, Clay, Coles, Douglas, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Hamilton, Henderson, Iroquois, Jackson, Jasper, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, Marshall, Piatt, Randolph, Saline, Union, Warren, Washington, Williamson—28.

C.—*Not exceeding twelve*: Bureau, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clinton, Crawford, DeKalb, DeWitt, Edgar, Grundy, Jefferson, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Mason, McHenry, McLean, Menard, Monroe, Morgan, Moultrie, Perry, Pike, Schuyler, Shelby, St. Clair, Tazewell, Whiteside—28.

D.—*Not exceeding twenty*: DuPage, Ford, Fulton, Hancock, Kane, Logan, Macoupin, Madison, Mercer, Montgomery, Ogle, Rock Island, Sangamon, Stephenson, Vermilion, Will, Winnebago—17.

E.—*Not exceeding thirty*: Adams, Henry, Knox, Macon, McDonough—5.

F.—*Not exceeding fifty*: Peoria—1.

G.—*Not exceeding two hundred*: Cook—1.

VI. But the most radical classification is that founded on the position and arrangement of the corridors. We find jails in which there are cells and no corridors; jails with prisoners, corridors only; and jails with separate corridors for the prisoners, and for the jailor; while the arrangement of the corridors, an essential feature of construction, varies according as these are on the inside and the cells on the outside, or vice versa. The principle of development, by accretion and differentiation, is well illustrated in the growth of the prison-system, from its origin to its present condition; and an examination of the history of its development clearly indicates the direction in which future progress is to be made. The dominant idea apparent in the suc-

cessive stages through which the system has already passed is that of improved classification and the more complete separation of prisoners.

The logical culmination of this thought will be realized, when this separation becomes absolute, and every prisoner occupies a solitary cell, without the opportunity of seeing or speaking to any other prisoner, which is the principle upon which all the best European prisons are constructed.

In the primitive or rudimentary prison, all prisoners are thrown, without distinction, into a common dungeon, as shown in the illustration, No. 1.

No. 1

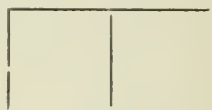


This common receptacle is not divided in any way, even by gratings; it ordinarily has thick walls, small windows, and is sometimes wholly or partly under ground.

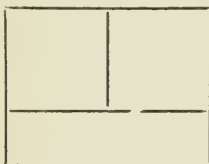
The first step in the evolution of the modern prison is the addition of a second cell, or the division of the dungeon into two, either by a cross-wall or by a floor. See

No. 2. In the jails of this state, where there are only two cells, they are often separated from each other by a hall, passing through the jailor's dwelling, or they may be on different floors.

No. 2.



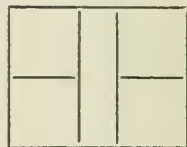
No. 3.



In No. 3, we see the further addition of a hall designed for the day use of prisoners; the cells are now used for sleeping purposes only, or, it may be, for the safer keeping of prisoners confined in them.

Next follows an extension of the same thought, by placing two rows of cells, one on each side of a hall or corridor in the centre, as shown in No. 4.

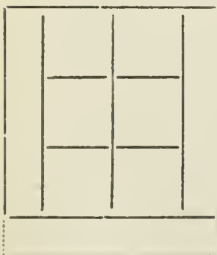
No. 4



There is here no real progress; the common hall is but little less objectionable than was the common dungeon, and whether the cells are on one side or on both sides makes little difference in the practical result.

The transition to No. 5 is not difficult; but this change is an actual advance, for the reason that it involves the possibility of a separation of the prisoners into two distinct groups. In this arrangement, the cells are in the centre, in a double block, back to back, and there are two prisoners' corridors, one on each side. The subsequent addition of a separate corridor for the use of the jailor is shown by the dotted lines.

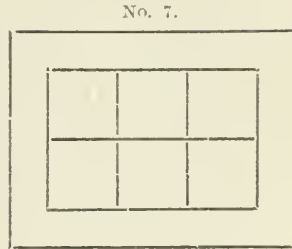
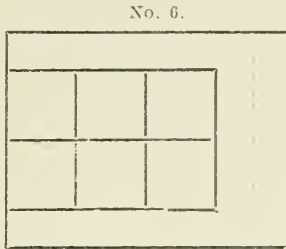
No. 5.



In the illustrations already given, we have in substance all that has so far been accomplished in the matter of prison construction in this state. What remains to be shown is merely the elaboration of No. 5, by extending the prisoners' corridor around three sides, or even around all four sides of the central block of cells, as in Nos. 6 and 7, with or without a jailor's corridor.

A still more elaborate variation of the arrangement is where the jailor's corridor extends on the outside, entirely

around the inner prison, whether the latter be in form like No. 4, or No. 7; but it is not necessary to carry our illustrations any farther.



It now only remains to show what is the classification of jails in Illinois, at the present time, upon the principle indicated in the foregoing remarks.

A.—Cells isolated; no corridor.

(a). Rooms, without cages: Calhoun, Clark, Hardin, Johnson, Pope, Stark, Williamson, Woodford—8. (b). Rooms, with iron cage in centre: Massac, Pulaski, Putnam—3. (c). Rooms, with boiler iron cell in centre: Richland—1. (d). Add to these, Union, which has four separate rooms or cells, and cannot be classed in the first subdivision—1. Total, 13.

B.—Single row of cells, with corridor.

(a). Corridor on one side: Boone, Brown, Clay, Coles, Cumberland, DeKalb, Edwards, Fayette, Gallatin, Jackson, LaSalle, Lawrence, Schnyler, Warren, Washington, Wayne, White, Whiteside—18. (b). Corridor on three sides: Alexander, Jefferson—2. (c). Corridor on four sides: Jersey, Scott, Wabash—3. Total, 23.

Among jails of this class may be distinguished DeKalb and Whiteside, on account of their having separate corridors for jailors; that in DeKalb county partitioned off the prisoners' corridor, and that in Whiteside county enclosing the inner prison on four sides; also Brown and Jefferson, on account of their having two tiers of cells each, one above the other. This class of jails is susceptible of subdivision into groups resembling each other in certain general features, difficult to state in such a way as to be intelligible to a casual reader. Thus, for instance, Clay, Gallatin, Wayne and White; or Cumberland, Edwards and Lawrence; or Coles, Fayette and Washington.

C.—Cells on each side of a central corridor.

(a). With separate corridor for jailor: Carroll, Champaign, Christian, Franklin, Hamilton, Morgan, Moultrie, Stephenson—8. (b). Without jailor's corridor: Bond, Douglas, DuPage, Edgar, Kankakee, Kendall, Marion, McLean, Randolph, St. Clair—10. Total, 18.

Six of these, namely: Champaign, Edgar, Franklin, Hamilton, McLean and Morgan, are patent iron jails; four of them (Carroll, Christian, Franklin and Stephenson), have a jailor's corridor extending around the inner prison, on three or on four sides; Kankakee is of similar form, but both corridors are for the use of prisoners.

D.—Cells in double block, back to back.

1. Two separate corridors for prisoners, one on each side of block of cells. (a). Entered from hall, no separate corridor for jailor: Iroquois, Lake, Saline—3. (b). Jailor's corridor at one end: Crawford, DeWitt, Ford, Grundy, Knox, Logan, Macoupin, McDonough, Menard, Montgomery, Piatt, Pike—12. Total, 15.

2. Prisoners' corridor on three sides of block. (a). No jailor's corridor: Greene, Henderson, Henry, Jasper, Mason, Mercer, Sangamon, Shelby, Tazewell—9. (b). Jailor's corridor at one end: Adams, Cass, Fulton, Hancock, Livingston, Macon, McHenry, Peoria, Will, Winnebago—10. Total, 19.

3. Prisoners' corridor on four sides. (a). No jailor's corridor: Bureau, Clinton, Effingham, Lee, Rock Island—5. (b). Divided by cross-gratings: Kane, Marshall—2. Total, 7.

4. Jailor's corridor on the outside, surrounding the inner prison: Madison, Monroe,

Ogle, Perry, Vermillion—5. In Ogle county, the inner prison contains two prisoners' corridors; in Madison, Monroe and Vermillion, the inner corridor, for prisoners, surrounds the block of cells on three sides, and in Perry county, on four.

The jails in class 2 have ordinarily cross-gratings, dividing the prisoners' corridor into two; but Adams, Cass, Fulton, Henry, Livingston, Madison, Peoria, Sangamon and Will are exceptions to the rule.

Adams county has two distinct blocks of cells, separated from each other by an iron grating; Cook county has such blocks, and is divided into three departments, for males, females and juvenile offenders—the two latter in separate wings.

We have, we think, given a sufficiently clear general conception of the jails of Illinois, on the preceding pages, with the aid of the detailed descriptions and tabular statements which follow, to enable any one interested in the subject to master it fully. Much might be said on details of construction—doors, windows, locks, gratings, heating, ventilation, sewerage, etc.; but we reserve these important topics for future study and report. In our judgment, a careful examination of the jails as they exist will satisfy any unprejudiced mind that the jail system itself is vicious; because the number provided for or kept in any one jail is for the most part so small, that it is impossible to furnish labor, education or religious instruction to prisoners, without an amount of expense not warranted by any prospective result from such expenditure; because the association of prisoners, in idleness, with unrestricted opportunities for mutual intercourse, tends still further to corrupt those not already hardened in crime; because the discipline is, of necessity, feeble; and, because the terms of imprisonment are too short. If any effectual fight is to be made in this state against crime, any determined effort to reduce the increasing number of criminals upon our hands, a more vigorous policy must be inaugurated, and severer measures of repression employed. Above all it is essential to deal seriously with juvenile offenders, and to repress crime in its incipient stage of development. This, we repeat, will never be the case until the state assumes the charge of all convicts, for misdemeanors as well as for felonies; aggregates them in prisons of its own, of sufficient size to admit of the introduction of compulsory labor; imposes sentences, of longer duration upon first offenders, and introduces into its prison system the principle of solitary imprisonment for short term men.

The objections to solitary confinement apply only to long sentences and to the final stages of imprisonment.

We add one remark; the number of new jails built in Illinois since this board was established and commenced its work of county visitation and inspection, is surprising. The following is a complete list: Adams, Cass, Cook, Crawford, Ford, Grundy, Jasper, Jefferson, Knox, Lake, Lee, Logan, Madison, McDonough, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Moultrie, Ogle, Perry, Platt, Stephenson, Union, Vermilion and Winnebago—in all, twenty-five. Extensive alterations and improvements have been made in many others. We do not, of course, suppose that the building of these jails is due to our efforts; the increased attention paid to the subject of prisons is due to many causes; but we have contributed more or less to the result. If we had been consulted with reference to some of these jails, we could have saved some of the counties from serious mistakes and unnecessary expense. The building of so many new jails is, in one aspect of the question, to be regretted, for the reason that the amount of money spent in their erection, during ten years past, aggregating, as it does, three-quarters of a million dollars, might have been applied to better effect in the construction of district prisons, built by the state itself.

DESCRIPTION OF JAILS.

ADAMS.—In basement of court-house; built in 1877, and supposed to have cost eighteen thousand dollars, in addition to cost of court-house. The space used for jail purposes is an apartment sixty-five feet wide by seventy feet in length, with windows on three sides; three large windows on each side, except the east. This space is divided by iron gratings into three compartments—a jailor's corridor seventy feet long, on the east side, and two inner prisons. There are two double blocks of iron cells, each containing fourteen cells, in rows of seven, back to back. A grating extends from the top of each block to the ceiling, to prevent the escape of prisoners, should they cut through the top of their cells. This jail is heated both by steam and by furnaces; it is supplied with water from the city water-works, bathtub, fixed basins and sinks; the privy-seats, in each cell, empty into a sewer; and it is lighted by gas. The outer corridors are light; the cells dark; and the middle corridor is also dark; ventilation is provided for by flues in the external walls, connected with the smoke-stack. Two special cells, for female prisoners, of boiler-iron, have been provided in an adjoining room, on the same floor. The jail is roomy and convenient, and for a basement jail exceptionally good.

ALEXANDER.—This jail is a disgrace to the county and to the state. It is in the basement of the court-house, and is in three parts, two for men and one for women. The female department contains two cells, and each of the male departments three. These cells are all alike, ten feet long, seven feet four inches wide, eight and a half feet high, built of plank, with walls nearly a foot thick. The cell doors are of flat bars, crossing each other at right angles; there is an opening in the front wall of each cell, for passing in food, and a second opening, one by two feet, in the rear, for ventilation, but there is very little circulation of air. A corridor not more than three feet in width surrounds the cells, in each department, on three sides; but it is so insecure, that prisoners are not allowed to come out into it. The cells in the room on the south side of the hall are lined with iron, for additional security. Prisoners confined in this jail, black, white, men, boys, women, innocent or guilty, suffer alike from heat in summer, from cold in winter, and from foul air, dirt and vermin, at all seasons of the year. Sometimes half a dozen prisoners are confined in a single cell; and in the heat of summer, both men and women often strip to the skin. It is said at Vienna, that, on examination of the body of a prisoner from Johnson county, who was sent to this jail for safe-keeping, and executed last July, it was found that the lice had eaten his flesh through to the bone. The jail has been condemned by every grand jury for the last ten or twelve years.

BOND.—In rear of sheriff's residence, two blocks south of court-house; brick walls, lined with boiler-plate; boiler-plate floor and ceiling. The ceiling is in the form of an arch across the corridor. The space used for jail purposes is sixteen by thirty-six feet, with two boiler-iron cells at each end, four cells in all. The open space in the centre is the prisoner's corridor, which is heated by a stove, and lighted, on the east side, by two windows, protected by cross-barred grating. Two additional windows have recently been put in, one and a half by

two feet, for ventilation, in the north and west walls. Privy-seat in each cell; vault under the jail, not connected with any sewer, not flushed with water, and the odor comes up into the prison. No bedsteads, no conveniences. No special provision for female prisoners. The ventilation and sewerage are bad; and until very recently, this jail was so insecure, that prisoners had to be locked in their cells. There have been no escapes since it was lined with boiler-iron.

BOONE.—On the main floor of the court-house; a small affair; walls thirty inches thick, half stone half brick. Inside measurement thirty-two by forty-three feet. Three cells, built of plank; cell-doors of plank, with horizontal iron bars across opening in upper half; three rough plank cells in cellar, not used. Water-closet in one corner of corridor, flushed by hand, occasionally; one window, four by six feet, protected by perpendicular bars and by a picket fence, outside, twelve feet high. Cells dark. No special provision for female prisoners. This jail does not appear to be very strong; the ceiling is of lath and plaster, but the floor of the court-room above is sheathed on the under side with iron; we do not however learn of any escapes. It was built about the year 1855.

BROWN.—Detached structure, in court-house yard; walls of stone, two feet thick. Six stone cells, on north side, in two tiers, one above the other; corridor on the south side. No special provision for female prisoners. Jail heated below by stove, with drum above; light tolerable; ventilation poor; very insecure; and when visited, needed cleaning and whitewashing. Prison yard (not for use of prisoners, but to prevent communication from outside) is enclosed by a stone wall, ten feet high, with a four-foot iron railing on top of wall.

CALHOUN.—In rear of sheriff's residence, in court-house yard; stone wall, two feet thick, lined with iron. Two cells, one above, one below, each fourteen by eighteen feet; no corridor. Very dark; poorly ventilated; one of the worst jails in the state; repeatedly condemned by grand jury as unhealthy and insecure.

BUREAU.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on jail lot; walls of brick, plastered on the inside; floor of boiler-plate; ceiling of lath and plaster, with iron floor above; eight iron cells, in double block, back to back; prisoners' corridor surrounds them on four sides. Four windows, two on east and two on west side; the cell-doors open on the north and south corridors; the light therefore does not reach the cells, which are dark. Heated by furnaces; the only ventilation, which is not good, is by doors and windows; privy-seat in each cell, flushed with water from wooden tank in court-house yard, across the street; lighted by gas. The upper story, over the jail, is divided into two apartments for female prisoners. Built in 1859, and cost about ten thousand dollars.

CARROLL.—In basement of court-house; inside measurement, thirty-two by fifty-two feet; stone walls, two feet thick; stone floor laid on concrete, on the earth; ceiling of boiler-plate, bolted to floor joists above, lined on under side with plank. The plan of this jail is peculiar: there are six plank cells, lined with iron, with stone floors; two rows, of three cells each; a wide corridor, (sixteen by twenty feet) in the centre, between the rows; the whole surrounded by an outer corridor, on all sides; the outer and inner corridors separated from each

other by an iron grating. There are five windows, and the outer corridor is very light; but the arrangement is such, that the inner corridor and especially the cells are very dark. The ventilation is not good; the smell from the vault comes up through a seat in the corridor. The wall is not strong, but easily broken, and communication with the outside, through the windows, is easy. Female prisoners, when there are any, occupy the north corridor.

CASS.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one block south-west of court-house; walls of stone, two feet thick; inside dimensions, twenty-five by thirty feet. Twelve stone cells, in rows of three, two tiers, one above the other, back to back, surrounded on three sides by prisoners' corridor. Privy seat in each cell; attempt at ventilation in rear wall of cells, but not very successful. Cell doors closed by bar-lock, operated from the jailor's corridor, which is six feet wide. Windows small, only two feet square, placed high, three on each side. Heated by stoves; poorly furnished, no bedsteads. Two special cells, for female prisoners, in sheriff's residence. This jail was built in 1875, and cost a little over fifteen thousand dollars. It is of average strength, clean, in good repair. The corridors are light, but the cells dark. It is one of the best jails, of its size, in the state.

CHAMPAIGN.—In rear of sheriff's residence, in court-house yard. This jail is simply an iron box, twenty-four feet square, two stories in height, with three iron cells on each side of the corridor, on each floor. One of the cells up stairs has however been left off, so that there are in all only eleven cells; and one of these, for women, has a door outside and does not open into the corridor. At the end of each corridor, in each story, is a privy-seat. This box is placed inside of the brick wall of the sheriff's house; and in 1864, a second wall, of stone, was built on the outside, at a cost of four thousand dollars, and an enclosed space, four feet wide, left between the two walls. To secure ventilation, curved pipes, of iron, pass through the stone wall, admitting fresh air, and an opening, three by six inches, in each cell, extends through the brick wall; these openings are of little value. There are also openings, secured by cross-barred gratings, in the iron floors and iron ceiling. There is no basement, but there is an attic, with a sky-light. This is one of the darkest jails in Illinois, badly ventilated, damp, of insufficient size, and has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, as it deserves to be.

CHRISTIAN.—Occupies entire upper floor of sheriff's residence, two blocks south-west of court house. An iron jail, with ten cells, in two rows, five on each side of a central corridor, has been substituted for the old plank cells. This corridor is lighted by a window at one end, covered with a perforated iron plate, very painful to look at and injurious to the sight. A jailor's corridor, well lighted, extends around three sides of the iron box containing the cells. One of the cells, for women, opens on this outer corridor. The ventilation is bad, and a foul odor, from the vault below, pervades the prison.

CLARK.—An old jail, built forty years ago, in rear of sheriff's residence, two blocks northwest of the court-house. There are two cells, one above the other; the upper one, for women, has walls of brick, not lined; the lower has wall of stone, two feet thick, and stone floor,

lined, top, bottom, and sides, with boiler iron. This cell is lighted by three small windows, less than a foot square, and is so dark, that prisoners burn a candle in the daytime, in order to see to read. The ventilation is necessarily bad. Sewer-gas escapes from below, through a hole in one corner of the stone floor. This jail is a disgrace to humanity, and deserves to be condemned as a nuisance.

CLAY.—In upper story of sheriff's residence, in court-house yard. A very irregular jail, with two log cells, and one of boiler-iron; all three of different sizes; all three of them dark, especially the iron cell, which is the only one which is at all secure. Brick walls, lined with plank; plank floor and ceiling, driven full of iron spikes. When visited, in the heat of summer, the prisoners were suffering fearfully and most of the time wearing no clothing. In winter, the jail is very imperfectly heated by a drum in one of the cells. Has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury. No provision made for female prisoners.

CLINTON.—Occupies entire upper story of sheriff's residence, on jail lot; inside dimensions, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet; floor, of boiler-iron; ceiling, of loose boards. Eight cells, of boiler-plate, four in each row, back to back; surrounded on four sides by a corridor, three feet wide, well lighted by ten good-sized windows; one of the lightest and most airy jails in the state. Privy-seat in each cell, and some odor. Prisoners are kept all the time in the cells, on account of the insecurity of the corridor: the entrance door, at the bottom of a staircase, is a common house door, and to be in the corridor is to be out of jail.

COLES.—In the court-house, on the ground floor. A space about twenty-two by thirty-eight feet, without a window of any size or description whatever, has been lined with timber, driven full of spikes; the jail is entered by a grated door, through the coal-room. In this dungeon, on one side, are five boiler-iron cells, each seven feet cube: this is the jail, and there is nothing more to say about it, except that there is a privy-seat in each cell, and a vault under the prison, connected with a sewer; these seats are flushed from the roof when it rains. The walls swarm with vermin. In this hole, on the day of inspection, there were fifteen prisoners, of whom two were women. Women are kept in a room fourteen feet square, with one window, opening on the corridor of the common jail, and entered through it. The confinement of three prisoners in cells like those in this jail allows to each about one hundred cubic feet of air, or one-tenth of the proper allowance. The jail was built in 1866, and has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury.

COOK.—The jail in Cook county forms one of a group of three buildings, on Dearborn street, between Illinois and Michigan, devoted to the use of the criminal court. Debtors, insane persons and sick prisoners are provided for in the building occupied by the jailor and guards; but the rooms designed for this purpose are at present occupied by the county officers, until the completion of the county court-house. The jail proper fronts on Illinois street, with a frontage of one hundred and forty feet, and has two wings extending north and south, about forty by eighty feet each. The main cell building, occupied exclusively by adult male prisoners, comprises one hundred and thirty-six stone cells, in a double block, four tiers in height; in the west wing

are forty-eight stone cells for adult female prisoners; the east wing is arranged in separate floors, with seven cells, of boiler-plate, on each floor, and is intended for the use of juvenile prisoners, of both sexes, but is now used for the detention of insane persons and debtors, for which it is not at all adapted.

This prison is heated with steam, both by direct and indirect radiation. Each cell is provided with a cast-iron closet-pan, and every four closet-pans are connected, underneath the main floor, with a separate ventilating shaft, nearly three feet square, leading to the roof; steam-coils are placed in the shafts, to secure a current. Each cell has also an independent ventilating flue, three by twelve inches, leading to the roof, with top and bottom wrought-iron registers, for winter and summer ventilation. The water supply is controlled entirely from the guard-room, by a series of globe valves, (each valve supplying from ten to seventeen cells), thus obviating the possibility of interference on the part of mischievous prisoners, and insuring a thorough flushing of the closets. The guard-room is in the centre, between the east and west wings, and immediately outside of the main cell-house. On the main floor are two large latrines and bath-rooms, with hot and cold water, and two rooms for the jailor's use, besides the guard-room proper; also hash-rooms, communicating directly with the main corridors of the main building and wings.

CRAWFORD.—Attached to sheriff's residence; on one side. Stone walls, floor and ceiling. Eight stone cells, in two rows of four, back to back; with two prisoners' corridors, one on each side; and a jailor's corridor between the inner prison and the sheriff's house. Heated by a furnace in the basement. Privy-seat in each cell, connected with sewer, and flushed with water from a tank in the attic. Ventilation is provided for by flues in the external walls. Eight windows, four on each side; a very light jail, with light cells. There is a dining table in the jailor's corridor, also a force-pump; and in the prisoners' corridors, stationary wash-basins; but no bath-tub. This prison is new, strong, clean and sweet. It was built in 1878, and cost seven thousand five hundred dollars. No special provision for female prisoners.

CUMBERLAND.—The sheriff's residence is a brick building, one story in height, twenty by thirty-two feet, one block north of the court-house. One half is used as jailor's room; the other half as jail, and contains two iron cells on the north side. The floor and ceiling are lined with boiler-plate. No special provision for female prisoners.

DE KALB.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on jail lot. Until 1875, there were only three cells, of plank, of which one was lined with boiler iron; but in that year an addition was built, at an expense of thirty-three hundred dollars, with brick wall lined with stone, stone floor and ceiling, and five stone cells. Heated by stoves; contains water-closet; lacks sewerage; ventilated only by doors and windows; cells dark; has been repeatedly condemned by grand jury, for insecurity; comfortably furnished; and in as good condition as any prison can be, where any part is constructed of scantling, the cracks between which always afford a safe harbor for vermin.

DEWITT.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on jail lot, one block northeast of court-house. Walls brick, lined with stone; stone floor, ceiling

and cells. Cells arranged in two rows, of four each, back to back, surrounded by corridor on four sides. Two privy seats in corridor; no sewer; odor comes up from vault; no artificial ventilation. Four windows, two on north and two on south side; but the cell-doors open into the east and west corridors; the cells are therefore dark. A brick wall, seven feet high, encloses yard on north side of jail. Female prisoners are kept in room above. Built in 1856, and cost about fifteen thousand dollars.

Douglas.—In the basement of the court-house, on the south side; four stone cells, small, two on each side, with narrow passage between them; not a ray of light; no ventilation, except by triangular hole, with sides three inches long, in top of each cell. The passage leads to a large day-room, lined throughout with boiler-iron, and lighted by a large window. Board fence outside window, fourteen feet high. Next the day-room, on the other side of the wall, is a large cistern. Two special cells, for female prisoners, across the hall, on north side of court-house. This jail has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, for want of light and air, and also as insecure. Its insecurity is its best point. This and the jail in Kendall county appear to have emanated from the same brain, as they are peculiar, and in many respects are duplicates of each other. This is even worse than that.

DrPAGE.—In basement of court-house; walls of stone, two feet thick, lined with additional five inches of stone flagging; stone floor (no sub-basement); ceiling, over corridors, of lath and plaster, with ordinary floor above; cells of stone and brick. The number of cells is thirteen, six on one side and seven on the other, with corridor thirteen feet wide between; large window (hammered glass on inside) at each end of corridor. No privy; prisoners carry tin buckets and empty them into vault in yard, with brick wall twelve feet high. Heated by stove; flues for ventilation, from top of each cell to the attic. No special provision for female prisoners.

EDGAR.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one and a half blocks north-west of court-house. This and the jail in McLean county are almost precisely alike. It is an iron jail (patent) with ten cells, five on each side of a corridor in the centre, with a window at one end of the corridor and a door at the other; the whole set inside of a brick wall; it is also lighted by a sky-light. Outside of the window is a board fence, twelve feet high. Force-pump in the jail; privy-seat in one cell, connected with sewer; stove in corridor; gratings in the floor and ceiling, for ventilation; peep hole an inch in diameter in wall of each cell. Debtors' cell up stairs, for female prisoners. Ventilation bad; cells dark; and altogether a very uncomfortable prison, as all these patent iron jails are. This one was built in 1859, and cost a little over ten thousand dollars.

EDWARDS.—A detached structure, in court-house yard, of brick, two stories in height, with jail and jailor's office below, on two sides of hall running through the centre; above are the debtors' cells used for women, and an attorney's office. Jail wall lined with plank, sheathed with sheet iron, and driven full of spikes; floor of plank, double and spiked together; ceiling, weakest point, of lath and plaster. Not strong, and

poorly ventilated. There are two iron cells, on the north side of a room about fourteen by twenty-one feet; the rest of this space is corridor, or day room, and lighted by two large windows. This county has little use for a jail.

EFFINGHAM.—The sheriff's residence is a two-story brick, twenty-six by thirty-six feet. The whole of the upper floor is occupied by the jail, which is entered from the top of the staircase. There are six cells in two rows, back to back, surrounded by a corridor on four sides. The partition walls between the cells are of plank; two of them lined with iron; they are enclosed on the outside by an open iron grating or lattice, with interstices eight inches square. The corridor is very light; ten windows in all; the jail has therefore a very airy, open look. It is well ventilated, but one of the weakest jails possible; it has no strong points. No attempt has been made to render the corridor secure, either as to walls, ceiling or floor, but the windows are protected by a grating similar to that around the cells; they have also solid wooden shutters on the inside, sheathed with iron. No provision for female prisoners. Privy-seat in one corner, somewhat odorous; no sewer; no bedsteads in cells, but prisoners sleep on the floor; no conveniences and no furniture, of any kind.

FAYETTE.—In court-house, on ground floor. A room sixteen by twenty-four feet, one half of which is corridor, the other half cells. Four iron cells, in a row, on the south side. Two large windows, in north wall, next to portico of court-house; opportunities for communication with outsiders nearly unlimited. The cells are secure; the corridor is entirely unsafe—two-inch oak floor, lath and plaster ceiling; a striking contrast with unnecessary thickness of lining of wall, namely, sixteen inches of oak scantling. Privy-seat in one corner of corridor; ventilation and sewerage could be no worse. No special cells for female prisoners. Built in 1858; proposition to build new jail negatived at the fall election, 1878.

FORD.—A superior jail, in court-house yard; built in 1870; cost thirty thousand dollars. Wall, floor, ceiling, cells, all of stone. Sixteen cells, four in a row, back to back, upper and lower tiers; two prisoners' corridors, one on each side; jailor's corridor separated from these by iron grating with two doors. Privy-seat in each cell; flues for ventilation, in rear wall between cells. Bar-locks, operated from outer corridor. Cistern in jail, force-pump and sink; no bath-tub. Heated by stoves. Unusually strong, clean, light and well ventilated. No separate provision for female prisoners.

FRANKLIN.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on jail lot, one block southwest of court-house. The wall of this jail is unique; it is of four-inch studding, weather-boarded on the outside, and its total thickness is four and three-quarter inches. A patent iron jail, twenty-four feet square, with six cells, three on each side of a corridor in the centre, is placed in the middle of a room, and a narrow passage surrounds the whole, on four sides, next the outer wall. Sky-light in jail. Bar-locks, operated from outside. Privy-seat in each cell, connected with sewer. Openings in floor, for ventilation, used as spittoons, have become very offensive, but cannot be cleaned without tearing up the iron work. Ventilation bad; cells dark. Female prisoners are sent to

other counties. This jail was built in 1863, and cost sixty-five hundred dollars.

FULTON.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on jail lot; wall, floor and ceiling of stone (ceiling not doweled); stone of poor quality, slacks when wet; grouting under floor; part of floor covered with iron plates perforated to allow water to run off. Fourteen stone cells, eight below and six above, in double block, back to back; cells on east side, up stairs, set apart for women; communication easy; two stair-cases, one in jailor's and one in prisoners' corridor. Prisoners' corridor surrounds cells on three sides; separated from outer corridor by a peculiar grating, cast iron, chilled, paneled, with moulding on edges, very heavy. Entrance into jailor's corridor, from jailor's office, protected by a basket grating, which projects one foot from inner surface of wall. Jail lighted by eight windows, two by four feet, ten feet from floor; also by three additional windows, less than half as large, in women's corridor, up stairs; cells dark. Heated by stoves; pump in jail; no tanks, tubs nor stationary basins. Water-closet in corridor above and below; flushed with water from roof when it rains; vault communicates with sewer; only ventilation is by doors and windows; flues extend from top of each cell into attic, but no opening in roof. Built in 1866; cost thirty-five thousand dollars; in good repair, and of more than ordinary strength.

GALLATIN.—Occupies entire upper story of sheriff's residence, on jail lot; brick wall, lined with plank; floor and ceiling of logs. Two plank cells or dungeons, with doors only two and a half by two feet, no windows, too dark for reading, and without ventilation. The corridor is light, but insecure. A wretched jail, unworthy of a wealthy county and an enlightened people; but although repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, the proposition to build a new jail, when submitted to the voters, was defeated.

GREENE.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one block west of court house. Brick wall, not lined; ceiling of corridor of inch pine boards, but to atone for weakness in the direction named, the floor is of stone, a foot thick. Six stone cells, four below and two (of double size) above; surrounded on three sides by prisoners' corridor, entered from jailor's office, through a grated vestibule. Heated by stoves; no basement; an attic, but no tank nor pump. No water-closet; buckets in cells, emptied, through opening in floor of corridor, into vault directly under the jail; a pipe, outside the jail wall, for ventilation, carried above the roof. No special provision for female prisoners. Built in 1858; cost about twelve thousand dollars; in fair repair, but insecure, and when visited, quite dirty.

GRUNDY.—In rear of sheriff's residence, in court-house yard; wall, floor and ceiling of stone; twelve stone cells, in four rows of three, back to back, upper and lower tier; two prisoners' corridors, on north and south sides; jailor's corridor at west end. The inner entrance door is bent in form of arc of circle, to enable the jailor, before entering, to look up and down the wall. Bar-locks, operated from jailor's corridor. Heated by furnace; no artificial ventilation; privy-seat in each cell. No special provision for female prisoners. An iron fence, eight feet high, on outside of jail. Built in 1875, and cost twenty thousand dollars.

HAMILTON.—Detached structure, in court-house yard; built in 1860; a patent iron jail, with four cells, inside a brick wall. Prisoners' corridor, ten by twelve feet, in centre, between cells; no skylight; window at one end of corridor, with two sets of perpendicular bars, swinging cross-barred grating on inside, and swinging solid shutter on outside of window. Grand jury room (used as printing office) over jail. Heated by stove; not ventilated; no privy-seat nor vault; insecure; cells dark.

HANCOCK.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one block south of court-house; walls of stone; stone floor, laid partly on three feet of concrete, partly on the ground; ceiling part stone, but in jailor's corridor it is of lath and plaster. Sixteen stone cells, four rows of four each, back to back, upper and lower tiers; surrounded on three sides by prisoners' corridor (divided into two by a cross-grating); jailor's corridor at north end entered from kitchen, through a grated enclosure, three feet square, for protection of turnkey. Cell-doors peculiarly fastened by long iron rod for each row, passing through hasp in each door, thus securing all cells in row at once. Heated by stoves; no special water supply; privy-seat in each corridor, connected with sewer, and flushed from roof when it rains; eight windows, four on each side. No special provision for female prisoners. In good repair; clean; poorly furnished; ventilation tolerable, (pipes extend from top of each cell to roof); light fair; cells dark; general aspect, gloomy.

HARDIN.—Detached building, on jail lot. Walls brick, lined with logs and plank on inside; one cell, twelve by sixteen feet, entered from top of stairway; room below used as a "calaboose" or lock-up for city prisoners. Floor and ceiling, of logs; no furniture, no stove, no windows; some light and air are admitted through two horizontal slits, a foot wide and three feet long; heavily grated. Privy-seat in cell, over vault constructed in quick-sand; odor rises. Built in 1858; in bad repair, insecure, ventilation bad, exceedingly dirty; repeatedly condemned by the grand jury: so dark, that on first entering, it is impossible to distinguish any object. Decidedly one of the worst jails in the state. In cold weather, prisoners keep their beds.

HENDERSON.—Uniquely situated, in basement of county almshouse, a mile and a half from the court-house; stone walls; floor of plank, on eight feet of timber, on thirty-four inches of concrete; ceiling of solid timber, lathed and plastered on under side, floored above; cells of stone. Four cells, back to back; corridor on three sides; no jailor's corridor. Eight windows, with horizontal iron bars and perforated iron plate. Heated by stove; no water-closets; ventilated by doors and windows; no conveniences and very little furniture, except iron bedsteads in cells. Two additional cells, of stone, communicating by a door between, have been provided in upper story of almshouse, for female prisoners, but are of little use. Keeper of county-farm acts as jailor, without extra compensation. The sight of this jail suggests the thought whether paupers can be legally imprisoned for violation of rules of almshouse, at keeper's pleasure; and also the reflection that in other almshouses insane men and women are imprisoned, without direct authority of law, in quarters far less comfortable than these.

HENRY.—In rear of sheriff's residence, in court-house yard; stone wall, floor and ceiling; slate roof; twenty-four stone cells, (with brick

partitions), twelve above and twelve below, in rows of six, back to back: surrounded on three sides by prisoners' corridor; no jailor's corridor, but iron latticed recess, the width of wall, between inner and outer entrance doors. Bar-locks, handles within reach of prisoners. Eight windows, three feet square, twelve feet from floor; lower tier of cells dark. Heated by steam; fair ventilation secured in each cell by ventilating flue in rear, which extends to roof; no privy-seats, but opening in floor of corridor connects with stone vault, outside the wall, with sewer; odor slight; no tank in attic, tubs, etc., but there is a pump and sink in west corridor. Prisoners sleep in hammocks. East corridor used by female prisoners, if any, and partitioned off for that purpose, with plank. Jail entirely surrounded by a high board fence. Built in 1866; cost thirty-seven thousand dollars; in splendid order, very clean, and prisoners well cared for.

IROQUOIS.—In the basement of the court-house; walls of stone, two feet thick; brick floor, laid on spawls, on the ground; ceiling of brick arches, filled up to a level, with concrete, and floor of office above laid on top. Four stone cells, back to back; two open into one day-room or corridor, two into another; these two rooms connected by narrow passage next the outer wall; each of them has a separate entrance from the main hall in the basement. Cells dark; ventilated by flues in cell-wall which lead into the smoke-flues. At the south end is a large room used as water-closet, with one seat in corner flushed by water from cistern in basement; vault outside the wall and connected with a sewer which empties fifteen rods away. This jail was quite dirty, when visited. Prisoners have escaped by filing the window-bars and the hinges of the doors.

JACKSON.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one block south of court house. A single row of five iron cells, with fronts of cross-barred grating; inside of brick wall lined with plank, spiked; corridor in front, with window at each end; passage in rear of cells, closed (no entrance) on three sides; and vestibule in hall. Privy-seat in each cell; window-sashes cannot be raised and there is no ventilation. Prisoners sleep in hammocks. No special provision is made for female prisoners. This jail has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury; it is said to have cost twenty-seven thousand dollars, and at that price the contract for its erection must have yielded a large profit to the contractor. One of the parties interested in it was in the jail, when inspected, under sentence to the penitentiary for firing a mill in order to get the insurance.

JASPER.—Occupies entire upper floor of sheriff's house, in court-house yard; inside space about twenty-five by forty feet, divided as follows: at north end, two large cells, twelve feet square, for female prisoners and debtors, entered from prisoners' corridor; in centre of building, the jail proper, four boiler-iron cells, surrounded by prisoners' corridor on three sides; at south end, the stairway and turnkey's sleeping room. Prisoners have to be kept in iron cells for security; wall of corridor of brick, not lined; common oak floor; but to make all safe, the ceiling is sheathed with boiler-plate. Privy-seat in each of the iron cells, flushed from roof when it rains; vault connected with sewer. A very light jail, eight windows, with perpendicular bars outside. Heated by stove, in basement, under sheriff's apartments; flues

in wall, for ventilation. Built in 1872; cost ten thousand dollars; in fair repair and quite clean.

JEFFERSON.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one block north of court-house; wall and floor, of stone; the ceiling is of boiler-iron; slate roof. The arrangement of this jail is somewhat unusual; the inside dimensions are about twenty-four by thirty-seven feet, of which space nine feet, at the east end, next the sheriff's house, is jailor's corridor, separated from the inner prison by grating of perpendicular iron bars; instead of double tier of cells, back to back, there is a single row, cells of boiler iron, one tier above another, four in each tier or eight in all; prisoners' corridor on three sides only. The cells are not of the ordinary type; the fronts are of flat bars, crossed, the sides and backs of boiler-plate, and a cross-barred opening, sixteen by twenty-four inches, in rear of each cell. This mode of construction gives good light and circulation of air. Basement, with furnace; cistern and force-pump; eight windows, small, one by three feet, and not securely protected; privy-seat in north corridor; brick vault and sewer; window for observation in jailor's bedroom; flues from each cell lead through the roof. Built in 1876; cost thirteen thousand dollars; has many good points; very clean; and would be secure, if window-gratings were properly fastened in wall.

JERSEY.—In first story of court house. This is, in all respects, one of the worst jails in the state. There are only two cells, stone, of small size, absolutely dark, and without any ventilation, except that an opening six by twelve inches has been cut in the rear wall of each. There are four windows, small, heavily grated, but neither light nor air enters the cells from these. Corridor two feet wide around cells, on four sides. No privy-seats; no water; no furniture nor conveniences; no special cell for female prisoners; intensely hot in summer, cold in winter; insecure; has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, and the project of building a new jail is now under consideration. No county in the state has greater need for one, and all humane people everywhere will wish that the effort may prove successful.

JO DAVIESS.—The jail in this county was fortunately destroyed by fire on the twenty-eighth of August, 1878. The old one was a disgrace to the state.

JOHNSON.—Detached jail; of logs, lined on the inside with plank; walls two feet thick. Two cells, one above the other, each sixteen feet square, of which the lower is the one commonly used. A staircase, on the outside, leads to the upper cell, from which a trap-door in the floor opens into the cell below. The floor and ceiling are of logs, of same thickness as exterior wall. Two windows in each cell, only ten inches square, without sashes, protected by three sets of square iron bars, placed two inches apart; no other openings. The ventilation is poor, and the odor from the rotten logs quite offensive. Desperate prisoners are sent to Cairo, for safe-keeping. Built in 1857, it has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury and is undoubtedly one of the worst jails in the United States.

KANE.—Court-house of stone, in form of Greek cross; jail in basement. Jailor resides in east wing of basement; jail entered from his office; in a space about forty by sixty feet are fourteen brick cells,

lined with oak scantling, in a double row, back to back, with corridor on four sides; this corridor is divided by iron gratings and plank partition into five sections, of which one is for the jailor, next the entrance, and one, on the south side, includes seven cells and constitutes the strongest portion of the prison. There are also three large cells across the corridor, under the north and south wings, of which two are dark cells for punishment; a cell for female prisoners, up-stairs, is not used. Cistern holding two hundred and fifty barrels, with force-pump and hose. Water-closet in corridor; odorous; might easily be flushed from roof, but is not. Only ventilation is through doors and windows; heated by stoves; cells dark; corridor insecure, especially the ceiling. Built in 1856; clean and in good repair.

KANKAKEE.—In basement of court-house; walls of stone, thirty-three inches; stone cells; stone floor in corridor; but corridor ceiling of lath and plaster; offices above. Six cells, plastered inside, plank floor in each, very large, thirteen feet long; three in each row; the two rows separated by a corridor; another corridor extends around the whole, on three sides. Cell doors cross-barred diagonally. Opening for ventilation, twenty inches square, in wall of each cell, next outer corridor. One cell lined with iron; the other five contain priyvy-seats; sewer under the jail. Five large windows in outer corridor; inside corridor sufficiently light; cells dark. Ventilation good; jail clean and in good repair; but corridors very unsafe. Water is supplied from tank in hall, by force-pump. There is also a cistern under the jail floor, with an opening not grated, where an insane prisoner might drown himself. No provision for female prisoners. The jail yard is enclosed by an iron fence.

KENDALL.—In basement of court-house; very similar to jail in Douglas county, which see; four stone cells, two on each side of a passage two feet wide; light is entirely shut out from these cells, and they are not ventilated. Large day-room, with one large window; floor of stone, on earth; ceiling of boiler plate nailed to joists with barbed nails; cistern next to day-room, on other side of wall. One special cell for female prisoners, across the hall. An iron fence, fourteen feet high, extends around the entire jail, in addition to which there is a wire netting outside the windows, to prevent the passage of contraband articles. Built in 1864; has been repeatedly condemned by grand jury. The sheriff in this county is much opposed to the grand jury system, on the ground that it is unjust to require prisoner, who cannot give bail, to be six months in jail, before he can be even indicted, much less tried.

KNOX.—Knox county has no court-house. The jail, which is in the rear of the sheriff's residence, on the jail lot, is one of the best in the state. It was built in 1874, and cost forty-one thousand, four hundred dollars. Walls of brick, lined with six inches of stone; stone floor and ceiling; thirty stone cells; iron stairways and platforms. Three tiers of cells, one above the other, ten in each tier, five in each row, back to back. Two prisoners' corridors, each nine feet wide, one on north and one on south side; jailor's corridor or guard-room, thirteen by thirty-five feet, at west end. Inner entrance door bent, for security of turnkey. Bar-locks for cell-doors, operated from outer corridor. Four peep-holes, for observation of prisoners. A defect in construction, is that

the cell doors can be lifted off their hinges and employed as battering-rams. Six windows, two by eight feet, protected by perpendicular bars, also by solid iron plate, perforated. Basement, with furnace. Iron tank holding one hundred and fifty barrels, in the attic; stationary wash-basins; bath-tub for prisoners; water-closet in corridors flushed and connected with sewer. The system of ventilation is as follows: flues in rear wall of cells lead to a foul-air duct in basement, which discharges into the smoke-stack, which is double (iron chimney inside brick stack), but for some reason the ventilation is not perfect. Iron bedsteads in cells swing against the walls. Five special cells for female prisoners in sheriff's house.

LAKE.—In basement of court-house. At time of visit to this county (June, 1878), the new court-house was building, and the jail was not completed. The architect's plans showed six cells, of stone, but with iron grating on top and in front, arranged in two rows of three, with two separate corridors

LaSALLE.—This jail, in view of the size, population and wealth of the county, is decidedly the most disgraceful in the state of Illinois. It enjoys the proud distinction of having been the only county prison to which the attention of the supreme court has been directed, by a writ of error to the circuit court of LaSalle county. The case was a petition, in the name of the people, on the relation of E. Follett Bull, for a *mandamus* to compel the board of supervisors of LaSalle county to erect or provide a suitable jail for the county. Mr Bull's petition is a correct description, so far as it goes, but does not tell the whole truth. Mr Bull alleges: "that the place now used, and which, since about the year A. D. 1843, has continually been used, as the county jail of LaSalle county, is situated in the south part of the basement of the county court-house in Ottawa, and consists of a hall about forty-five feet long, nine feet wide and nine feet high. The only means of admitting light and air into said hall are two small windows about three feet wide and four feet high—one at each end of said hall—about two feet of the top of said windows being above the surface of the ground. On the north side, and opening into said hall, are six small cells, about five feet long and four feet wide, used for the confinement of prisoners, and also as their sleeping apartments, and to which sunlight and fresh air cannot penetrate. The air of the jail is, at times so foul as almost to strifle the breath of a person just entering it from the fresh air outside, and in rainy weather the water from the outside soaks through the wall of the jail and keeps the floor constantly damp, and by reason thereof the atmosphere of the jail is foul, damp and poisonous, and injurious to the health of persons confined therein, and, although every possible effort is made, by persons having charge of the jail, to keep the same in a clean and healthy condition, yet persons confined therein have been injured in their health by reason of the unhealthfulness thereof." It also appears from this petition, as shown by the opinion of the supreme court, delivered by Mr. Justice Craig, (Ill. Reports, Vol. 84, pp 303-8), that the grand juries of the county for more than ten years past, in their reports on the condition of the jail, condemned it; that minors, persons charged with misdemeanors, persons charged with and convicted of felonies, insane persons, and all classes of persons, except females, are confined in this room or hall together, in violation of section 11, chapter 75, Rev.

Stat. 1874; and that by the use, of the hall as a jail, the administration of the criminal law is seriously hindered in the county. The court expresses its astonishment, that the board of supervisors should persist in requiring the officers of the county to confine those who are so unfortunate as to be charged or convicted of crime, in such a prison. But if the court could make a tour of inspection of the county jails of this state, it would be still more astonished. The opinion of the court is that had the county board failed and refused to provide any kind of a jail, and it clearly appeared that the finances of the county were such as to justify the construction of a jail, it might issue a writ of *mandamus* to compel the supervisors to fulfil their duty under the statute; but that it is the province of the board to determine whether the jail is suitable or not. The judgment of the circuit court is therefore affirmed. In addition to what Mr. Bull has said of this jail, it may be added that in addition to the six cells named by him, there is another, absolutely dark, called the dungeon; and for the protection of the jailor and the safe-keeping of the prisoners, it has been found necessary to build an iron cage inside the entrance-door, in which a guard sits both by day and by night. The floor is rotten, at times it is overflowed, and loose boards float on the surface of the water, and the prisoners complain bitterly of rheumatic pains. The court declares that the supervisors are responsible for their action only to the people; it is greatly to be hoped that the people may so express their opinion as to compel them to act in this matter soon and with good effect.

LAWRENCE.—Detached structure, in court-house yard; lower story used as calaboose and coal-house, upper story as jail. Walls of brick, not lined; floor and ceiling of two-inch oak plank; iron roof. Two cells of boiler iron, with narrow passage (two feet wide) on three sides, and corridor nine feet wide in front. Six windows; the three in the rear are small; gratings on windows very light. Privy-seat in each cell; no vault; soil-pipes pass through the wall and discharge on the ground, outside; they are so clogged with filth as to be totally unfit for use. No special cells for female prisoners. This jail was built in 1854, it is very light, badly ventilated, in bad repair, very insecure, and has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, on these accounts and also because of its extremely filthy condition. A new jail is talked of and greatly needed.

LEE.—In rear of sheriff's residence; walls of stone, plastered on inside; stone floor; ceiling of plank, double, with sheet iron between; twelve stone cells, in double block, back to back; prisoners' corridor on four sides, no jailors' corridor. There is room above the present tier to add another, at some future time; at present, prisoners sit on top of cells as the most roomy and airy part of the jail. Heated by stoves; flues in external walls, for ventilation; two privy-seats, in corridor, empty into drain which carries the sewerage ten or fifteen rods to a ravine behind the prison; lighted by gas; water supplied from wooden tank, which holds twenty barrels of filtered cistern-water. There is a pump in the jail and prisoners can supply themselves. A force pump on outside, with one-hundred feet of hose, for use in case of fire. Prisoners sleep in hammocks. This jail is supplied with Yale locks. Six large circle-headed windows, three on each side, afford abundance of light, and the jail is clean, sweet, in good repair. It is not of extra strength, but there have been no escapes. It was built in 1872, and cost

twenty-one thousand dollars. There are two special cells for female prisoners in upper story of sheriff's house. One of the best jails in the state.

LIVINGSTON.—Two blocks southwest of court-house; stone walls, floor and ceiling; slate roof. Twelve stone cells, in rows of three, back to back, upper and lower tiers; prisoners' corridor on three sides. Jailor's corridor separated from it by patent grating, with hollow pillars; sliding-doors into inner prison, operated by revolving chain and brake, controlled by crank in closet at jailor's entrance; jailor's entrance-door "V" shaped, for protection of turnkey, (same patent in Logan, Macon, Peoria, and Will, counties). Bar-locks; levers in outer corridor. Eight windows, small, placed eleven feet from floor. Privy-seat in corridor; stone vault under jail, connected with sewer; odors rise; unpleasant smell also from kitchen in basement; ventilation imperfect. Built in 1865; cost seventeen thousand dollars; in bad repair, especially the roof, which leaks; clean; tolerably light, except lower tier of cells; heated by steam; no water supply, etc.; no bedsteads in cells; the iron-work inferior and insecure. No special provision for female prisoners.

LOGAN.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one block east of court-house; walls, floor and ceiling, of stone; slate roof; sixteen stone cells, in rows of four, back to back, upper and lower tiers; two prisoners' corridors one on each side; jailor's corridor, with patent grating, same as described for Livingston county. Bar-locks; levers in outer corridor. Six small windows, twelve feet from floor, protected by three sets of bars; very dark, except on platform of upper tier of cells. Heated by steam; iron tank in attic; water supplied to each cell; force pump in jail; bath-tub and fixed basins. Privy-seat in each cell, flushed with water; vault connected with sewer; odor slight. No artificial ventilation. Three special cells for female prisoners, in upper story of sheriff's house. This jail was built in 1869, cost thirty thousand dollars; much better than the majority, but not a model.

MACON.—In rear of sheriff's residence; built in 1867, and cost forty-three thousand dollars; walls of stone, not doweled, the result of which was a general jail delivery, by removing a stone, soon after the new jail was occupied; they have since been lined with six inches of plank, sheathed (on the east side only) with boiler-plate; floor and ceiling of stone; copper roof. Twenty-four stone cells, in solid block, back to back, in four rows of six cells each; prisoners' corridor on three sides (divided by a grating into two separate corridors); jailor's corridor, with patent grating, same as described for Livingston county. Bar-locks; levers in outer corridor. Eight small horizontal windows, twelve feet from floor; those in the east wall are hooded on the inside, to prevent prisoners from annoying the occupants of adjoining buildings; this is therefore an uncommonly dark prison. Heated by furnaces; the registers are very improperly placed, in the doorway, at entrance to the jail; the heat expands the iron, deranges the machinery, and fails to warm the jail. Iron ventilating pipes lead from each cell through the roof; they do not answer well as ventilators, but conduct sound, so that by listening in the attic, every word spoken by prisoners, even in a whisper, can be heard. Three openings for ventilation have been made in ceiling of corridor. Water supplied from city water-works, but no bath tubs or fixed basins, and no connexion with water-closets

in corridors, which are flushed by hose-pipe from hydrant in yard. Two cells for female prisoners, in upper story of sheriff's house. Taken all in all, this jail is a bad copy of an inferior model; it exhibits some good ideas, which have not been well carried out; and the result is only partially satisfactory.

MACOUPIN.—Detached structure, two stories in height, with mansard roof and rather imposing exterior, on jail lot, opposite court-house. Walls of stone, dowelled with grape-shot, to prevent sawing; stone floor and ceiling. Two tiers of stone cells, one above the other, each tier in two rows of five, back to back; two prisoners' corridors, one on each side; iron stairways and platforms, cheap and flimsy. This jail is entered through a guard-room and vestibule, with demi-cylindrical basket grating on inside of door leading into jailor's corridor. Cells the smallest in the state; cell-doors solid, except cross-barred grating in upper two-fifths; not ventilated. Six horizontal windows, twelve feet from floor; insufficient light, and lower cells very dark. Wooden tank in corridor next the ceiling, filled by force-pump in cellar; no bathtub, etc.; water-closet in corridor flushed, and connected directly with sewer, no odor perceptible. Heated by stoves. Separate cell for debtors and women, entered from vestibule. Built in 1868; the inside greatly disappoints the expectations awakened by the external appearance. It is not a strong jail, and no guard is maintained, when there are less than ten prisoners—a rule the force of which is not easy to see.

MADISON.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one block north of court-house. Walls of brick, lined with boiler-plate; space of four inches left between wall and lining; stone floor; boiler-iron ceiling; twenty iron cells, five in each row, back to back, two tiers in height; jailor's corridor on four sides, next outer wall; prisoners' corridor on three sides, enclosed on all sides by the former; demi-cylindrical basket grating, a foot in diameter and three feet long, on inside of inner entrance-door, for protection of turnkey; bar-locks; outer corridor sixteen feet high; inner corridor divided into two floors, with no direct connection; stair-case in outer corridor. Ten windows, five on each side, constructed of two leaves of hammered glass, swinging inward; corridors light, cells dark; window-bars of soft iron, easily cut. Elaborate system of ventilation, not satisfactory in practice. No water or sewerage; no privy-seats; heated by two furnaces. The worst feature of this jail is the cell for female prisoners, of plank, without light or ventilation, in upper story of sheriff's house. Built in 1870; cost, including land and improvements subsequently made, about forty-seven thousand five hundred dollars—an extravagant price.

MARION.—Occupies entire upper story of sheriff's residence, one block northeast of court-house. Walls of brick, lined with two-inch plank, with iron sheathing, but the spikes can be drawn and the sheathing removed; plank floor and ceiling, floor sheathed with boiler-plate. Corridor, six by fourteen feet, in centre; two brick cells on one side, lined with iron; guard-room and debtor's cell on opposite side, the latter used for female prisoners. This jail, built in 1854, for three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, is in bad repair and in every respect, except light, inferior; badly arranged; insecure; no ventilation, when the windows are closed; the stove in corridor does not make

heat enough to warm the cells; no furniture nor conveniences of any kind. It has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury.

MARSHALL.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on jail lot. Walls of brick, lined with six inches of stone; the dowels in the stone are too short and the settling of the jail has pulled the stones apart; floor and ceiling are of stone. The jail proper is in the lower story and contains six stone cells, in two rows of three, back to back, with corridor on all four sides, divided by cross-grating into three, viz: two prisoners' corridors and a jailor's corridor; Bar-locks, operated from jail kitchen; these are of an unusual pattern—a round iron rod, with bent catches, revolves in such a way as to bring the end of each catch against the front of the cell-door opposite. Heated by stoves; no artificial ventilation; very dark; ten windows, but small and very heavily grated; two privy-seats in corridor; vault partly under jail and partly outside the wall; no water, etc; in bad repair; and quite dirty. The sheriff complains that it is used as a calaboose; city prisoners come in, in state of intoxication, defile the jail, and are let out next morning.

MASON.—Occupies entire upper story of sheriff's residence. A very weak jail; walls of brick, not lined; floor and ceiling of corridor same as in any private dwelling; light gratings on windows. Entered from top of a staircase; door at bottom of staircase leads out-doors. Eight plank cells, five on one side and three on the other; debtor's cell in northeast corner; corridor on three sides; eleven large windows, of which one is in the debtor's cell; heated by stoves; no water-closet. Built in 1856; cost about five thousand dollars; in bad repair (it has been tied together with iron rods to keep it from falling down); it is dirty, and the cracks in the cell-walls are full of vermin; extremely insecure; prisoners cannot have the freedom of the corridor, as any intelligent man could get out in fifteen minutes, with an iron poker. It has been condemned by the grand jury, and the county board have the building of a new jail under consideration.

MASSAC.—In sheriff's residence; a single cell or apartment, with an iron cage, twelve feet square, in the centre. This cage is of two-inch bars of iron, crossed at right angles, and is entered by a trap-door from the "debtor's cell" above. There is a door in the side of the cage, eighteen inches square, for use in case of fire. A light jail, and tolerably well ventilated, through the doors and windows, but it has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury for insecurity.

MCDONOUGH.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one block west of courthouse. Walls of brick, lined with stone; stone floor and ceiling; twenty-four stone cells, in double rows of four, back to back, three tiers, one above the other; prisoners' corridor, seven feet wide, in front of each row; jailor's corridor, ten and one-half feet wide, at the north end. Cells secured by bar-locks, with levers in jailor's corridor. Windows small, placed high, with perpendicular iron bars and perforated iron plate inside grating; sashes operated by pole on outside; jail very dark. Heated by furnace; flues in rear walls of cells connect with the smoke stack, which is double, (iron chimney inside) and the ventilation is excellent. Privy-seats in corridors, with self-acting iron hoppers, flushed with water, and connected with sewer; no odor. Water supplied from iron tank in attic; force-pump in jailor's corridor; bath-tub and fixed basins. Two cells, lined with boiler iron, for female prisoners, over

office and kitchen. Built in 1876; cost twenty-five thousand dollars; a very good jail, but somewhat insecure; the floor is the weakest point.

McHENRY.—In basement of court-house; brick wall, not lined; floor two-inch plank, on oak joists; ceiling, lath and plaster, under court-room. Twelve cells, of brick, lined with plank, in a double tier, back to back, surrounded by corridor on three sides; east row of cells not used; jailor's corridor at south end. One large, separate cell for female prisoners. All cells have solid wooden doors, in addition to cross-barred iron doors; iron doors secured, as in Kane, by upright movable bar on edge of each door, with three catches, lifted and lowered by a hinged, pivoted cross-bar, and when the catches are fastened by lowering the bar, this cross-bar closes over a staple and is secured by a padlock. Light good; well ventilated; flues in rear walls of cells; heated by stoves; water-closets connected with sewer and flushed from the roof. A close board fence, eight feet high, surrounds the jail. This jail is too large; it was built in 1857; the court house and jail cost forty thousand dollars.

McLEAN.—In rear of sheriff's residence; an iron box, twenty-four by thirty feet, eight feet high, is divided into a central corridor and ten cells, five on each side; this box is set inside of a brick wall; at one end of the corridor is the grated entrance door, at the other a window, three by four and a half feet, with both horizontal and perpendicular bars and also a cross-barred grating; outside of the window is a close board fence sixteen feet high. In one of the cells is a privy-seat, connected with city sewer; there is a stove in the corridor, gratings in the floor and ceiling, for ventilation, and skylight overhead; a force-pump also in corridor; iron bedsteads suspended from the walls of cells. This is the jail proper—a disgrace to such a county as McLean. An addition has been lately made—a single large cell with padded cell for insane in one corner and debtor's cell (for women) above.

MENARD.—In rear of sheriff's residence, one block from court house; stone walls, floor and ceiling; slate roof; twelve stone cells, in rows of three, back to back, upper and lower tier; two prisoners' corridors, one in front of each row; jailor's corridor at east end; bar-locks, levers in outer corridor; entrance door "V" shaped. Heated by two furnaces in base rent; ventilated by flues in external walls, leading to the smoke-stacks; iron tank, at west end of jail, receives water from roof and is used to flush privy-seats in each cell; water runs off through a sewer, to the river. Two cells for female prisoners, in upper story of sheriff's house. This jail was built in 1870, and cost, for land and building, twenty-one thousand dollars. It is in good repair, very clean, of more than average strength, and in some respects one of the best in the state; the lower tiers of cells are dark.

MERCER.—In rear of sheriff's residence, four blocks from court-house, but directly opposite the county offices; stone walls, floor and ceiling; sixteen stone cells, in four rows of four cells each, back to back, upper and lower tiers, surrounded by prisoners' corridor on three sides; bar-locks, in reach of prisoners; prisoners sleep on rope bedsteads, stretched from one wall to the other. Six windows, small, twelve feet above floor; lighting fair; heated by stoves; no artificial ventilation; in good repair, clean, but insecure, in consequence of failure to rivet the screws in the boiler-plate ceiling in upper tier of cells. There is a debtors'

cell in upper story of sheriff's house. This jail was built in 1869, and cost thirty thousand dollars. Though not perfect, it is among the best in the state.

MOXROE.—Occupies entire upper story of sheriff's residence, one block east of court-house; walls of brick, plastered on inside; ordinary floor and ceiling, lined with boiler-iron inside prisoners' corridor; eight iron cells, in double block, back to back; surrounded on three sides by two corridors, one outside the other, separated by an iron grating; iron water-tank in outer corridor. Heated by furnace; well lighted on three sides, by eleven windows, protected by grating of slats, immovable, like Venetian blinds; no artificial ventilation, natural ventilation good; privy-seat in end of each corridor, (the prisoners' corridor being divided by a cross-grating at end of block of cells), connected with sewer and flushed with water. Special cell for women in lower story. Built in 1875; cost eleven thousand dollars; almost new, in excellent condition and clean. Calaboose, for city prisoners, in the basement.

MONTGOMERY.—In the upper story of the north wing of the court-house. Sixteen cells, of boiler iron, are in a double block, back to back, two tiers in height, with two corridors for prisoners, one in front of each row, and a jailor's corridor at the south end. Bar-locks, with levers in outer corridor. The floors and ceiling are of boiler iron. Five large windows give ample light; those in the outer corridor are insufficiently protected by single bars, eight inches apart, and the doors into the prisoners' corridors are weak. A space of six inches has been left between the window jamb and the nearest bar, in each window, which would allow the escape of any prisoner with an undersized head. The jail is heated by a furnace, and first-rate ventilation is secured by means of a current passing through a space eight inches wide, between the rear walls of the cells, opening into the attic. There are no privy seats, nor any vault. No special provision for female prisoners, but the plan of the jail is such, that the sexes can easily be separated. This jail was built in 1867, is in good repair, and very clean. Communication with the outside is too easy, and the arrangement for water and sewerage are not good.

MORGAN.—In upper story of the "L" in rear of sheriff's residence. An iron box, twenty-four by twenty-six feet, with corridor in centre, and eight cells, four on each side. Bar-locks, with handles in reach of the prisoners. Window at one end of corridor, with two sets of iron bars, a cross-barred grating, and solid iron shutter on outside; cells dark; ventilation bad. One of the cells is furnished with privy seat, hydrants and bath tub; water supplied from city water-works. There is a vestibule, about eight feet square, for the jailor, outside the entrance door. A special cell has been provided for female prisoners. This jail is in fair repair and clean, but inferior in nearly all respects, and of insufficient size for the use of so large a county.

MOULTRIE.—In upper story of sheriff's residence; two blocks northwest of court-house, brick walls, lined with boiler-plate; cells of boiler iron; four cells on each side of a thirteen-foot corridor; jailor's corridor at south end. One cell, opening into jailor's corridor, is reserved for female prisoners. Bar-locks, levers in outer corridor. Ordinary pine floor; ceiling of inner corridor of boiler iron; slate roof. Windows in cells; one of the lightest jails visited; heated by furnace; ventilation good; no water-closet, nor vault; no water

supply. Built in 1876; cost about eight thousand dollars; in many respects a very comfortable jail; it does not appear very strong, but there have been as yet no escapes of prisoners.

GREEN.—Brick jail with stone trimmings, in rear of sheriff's residence; walls lathed and plastered on inside; sixteen stone cells, in double block, back to back, two tiers in height; stone floor and ceiling; bar-locks, with levers in outer corridor; slate roof. The arrangement is peculiar; jailor's corridor at south end; two prisoners' corridors, in front of two rows of cells; and two additional outside corridors, next the walls, separated from the inner corridors by a weak iron lattice. Well lighted by eight large windows, with two sets of bars and wire cloth on outside to prevent passage of contraband articles. Heated by two furnaces; ventilation good; flues connected with smoke stack. Privy-seats in corridors, flushed with water; water supplied from well by force-pump, into a wooden tank in attic: four bath-tubs for prisoners, and fixed basins; seven peep-holes for observation of prisoners. No special provision for female prisoners. Built in 1874; cost twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars; in good repair and clean.

PEORIA.—In rear of sheriff's residence; built in 1870, and cost seventy-two thousand dollars; brick walls, with stone trimmings, lined with plank, sheathed with boiler-plate; stone floor and ceiling; slate roof; forty-eight stone cells, in double block, back to back, three tiers in height, eight cells in each row; prisoners' corridor on three sides; jailor's corridor at north end; grating between these, with hollow iron pillars and doors, operated by patent revolving chain controlled by crank at jailor's entrance. Bar-locks, with levers in outer corridor. Ten windows; corridors light; cells not dark. Heated by steam; ventilation imperfect, by flues extending from top of each cell to roof. Water-tank in attic, supplied from city water-works; bath-tub and basins. Privy-seat in corridor, connected with city sewer. Prisoners sleep in hammocks. Two special cells, paved and ceiled with stone, in sheriff's house, for female prisoners. This is one of the best jails in the state, in good repair and very clean.

PERRY.—In rear of sheriff's residence, two blocks west of court-house; brick walls not lined; boiler-iron floor; ceiling of lath and plaster; eight iron cells, with grated fronts, in double row, back to back. These cells are surrounded on four sides by an inner corridor for the use of prisoners, and jailor's corridor surrounds this again on four sides, next the outer walls; the two are separated by a cross-barred grating, which also extends over the top of the inner corridor, making a perfect cage; the effect is very light and airy. Bar-locks, with levers in jailor's corridor. Eight large windows; good natural ventilation; heated by furnace; privy-seat in corridor, and some odor; force pump; wooden tank in attic; bath-tub and fixed basins. Large cell for female prisoners in upper story of sheriff's house. Built in 1871; in good repair; clean, but infested with vermin; roomy; and would be strong, if a better quality of iron had been used in its construction. It cost fourteen thousand dollars.

PIATT.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on jail lot, one block north of court-house. Walls of brick, lined with scantling and two-inch plank, driven full of spikes. Six iron cells, in double block, back to back; corridor on three sides; jailor's corridor on the fourth side.

Floor and ceiling of wooden joists and plank, not secure. Six windows, long and narrow, with cross-barred grating. Heated by two stoves; ventilated by doors and windows only; three-inch holes in top of cells. No privy nor other conveniences. This jail has a guard-room next the prison, with a basket-grating to enable the jailor to look in, before entering; the entrance-door however is not in the guard-room, but in a hall. Next to the guard-room is a special cell for female prisoners, with a very small window. In good repair, airy and clean, but repeatedly condemned by the grand jury as unsafe. It was built in 1867, and cost thirteen thousand, four hundred dollars.

PIKE.—In rear of sheriff's residence; walls of brick, lined with boiler-plate; stone floor; plank ceiling, sheathed with iron on under side; ten stone cells (two of them of double size), in double block, back to back, two tiers in height; two prisoners' corridors, one on east and one on west side; jailor's corridor at south end; stairway to upper tier of cells is in outer corridor; two entrances, one from the office and one from the kitchen, the latter protected by an iron cage. Eight windows, with wire screen on outside, to prevent passage of contraband articles; privy seat in east corridor; no water supply; heated by stoves; hollow spaces, for ventilation, in cell walls; no special provision for women. Built in 1869, and cost thirty thousand dollars.

POPE.—Built in 1867; in court-house yard; entered from jailor's sleeping-room. Two stories; walls of brick, lined with eight inches of logs and four inches of plank, driven full of spikes. Each floor constitutes one cell, fourteen feet square; floors and ceilings of logs; each cell has three narrow horizontal slits, for windows, three feet long and nine inches wide, placed next the ceiling, and protected by square bars, without sashes. The upper cell is used for female prisoners. This jail is so dark, that on entering, the eye cannot at first perceive any object, in the gloom. No means of heating is provided, but prisoners who prefer death from poisoning to freezing are furnished with a charcoal furnace; to avoid both, one must in cold weather remain in bed.

PULASKI.—In upper story of sheriff's residence, six blocks west of court-house. The entire upper floor is used as a jail, and is divided by a plank partition into two rooms, one for debtors and women, the other for men. In the latter, near the centre of the room, is an iron cage, twelve feet square and eight feet high, with a privy-seat in one corner; it contains neither bed, table, nor chairs. Prisoners can only be held by confining them in this cage, as the corridor is not protected in any way except by iron bars outside the windows. The cage itself is not very secure, as it is made of poor material. The only merit which this jail can boast, is that it is light and airy. When visited, it was clean.

PUTNAM.—Brick jail, in north end of sheriff's residence, in court-house yard. Wall lined with four inches of oak plank, driven full of spikes. Two cells, one in each story; the upper used as debtor's cell and for female prisoners. In the lower cell is an iron cage, about eight feet cube, (made of flat bars crossing at right angles, two inches apart), surrounded on all sides by a narrow passage. This gloomy dungeon, without light or ventilation, except what is admitted through two small horizontal windows next the ceiling, is entered by a solid

oak door, sheathed on both sides with iron, only four feet square. A privy seat communicating with a vault beneath, allows foul odors to come up into the prison. In summer, prisoners are let out into the corridor at night and sleep on top of the cage, to get a breath of air. This is one of the worst jails in the state. Its only merit is its security, which is not great.

RANDOLPH.—In basement of jailor's residence; a cellar jail, dark, damp, and dismal; several hundred feet above the level of the Mississippi river, with rare facilities for sewerage and ventilation, unimproved. Walls of stone, twenty-nine inches thick; cell walls the same; six cells, two large and four small, with corridor between the latter; cells lighted dimly by windows two feet long and six inches wide; gratings to windows very light and insecure; double doors to cells, one solid, with small opening in centre. On entering this jail, objects cannot be distinguished until the eye becomes accustomed to the darkness. It is simply a cellar, without a single attribute of a good prison, except its strength, and has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury. In order to ventilate it, it is necessary to leave the front door open, thus affording free entrance to outsiders.

RICHLAND.—A brick jail and very insecure; in upper story of sheriff's residence, with calaboose for city prisoners underneath. It is divided into two rooms; each room lighted by two windows; and a boiler-iron cell in the middle of each, with grated door and grated openings, for ventilation. Three prisoners escaped, the night before inspection, by cutting off the rivets fastening these gratings, thus gaining the corridor, when it was easy to break through the outer wall, of brick, thirteen inches thick. The jail has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury for insecurity and want of ventilation. Corridors light, but cells dark. No special provision for female prisoners. A wretched jail, built in 1856, and cost about thirty-eight hundred dollars.

ROCK ISLAND.—In court-house yard, with sheriff's residence on one side, and the county clerk's office on the other. Walls of stone, twenty-eight inches thick; cell-walls two feet thick; stone floor; ceiling over upper tier of cells is of boiler-plate, over corridor of lath and plaster. Fifteen cells, in double block, back to back, eight below and seven above; prisoners' corridor on four sides; water-closet in one corner; jailor's entrance protected by cage, three by six feet. Cells have double doors, outer door solid, with bottom four inches above floor. Lower half of each window covered by solid boiler-plate; ten windows, none on the east side. Heated by steam; ventilating flues to roof from rear of cells, but of insufficient size; privy seat in each story, flushed with water constantly running; water supplied from city water-works, and jail has both hot and cold water; lighted by gas. Two special cells up stairs for female prisoners. This jail has been much improved under the present sheriff, and is in good sanitary condition. It was built in 1857, and cost, including the offices adjoining, thirty thousand dollars.

SALINE.—In rear of jailor's residence, two blocks southeast of court-house; dimensions, twenty-one by thirty-three and a half feet; four plank cells; separate corridor for each two cells, with window on side and door into hall at end; two boiler-iron cells have been placed inside the wooden ones, on one side; plank floor and ceiling; no con-

veniences. The wooden cells are very rotten and swarm with vermin. Built in 1861; in bad repair; poorly ventilated (window-sashes immovable); and repeatedly condemned by the grand jury.

SANGAMON.—In upper story of jailor's residence, two blocks north-east of court-house; brick wall, plastered on inside; common oak floor in corridor and ordinary lath and plaster ceiling; light grating at windows, and frames could be kicked out of the wall; the corridor is absolutely insecure, and prisoners have to be locked in their cells, for safe keeping; a guard stationed in the corridor, both by day and night. Sixteen scantling cells, in double block, back to back; two additional cells and a bath-room and water-closet in the wing or "L" on the south, at the east end. Water supplied from city water-works; lighted with gas; heated by stoves; no artificial ventilation; no provision for female prisoners, who are locked in same corridor with men; well lighted by sixteen windows; in bad repair; clean; but the walls swarm with vermin. This jail is of insufficient size for the wants of the county; two prisoners are commonly confined in one cell, containing only four hundred and twenty cubic feet of space, and sometimes three; on this account and for insecurity it has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, and is in fact a disgrace to the county. A weekly Sunday service is maintained, for the benefit of prisoners, by voluntary effort on the part of christian people in Springfield.

SCHUYLER.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on jail lot, two blocks southwest of court-house; stone wall, floor and ceiling. Eight stone cells, plastered on inside, four above and four below, in a single row, on one side of jail, next outer wall; window, four feet high and eighteen inches wide, in each cell, protected by cross-barred grating; the other side, eight by twenty-seven feet, next sheriff's house, is corridor; entered from jailor's office; window at each end of corridor, and water-closet in one corner. Heated by stoves; no artificial ventilation; very light. The cells up stairs are for the use of female prisoners. A close board fence, twelve feet high, surrounds the jail. Built in 1857, and cost about sixty-five hundred dollars. The lower story, on the day when inspected, was in an offensively dirty state, the water-closet frozen up, the stone floor saturated with urine, and a disagreeable odor prevailed the entire building.

SCOTT.—In lower story of sheriff's residence, one block southwest of court-house; sheriff resides in upper story. Walls of stone, lined with four inches of plank, driven full of spikes; stone floor, overlaid with plank; ceiling of plank, sheathed with sheet iron; two stone cells, surrounded by corridor on four sides; three windows, with immovable sashes; the cell-doors open on the only passage not lighted by a window; the cells are therefore entirely dark. A special cell for female prisoners outside, on same floor, at the end of the hall. It is not necessary to add, for the information of any one who has ever inspected any considerable number of jails, that this one is dark, unventilated, foul-smelling, full of vermin, extremely filthy, and to crown all, insecure; and it has been condemned again and again by the grand jury. It was built in 1853. There is a privy-seat in the corridor, a vault underneath, and no sewerage.

SHELBY.—In upper story of sheriff's residence, one block south of court-house; an irregularly planned jail, with one large debtor's cell,

four wooden cells and four iron cells; corridor on two sides and part of the third; entered from top of stairs. Very insecure; ordinary floor and ceiling; light gratings at windows; brick walls, not lined; prisoners have to be locked in cells for security; cell-doors of solid iron plate, perforated with two-inch holes; walls of cells perforated in the same manner; very trying to the eyes; well lighted and airy; no conveniences; no privy-seat nor vault; an inferior jail, built in 1857; in good repair.

STARK.—In basement of sheriff's residence; one of the very worst jails in the state; underground; brick walls, lined with rotten logs; only one cell, with plank floor and log ceiling; two small windows; no sewerage; and horrible bad ventilation. It has been repeatedly (and deservedly) condemned by the grand jury, and has not a single good point. Prisoners, if detained for more than a few days, are taken to Peoria county for safe keeping.

ST. CLAIR.—In rear of sheriff's residence, two blocks east of court-house. The jail yard is surrounded by a brick wall, fourteen feet high and two feet thick, with a stone coping at the top. External dimensions of jail twenty-seven by thirty-three feet; two stories in height; wall of lower story, stone, of upper story, brick; stairway between stories is in hall of jailor's house; grating in floor of upper corridor admits of free communication between the two. Eleven cells, of stone, in two tiers next the outer walls, with corridor ten feet wide in centre; three cells in each row except one, which contains only two, of extra size; those up stairs are plastered on the inside; no special cells for women. No window in lower corridor, and little light through the door; windows in cells, narrow slits, flaring outward, six inches wide on inside, two feet on outside; upper corridor and cells tolerably well lighted by large windows, and by sky-light in roof; ceiling of brick, arched, with iron cross-barred grating; some light from above reaches lower corridor through the grating in the floor. No artificial ventilation; natural ventilation very imperfect; no sewerage; no privy; no water supply; imperfectly heated, by stove in lower corridor. The best point about this jail is its strength; there have been no escapes, in more than thirty years. Built in 1846; cost eight thousand dollars; in fair repair; clean; of insufficient capacity, and very uncomfortable; not at all up to the times nor in keeping with the wealth and intelligence of the county.

STEPHENSON.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on jail lot, west of court-house. Walls of brick, faced on the outside with stone; stone floor, ceiling and cells. The arrangement of this jail is peculiar, as there is a passage between the cells, as well as on each side, between the cells and the outer walls. Twelve cells; three in each row, in two tiers, upper and lower, besides two special cells for female prisoners. Cell-doors of solid iron, perforated. Heated by steam; boiler in basement; coils in outer wall, between the stone and the brick. Water-tank, holding sixteen barrels, in attic; bath-room and bath-tub for prisoners; water-closets in corridors, flushed with water; no odor from vault. This is one of the best jails in the state; comfortably furnished, clean, well ventilated, unusually strong; but the cells are dark. It was built in 1876, and cost thirty-five thousand dollars. A keeper sleeps in the office, with the prisoners in hearing.

TAZEWELL.—In rear of sheriff's residence, in court-house yard; stone walls, floor and ceiling; iron roof; eight cells, (with fronts of perpendicular iron bars), in double blocks, back to back; corridor on three sides; hall on the fourth side. Debtor's cell over the jail. Four windows; sashes immovable; ventilation bad; cells and corridors dark; night-soil emptied into vault under prison, which sends up a foul odor; jail in very bad repair. Built in 1852, and cost seven thousand dollars.

UNION.—Stone jail, detached, on jail lot; built in 1870, and cost twenty thousand dollars—an outrageous waste of money. Inside dimensions, twelve by twenty-eight feet; two stories; four cells, two above and two below, with privy-seat in each; one window in each cell, six inches wide and four feet in length, placed horizontally, near the ceiling; cells very dark, and the odor from vault comes up into them. An ambitious attempt at artificial heating and ventilation, by stove in passage between cells, proved abortive, and the jail is consequently cold in winter and like an oven in summer. Prisoners sleep in hammocks. The grand jury has repeatedly condemned this jail, on account of its want of ventilation. It is strong and fire-proof; it has no other good points. It is entirely surrounded by a close board fence, eight feet high.

VERMILION.—In rear of sheriff's residence; a brick jail, with stone trimmings; walls lined with boiler-iron; stone floor in corridor; iron ceiling; slate roof; two stories, entirely separate; each story divided into two separate prisons, with separate entrances, thus dividing the jail into four departments, with five cells in each, besides a separate large cell for female prisoners, another for the insane, and a hospital department (three rooms) in the attic. The cells are of boiler-plate, in a double block, back to back, with prisoners' corridor on two sides of each row. The jailor's corridor on each floor surrounds the entire inner prison on three sides; and on the fourth side is a separate vestibule or jailor's entrance. This is a difficult jail to describe, without showing the plan; it is unnecessarily elaborate and expensive. Heated by steam, with both direct and indirect radiation; ventilated through the basement by perforated iron boxes under cells; system does not work well; sewerage excellent; privy-seat in each corridor, flushed with water from iron tank in attic; six bath-tubs; fixed basins. The gratings between corridors are of a peculiar serpentine pattern and very heavy. Twelve windows, large, with hammered glass, doubly protected by iron bars outside and serpentine basket grating on inside; these gratings weigh fourteen hundred pounds each and look very strong, but swing on hinges totally disproportioned to their weight, are locked only with padlocks, and form in fact the weakest point of the jail. The cell-doors are secured by stationary bars, which fit into hollow iron tubes, by the side of the doors; at one end of the bar is a square perpendicular hole, through which, when placed in the tube, a bolt descends and locks the door, the bolts being operated by pulleys placed in an iron closet or safe, in the jailor's corridor. A unique feature of this jail is the prisoners' dining-room, so-called, between the office and the kitchen, seventeen by twenty-four feet—a well, running to the top of the house, lighted by a sky-light, with galleries above. Taken all in all, this is one of the best jails in the state. It was erected in 1874, and cost fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars; the architects were B. V. Enos & Son, of Indianapolis.

WARASH.—In lower story of sheriff's residence, on east side. Walls of brick, not lined; floor of inch boards, laid on joists; ceiling of lath and plaster. A room on the lower floor of the sheriff's residence, about twenty feet long by fourteen in width, contains two boiler-iron cells in the centre. The room immediately above is the "debtors' cell." The windows in this jail have no guards, and prisoners have to be kept, for security, in the iron cells, which are simply boxes, eight feet long, six feet wide and eight feet high, with grated doors, and holes in the top and sides of the cells, for ventilation. These cells are very dark. The jail has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, on account of its defective ventilation. It was originally built in 1840, partially destroyed a few years ago by a tornado, and has been now rebuilt. It is in fair repair and clean.

WARREN.—In rear of sheriff's residence; walls of brick, lined with plank, spiked; floor of plank, spiked; ceiling of plank, with iron strips nailed across. Four boiler-plate cells in a row, on one side of the room; one of these is used as a water-closet. Cell doors of solid iron, except the upper third, which is grated. There are, stone cells in basement under the jail, which are not used. Two windows, with immovable sashes; absolutely no ventilation; odor from vault pervades the prison; cells very dark. No special provision for female prisoners. This jail was built in 1842, and would be a disgrace to any country; it is in bad repair, dirty, insecure, lacking in all the essentials of a good prison, and has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, for insecurity, insufficient capacity, and bad sanitary condition.

WASHINGTON.—In rear of sheriff's residence, on court house yard; walls of brick, lined with boiler-plate; iron floor and ceiling; four iron cells on one side of a large room, rather more than twenty-four feet square; two windows in wall on opposite side look out upon jail yard, which is enclosed by a brick wall, twelve feet high; cell doors fastened simultaneously by a bar lock, operated from closet in wall outside the inner entrance door; small vestibule for jailor; one cell used as a water closet; no sewerage. Flues from top of cells through roof, but the ventilation is not good; cells dark, in consequence of their distance from windows, and because of wall on outside, which also obstructs the circulation of air; heat in summer extremely oppressive. Female prisoners are kept in a room in sheriff's house, built in 18—, and cost ten thousand seven hundred dollars.

WAYNE.—Occupies entire upper story of sheriff's residence, in court-house yard; very similar to jail in Gallatin county; brick walls, lined with plank; floor and ceiling of two thicknesses of two-inch plank. A corridor, thirty feet long, with three windows, protected by cross-barred grating, on the south side; on the north side, two large log cells, one in each corner; the stairway leading up to the jail is in the centre, between the cells. The cell-doors are of oak plank, four inches thick, and are only two by four feet in size; there is also an opening, a foot square, in the wall of each cell. This jail is in bad repair, and insecure. It has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury for insecurity and bad ventilation. There is neither light nor fresh air in the cells, and nothing about the jail to recommend it.

WHITE.—This jail, like that in Wayne county, occupies the whole of the upper story of the sheriff's residence; it is of about the same

size and similarly arranged, with only two cells, stairway between, and corridor with three windows; but the cells are of boiler-iron; there is also a board partition across one end of the corridor, which admits of one cell being set apart for a female prisoner in case of need. Vestibule for jailor, at entrance, at top of stairway. The corridor for prisoners is very weak, having an ordinary floor, log ceiling, and common brick wall, lined with inch boards; the gratings on the windows are light, and the windows front on the public street. When visited, there were seven prisoners in confinement—a man and wife in one cell, and five men in the other, which contains only three hundred and eighty cubic feet of space, or seventy-six feet for each man. This is another of the worst jails in the state, and has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury for insecurity and discomfort. A new jail is talked of, but the prospect of success in the effort to secure it is not flattering.

WHITESIDE.—In rear of sheriff's residence, in court-house yard; walls of Batavia stone (not dowed); stone floor and ceiling. Eight iron cells, (Pauley and Bars's patent), four above and four below, with prisoners' corridor, for each tier, on one side, only; staircase in outer or jailor's corridor, which encloses the whole on three sides, next outer wall. Hawley's patent lever-lock. Heated by stoves in outer corridor; force-pump, iron tank, sink, and water-closet, in prisoners' corridor; good ventilation; very light; six large windows, three on each side. Two special cells for female prisoners. This jail was originally built in 1857 and cost twelve thousand dollars. The stone cells were taken out and iron ones substituted, in 187-. It is secure, clean and comfortable.

WILL.—Built in 1846; cost seven thousand dollars; and was, in its day, regarded as a very superior prison. The walls, floor, ceiling and cells are all of stone, with iron stairways and platforms. Sixteen cells, back to back, in double blocks, upper and lower tiers; prisoners' corridor (narrow) on three sides, and a large jailor's corridor or "dining-room," ten by thirty feet, separated from it by patent iron grating, with sliding doors operated by a crank and chains passing through hollow pillars. One of the cells has a solid iron door and can be used as dungeon. Bar-locks, with levers in outer corridor. Heated by furnaces; poorly lighted by ten small windows, five on each side, placed near ceiling; iron tank with water, in attic; privy-seat in each cell; ventilation imperfect, though an effort has been made in this direction by connecting flues in the rear wall of cells with smoke-stack. Except as to light, air and size of cells, this is still one of our best jails.

WILLIAMSON.—Occupies entire upper floor of jailor's residence, two blocks southeast of court-house. On one side of the hall at top of staircase is one large cell, entered from the hall; on the other is a cell of same size so divided that there is a corridor in front and a dungeon in the rear; these cells are of logs, lined with plank. The windows are only sixteen inches square, and not glazed; and the cells are so dark that the eye must become accustomed to the transition, before objects can be distinguished. The ventilation is so bad, that it was painful to remain long enough to make the necessary inspection, and the prisoners were actually suffering for want of fresh air. A

gallows ornaments the corridor. This jail is in bad repair and exceedingly filthy; it has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury, and is unquestionably one of the worst jails in this or any other state.

WINNEBAGO.—Built in 1873, for forty thousand dollars, and has no superior in Illinois. It is in the rear of the sheriff's residence, in court-house yard; walls of brick, lined with boiler-plate; stone cells, floor and ceiling; slate roof. Number of cells sixteen, in double block, back to back, two tiers in height; wide corridor for prisoners, on three sides, divided by grating into two. Cells ventilated by flues in the rear wall or cells, and current secured by heat; ventilation good. Jail heated by steam; lighted by gas. Water supplied from city water-works; bath-room and tub in jailor's corridor; stationary sinks; water-closets in prisoners' corridors, connected with city sewer. Four large, but narrow windows, with hammered glass, on each side; cells and corridors light; basket gratings on inside of windows. Gratings in this jail of serpentine pattern, like that in Vermilion county; heavy effect; jailor's corridor so divided by a cross-grating as to make cells on north side somewhat more secure. Bar-locks, with lever in outer corridor. Two special cells for female prisoners (best in the state) in upper story of sheriff's house. This jail is strong, comfortable, and absolutely clean.

WOODFORD.—A two-story building, two blocks east of the court-house, with outer walls of brick, sixteen inches thick, and inner walls of ten inch logs, a space of six inches being left between the walls. Each floor constitutes one cell, eleven by fifteen feet; the upper one lined with boiler-iron. Log floors and ceilings, lined with pine boards. Windows small; light bad; ventilation bad also; the odor from the vault pervades the prison, and no disinfectants are used; privy-seat in each cell. This jail was built in 1846; cost two thousand dollars; is in bad repair, insecure, and exceedingly dirty; it is in all respects one of the worst in the state, and has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury.

TABLE Showing sundry facts relating to county jails in Illinois.

County.	Date of execution.	Approximate cost.	No. of cells.	Material of cells.	Condemned by grand jury.	Name of Sheriff.	Diet of prisoners per day.
Adams	1877	Court-house	28	Iron.	Henry Ording.	Henry Ording.	32 1/2 c.
Alexander	1863	..	6	Plank.	John Hodges.	John Hodges.	50
Bond	1852	\$ 10,000	4	Iron.	John M. McCaland.	John M. McCaland.	40
Boone	1855	3,000	3	Plank.	Albert T. Ames.	Albert T. Ames.	50
Brown	1855	4,500	6	Stone.	Henry D. Ritter.	Henry D. Ritter.	75
Bureau	1855	10,000	8	Iron.	Alexander Brandon.	Alexander Brandon.	50
Cathoon	1848	1,000	..	Stone.	John Leming.	John Leming.	50
Carroll	1850	43,000	6	Plank.	George P. Sutton.	George P. Sutton.	70
Cass	1856	26,000	12	Stone.	Adolph H. Seelscholt.	Adolph H. Seelscholt.	35
Champaign	1856	11,000	12	Iron.	John E. Oldham.	John E. Oldham.	50
Christian	1862	5,500	10	Iron.	William H. Beadle.	William H. Beadle.	50
Clark	1858	5,000	1	..	Elias D. Vickrey.	Elias D. Vickrey.	60
Clay	1856	..	3	Logs.	John Hoffman.	John Hoffman.	43
Clinton	1852	32,000	8	Iron.	Samuel T. Lindsay.	Samuel T. Lindsay.	60
Coles	1852	Court-house	5	Stone.	James A. M. Caudlish.	James A. M. Caudlish.	60
Cook	1856	7,500	..	Stone.	Reuben J. Holcomb.	Reuben J. Holcomb.	40
Crawford	1878	..	8	Scantling.	Amos Woodman.	Amos Woodman.	50
Cumberland	1850	6,000	2	Stone.	Westford Targart.	Westford Targart.	75
DeKalb	1856	15,000	8	Stone.	Samuel E. Shimp.	Samuel E. Shimp.	65
Douglas	1854	18,000	13	Stone.	Charles H. Holley.	Charles H. Holley.	75
DuPage	1865	10,000	10	Iron.	Thomas H. Dobbs.	Thomas H. Dobbs.	65
Edgar	1854	3,700	2	Plank.	John P. Peeler.	John P. Peeler.	60
Edwards	1856	6,000	6	Plank.	Samuel B. Lyman.	Samuel B. Lyman.	50
Elmham	1852	..	4	Stone.	William B. Seeler.	William B. Seeler.	50
Payette	1858	Court-house	16	Stone.	Oliver P. Randolph.	Oliver P. Randolph.	50
Ford	1870	30,000	14	Stone.	John Yost.	John Yost.	60
Franklin	1863	6,500	6	Logs.	John Jones.	John Jones.	70
Fulton	1863	35,000	12	Stone.	John Schroeder.	John Schroeder.	50
Gallatin	1850	12,000	6	Stone.	John B. Standerfer.	John B. Standerfer.	75
Greene	1858	29,000	4	Iron.	William P. Danan.	William P. Danan.	50
Grundy	1855	26,500	16	Stone.	Peonett Ferrell.	Peonett Ferrell.	80
Hamilton	1853	3,000	1	Plank.	James O. Anderson.	James O. Anderson.	50
Hardin	1858	..	4	Stone.	William J. Vannice.	William J. Vannice.	40
Henderson	1860	55,000	24	Stone.	John T. Pierson.	John T. Pierson.	40
Henry	1864	10,000	5	Iron.	William C. Eberton.	William C. Eberton.	75
Hopkins	1863	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson	1862	27,000	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE Showing sundry facts relating to county jails in Illinois.—Continued.

County.	Date of arrest—month.	Approximate cost.	No. of cells.	Material of cells.	Condemned by grand jury.	Name of Sheriff.	Diet of prisoners per day.
Jasper	1872	10,000	4	Iron	Condemned	John W. Selby	64c
Jefferson	1876	13,000	8	Stone	Condemned	George W. Vost	40
Jersey	1862		30	Stone	Condemned	James M. Young	80
Jo Daviess		Burned d'n.		Logs	Condemned	Robert Pool	
Johnson	1857		2	Brick	Condemned	William C. Allen	80
Kane	1856	Court-house	14	Brick	Condemned	Charles S. Mixer	65
Kankakee	1856	Court-house	6	Stone	Condemned	Peter Brossett	75
Kendall	1864	5,000	4	Stone	Condemned	Am. H. Newton	50
Knox	1874	41,500	30	Stone	Condemned	August W. Berggren	
Lake	1878	Court-house	6	Stone	Condemned	John W. Swinhorough	
Lake	1841	Court-house	1	Stone	Condemned	Rollins C. Stevens	50
Lawrence	1854	4,000	2	Iron	Condemned	John P. Scott	50
Lee	1872	21,000	12	Stone	Condemned	Jonathan N. Hills	15
Livingston	1845	17,000	12	Stone	Condemned	James A. Hunter	70
Logan	1869	29,500	16	Stone	Condemned	Richard P. Ayers	50
Macon	1867	43,000	24	Stone	Condemned	Martin Forstuever	50
Macoupin	1868	15,000	20	Stone	Condemned	John F. Stunderland	40
Madison	1870	60,000	20	Iron	Condemned	James T. Cooper	40
Marion	1854	3,750	2	Brick	Condemned	Samuel Telford	65
Marshall	1858	5,000	6	Stone	Condemned	Samuel W. Skelton	75
Mason	1856	5,750	8	Scantling	Condemned	Josiah Hartzell	50
Massac	1840	25,000	24	Iron	Condemned	Thomas J. Taylor	60
McDonough	1876	25,000	12	Brick	Condemned	Winslow H. Taylor	65
McHenry	1857	40,000	10	Iron	Condemned	Daniel A. Stedman	40
McLean	1857	13,250	16	Stone	Condemned	Joseph Ator	50
Menard	1870	21,250	12	Stone	Condemned	Frederick Wilkinson	50
Mercer	1869	30,500	16	Stone	Condemned	Joshua H. Brown	50
Monroe	1875	11,000	8	Iron	Condemned	John H. Wilson	60
Montgomery	1867	Court-house	16	Iron	Condemned	Aaron G. Butler	65
Morgan		20,000	8	Iron	Condemned	Levin Dunlap	50
Moultrie	1876	7,800	8	Stone	Condemned	Washington Linder	50
Ogle	1874	22,000	16	Stone	Condemned	Henry C. Peck	50
Peoria	1868	72,000	48	Stone	Condemned	Frank Hichcock	60
Perry	1871	11,000	8	Iron	Condemned	Ralph G. Williams	60
Platt	1869	13,500	10	Stone	Condemned	William M. Holmes	50
Pike	1864	31,000	10	Stone	Condemned	Theodore Kellogg	65
Pope	1867	3,100	2	Logs	Condemned	William S. Hodges	75
Pulaski	1867		1	Iron	Condemned	Robert Wilson	75
Putnam	1846	2,000	1	Iron	Condemned	George C. Read	75

Randolph	1867	4,250	6	Stone	Condemned	Dane Gerlach	456.
Richland	1866	3,800	2	Iron	Condemned	James J. Richey	40
Rock Island	1856	30,000	15	Stone		Josiah L. Perkins	75
Saline	1861		4	Iron	Condemned	William G. Sloan	30
Sangamon			18	Scantling	Condemned	Samuel N. Shoup	50
Schuyler	1857	6,500	8	Stone	Condemned	John C. Brown	75
Scott	1853	2,000	8	Iron	Condemned	John M. Howard	65
Shelby	1853	5,000	1	Logs	Condemned	J. H. Silver	65
Stark	1846	1,200	11	Stone		Samuel M. Adams	50
St. Clair	1876	8,300	8	Stone		Herman G. Weber	40
Stephenson	1875	35,000	14	Stone		Jesse R. Leigh	50
Tazewell	1852	7,000	8	Iron		Andrew J. Kinsey	50
Union	1870	20,000	2	Stone		George Barringer	50
Vermilion	1874	51,500	20	Iron	Condemned	Dayton C. Morehouse	80
Wabash	1850	5,000	4	Iron	Condemned	James S. Wilson	50
Warren	1842		4	Iron	Condemned	William G. Bond	75
Washington	1865	10,700	2	Logs	Condemned	William Lane	40
Wayne	1845	2,000	2	Iron	Condemned	Adam Thard	65
White	1834	27,100	2	Iron	Condemned	Daniel P. Eubanks	50
Whiteside	1857	12,000	8	Iron		Edwin A. Worrell	40
Will	1861	7,000	16	Stone		Henry T. Piperhunk	75
Williamson	1864		2	Logs	Condemned	James H. Duncan	50
Winnebago	1873	42,600	16	Stone		Frank F. Peats	40
Woodford	1846	21,000	2	Brick	Condemned	George W. Horner	

APPENDIX III.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSES OF ILLINOIS.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSES OF ILLINOIS.

The county almshouses of the state of Illinois are far less discreditable to the state than the jails. They number in all eighty-nine; thirteen counties have none. The different counties manage their pauper business very differently. In the first place, counties under township organization are governed by boards of supervisors, while counties under county organization are governed by the county judges. Where there are boards of supervisors, in some instances the board makes a contract directly with the keeper of the county-farm, while in others a committee of one or more members of the board is appointed to take charge, and this committee acts as a board of managers. Sometimes appropriations for the support of the poor-house are made in advance, payable at stated intervals; but more usually, the bills incurred are audited and paid after the creation of the indebtedness. The contracts made with keepers vary; some of them are paid salaries, others are paid so much a week for each pauper kept; in the former case the county furnishes all supplies, but in the latter the county may furnish nothing, or it may furnish specified articles, such as furniture, or clothing, or medical attendance, and the keeper may or may not pay a stipulated rent for the use of the farm. Most of the keepers are under bond, as required by law, but many are not. Some of them make very full and satisfactory reports, showing not only financial but other statistical results, others do not. Where there is a county almshouse, in some instances the pauper expenses are assessed against each township in proportion to the amount of service rendered, i. e., the number of paupers sent from each and the length of their stay; in others the whole expense is borne by the county; in others the towns support their sane paupers, and the county supports all the insane. Again: in the matter of outside relief, the practice varies greatly, some counties preferring to grant as much out-door relief as possible, and not to have the objects of charity go to the almshouse as permanent paupers, while others grant as little as possible and compel all applicants who can do so to go to the poor-house or abandon their applications for aid. In all these respects each county is a law to itself. Some counties, which own no county farm, have one in effect, as they make a contract for the care of all permanent paupers with some farmer, who receives them on his farm and makes provision for housing them suitably, at his own expense, charging the county for the use of the quarters provided.

Where there are farms, they are generally of one hundred and sixty acres, and of land of medium or inferior quality. The buildings erected are for the most part cheap, badly arranged, poorly heated and

ventilated, destitute of conveniences, especially of proper facilities for bathing, often of insufficient size, and not always kept in good repair. The house-keeping is not always what it should be. Nevertheless the condition of the paupers, except of the insane, is rarely such as to afford ground for serious complaint; ordinarily they are as well lodged and fed as the average farming population of the counties in which they reside, at least of the poorer class. There is little or no intentional cruelty in their treatment, and very often they are objects of the greatest possible care. In a number of counties, they eat at the same table with the keeper and his family, the children mingle together, so that they can scarcely be distinguished from each other by any chance visitor, and they share all the comforts of a good country home. These remarks do not apply to all counties alike, as will be seen by an examination of the detailed descriptions which follow; but the almshouses are not by any means the dreadful places which many persons imagine them to be. There are of course some which are very much worse than others, and there are also some which for neatness, system, and efficiency, compare very favorably with the state institutions. Some of them are very large, are well planned, well built, heated by steam, lighted by gas, furnished with engines and machinery, well arranged and well managed; they are also managed with great economy. We make here no classification of these pauper establishments, nor do we single out any for especial praise or blame. The reader may examine the account of each given below, and apportion the due meed of approval.

The special interest of this subject centres in the treatment given, on county farms, to the insane. As to this point there is a word to be said on both sides. The amount of personal liberty allowed to insane inmates of most almshouses is worthy of serious attention, especially on the part of superintendents of hospitals for the insane: they are allowed in all suitable weather to live in the open air; they wander over the farm unrestricted; and if they are able to work in the field, they have useful employment, the want of which is the great bane of hospital life. Where such freedom is enjoyed, the insane man can make his individuality felt more sensibly by those upon whom he depends, and the consciousness that he can do so tends to remove the irritability of his mind. In many almshouses no restraint is employed, and the keepers who have the courage and good sense to dispense with it, express themselves as satisfied that the very instrumentalities resorted to for the suppression of a violent temper aggravate it; and it not unfrequently happens that a patient discharged from a state hospital, where he has been looked upon as unmanageable, if not dangerous, becomes immediately quiet, when removed, and gives his new keeper on the county farm no trouble whatever, or so little as to be not worthy of mention. The cause of this change in demeanor is partly, no doubt, in the character of individual keepers, and partly in the fact that the numbers associated together on county farms are smaller than in state hospitals for the insane. But no studies in insanity are complete, which do not include the observation of insane persons in a state of unrestricted freedom as well as of compulsory obedience to established rules; and we venture the opinion that the largest amount of freedom practicable is the atmosphere most favorable to the well-being of the insane patient.

So much in favor of the almshouses; but it must now be admitted, on the other hand, that these very almshouses are fatally deficient in other conditions also essential in the treatment of insanity, namely: proper supervision by personal attendants and proper medical care. It must also be said that many keepers are afraid of insane persons, and this fear begets restraint, often of a cruel sort—chains, whips, and even the firing of pistols to intimidate the patient, who is often as harmless in fact, if properly handled, as the scare-crow set in the field to frighten away the crows. These extreme measures are not common. But what is common and very objectionable, from every point of view, is the building of so-called receptacles for the insane, or insane departments, in which, where there are a number of insane to be cared for, many of them are imprisoned, some even for life, in solitary cells. If solitary imprisonment will drive a sane man mad, what do you suppose that its effect is on a man already crazy? Imagine what it must be to sit, without occupation, companionship, sympathy, or any of the ordinary comforts of life, day after day, year after year, in a miserable den, seven or eight feet square, with bars at the window and bars on the door, unable to help one's self even to a drink of cold water, unable to step outside to attend to the most ordinary physical impulses, dependent upon the abuse of one's own body for one's only stimulus, all natural emotions turned to bitterness, rendered suspicious, timid, hateful, by the very depth of one's agony of spirit, and without other hope or expectation than the relief which death affords. Many of these insane departments are unfit, physically, for the occupancy of sane men—improperly heated, or not heated at all; not ventilated; often dark; destitute of furniture; sometimes in an outrageously dirty state; filled with the foul odors arising from cess-pools underneath, without outlet, and not flushed by water to carry away the accumulated filth. They are built commonly in the cheapest possible manner, sometimes of weather-boarding, not lined, and open to the weather. Where the partitions between cells are of plank or scantling, which is common, the walls necessarily become infested in time with vermin. In a few of the almshouses we have seen cells for the insane in the form of cages without doors, where the helpless victims are immured beyond the possibility of any entrance of the keeper himself, without tearing down or removing the bars. It is also a common practice to place insane persons of both sexes in cells opening on a common corridor, in hearing of each other's blasphemy and obscenity, and even in some instances in sight of each other; what an outrage upon every sentiment of common decency! what a cruelty to women, not lost to every feminine instinct, who have committed no crime, and are powerless to escape, except by suicide!

Our deliberate judgment, from all that we have seen and know of the treatment of insane persons, both by the state and by the counties, is that the prospect of neglect and ill-treatment on the county-farms is too great, for the state to approve or sanction any system of provision for the insane, which relegates them in any considerable number to the care of the counties. Neither do the county authorities desire this charge; on the contrary it is an irksome task, which they never accept without compulsion; they are well aware of their inability to handle this class of unfortunates in a proper and humane manner. The state should adhere firmly to its policy of making provision itself,

as rapidly as possible, for all insane persons who have no homes of their own, or the character of whose insanity is such, that they cannot live at home, or whose friends are unable to maintain them. This policy is not peculiar to the state of Illinois; it has been adopted by every state in the union, almost without exception, although some of them have carried it out more fully than others. But we also hold, *per contra*, that in order that the state may successfully maintain this attitude towards her insane population, it is essential that some of the principles and practices of the best almshouses, in the care of the chronic, pauper insane, should be incorporated into the system of management adopted by the state hospitals, particularly that this class of insane should be kept in less expensive quarters, maintained at a cheaper rate, allowed a larger amount of personal liberty, and provided with more occupation of a useful sort, than is usual in these institutions. The character of our state hospitals for the insane has greatly changed, in the last ten years; the proportion of chronic cases retained in them has increased, with the enlargement of their capacity; and it does not need any extended argument to satisfy an unprejudiced person that the amount proper to be expended upon the recent, curable cases is greater than it is reasonable or right to expend upon demented and imbecile paupers, or that if the latter are to cost the community as much as the former, the aggregate sum necessary for the maintenance of all the insane of the state at public expense will be greater than should be required or raised by taxation for this purpose. It is for this reason that we have favored the trial, at Kankakee, of what we believe will prove to be an improved system of organization and treatment.

To return to the question immediately before us, the condition of the almshouses, there is another class of inmates of these establishments, in whose behalf we invoke the sympathy of the public, and that is the children, of whom there are a very large number growing up in the state under the most deleterious influences, and many of them might be saved from pauperism, by the adoption of some method of care, such as has been put in successful operation at Coldwater, in Michigan—an institution worthy of the highest praise, as without an equal in this country for the purpose for which it was created.

We do not care to go at length into a discussion of other improvements in the almshouse system of Illinois, as we have said a good deal upon this subject in former reports, and will have an opportunity hereafter to treat it more thoroughly than we are prepared to do at the present time.

DESCRIPTION OF ALMSHOUSES.

ADAMS.—Farm of two hundred acres, prairie, eighteen miles northeast of Quincy, (near Coatsburg). Three buildings, all of brick: one for the keeper and paupers, one for old men, and one for the insane; the latter used also as a hospital. The principal building, seventy-five by thirty-two feet, with "L" seventy-three by forty-one feet, contains thirty-two rooms, of which seven are for the keeper's family; the sexes occupy different portions of the building and have separate sitting rooms, but dine together. The insane department is a separate building, recently erected, for about six thousand dollars, and is three stories in height; the lower floor is fitted up for a hospital, but is at

present occupied by male paupers; the second story contains eight cells for male insane; and the upper story the same number of cells for female insane. These cells have wooden doors, with heavy slats in upper half and an opening near the centre for passing food; windows with iron gratings and wire screens; heated by steam and by furnace in basement; wooden bunks and iron bedsteads, fastened to floor; privy-seat in each cell, connected with sewer and flushed with water. The stairway leading to the upper floor has been closed up, and the women's department is now entered by outside staircase from second story of main building. This building is in good condition and as clean as the habits of the inmates will allow. One female patient occupies a large wooden box, filled with straw; she will not wear clothing, but is covered with a canvass cloth; is in constant motion, has bruised herself from head to foot and put out her own eyes.

The general appearance of the farm and premises is good; a good garden and large orchard; wind pump for pumping water; steam pump also. Inmates well cared for. Ninety-seven inmates, on day when inspected, of whom twenty-four were insane and sixteen idiotic or demented. The keeper, newly appointed, receives five hundred dollars a year for services of himself and wife; county furnishes everything. In addition to maintaining the almshouse, the cost of outside relief in this county, for year 1878, was about twenty-two thousand dollars, of which nearly sixteen thousand was in Quincy. There are also two private charitable institutions in the county, namely: the Quincy Charitable Aid and Hospital Association and the Woodland Home Orphans' Society.

ALEXANDER.—Farm of one hundred and twenty acres, at Thebes, on Mississippi river, twenty-five miles north of Cairo; forty acres cleared, the rest timber. The keeper and the female paupers occupy a frame house, part two stories and part one story in height, twenty by forty feet, with sixteen rooms. Male paupers live in a log house, twenty by twenty-six feet, thirty feet from the principal building. No special provision for the insane. Twelve inmates; six paupers receiving outdoor relief. The keeper furnishes everything, except medicines and medical attendance; he has the farm free of rent, and is paid seven dollars a month for each pauper over twelve years old, and four dollars a month for each pauper under that age.

BOND.—County bought a farm of seventeen acres, one-half mile south of court-house, in 1876, with comfortable brick house, two stories high; twelve rooms, of which three are occupied by the keeper and his family. No strict classification of sexes; never more than sixteen or eighteen paupers. Two cells six feet square have been built for the insane, by partitioning off a corner, in each of two large rooms, with strong wooden slats. The keeper receives four hundred dollars a year, and the county furnishes everything. The condition of this almshouse, when visited, was good. Six paupers receive out-door relief.

BOONE.—Boone county has no county farm. The care of the paupers is let to the lowest bidder. They are at present kept on a farm seventeen miles north of Belvidere, the county seat. The contractor takes all paupers in the county, for nine hundred and sixty-four dollars, and furnishes everything. The paupers fare as well as his own family; their rooms are clean, the bedding good and they are comfortably

clothed. The same man has had the contract for five years. The county furnishes little out-door relief.

Brow's.—Farm of one hundred and seven acres, prairie and brush, four and a half miles from Mt. Sterling, on Quincy road. Frame building, two stories, with wing or "L" in rear, at each end; main building occupied by keeper; male paupers in one wing, female in the other; eighteen rooms; common dining room, but separate sitting-rooms, for the two sexes. No special provisions for the insane. Paupers are required to go to almshouse; little out-door relief granted. Supplies purchased for county farm by a committee of three supervisors; county furnishes everything and pays keeper, for self and wife, four hundred and fifty dollars a year.

BUREAU.—Two hundred and forty acres, of which one hundred and sixty have been cleared, four miles west of Princeton, on Wyandot road; ten acres in garden; orchard of six acres; grave-yard of one acre. Farm well stocked. In front is the main building, frame, in three sections; the centre for the keeper, and two wings for paupers, one for each sex; this building contains thirty-six rooms. To the right is a small store-house. In the rear is a row of houses; beginning on the left, there is first the laundry and engine-house, then an elevated tank, with a wind-pump, then the hospital for the sick, and last of all the insane department. The hospital building contains a hall through the centre, ten bed-rooms, one sitting-room and a water-closet and bath-room. As there are no sick, it is used by male paupers. The insane department, two stories in height, has twelve plank cells, eight feet cube, on each floor, arranged in a double block, back to back, with corridor on four sides, like a county-jail; six cells in each row. The cells on the north side have iron doors, with perpendicular bars, and an opening, for the passage of food, in the centre; on the south side they have plank doors, the upper half of heavy slats, and an opening, for passing food, in the wall of each cell. This department is heated by a furnace in the basement; privy-seat in each cell, connected with sewer and flushed with water; iron bedsteads, fastened to the floor; windows protected by iron bars; airing-court in the rear. The insane are kindly treated and as clean and comfortable as possible in such quarters. Fifty-six inmates, when visited, of whom sixteen were insane and ten feeble-minded. Thirteen of them had been discharged from the insane hospitals belonging to the state, for the want of room.

The grounds and buildings are in excellent condition and well cared for. The county has expended about fifteen thousand dollars in permanent improvements, since the farm was purchased. The present keeper has retained his position for five years, and is regarded by the county officers as a model man for the place. He receives nine hundred dollars a year for his services, and those of his wife; the county furnishes everything. The bill for outside relief in the county is large—about eight thousand dollars, in the year 1878.

CALHOUN.—Farm of three hundred and forty acres, one mile and a half north of Hardin; this farm would have been larger, if the county had not been too small. Two buildings; one a frame house, with seven rooms, for use of the keeper and the female paupers; the other a log cabin, occupied by male paupers. No special provision for the insane. The contract for the care of paupers is let to the lowest bid-

der; at present it is owned by a firm, of two partners, who pay four dollars and a quarter per acre rent for the farm, and receive one dollar and seventy-five cents a week for each pauper sent them. They supply food; the county supplies everything else. As a rule, no outside relief is granted in this county.

CARROLL.—The county farm is two miles southwest of Mt. Carroll, and contains one hundred and sixty acres, of which forty are timber land, the rest prairie. There are three buildings, two of brick and one frame, one for the keeper, one for male and one for female paupers; also a horse-barn, cow-barn, piggery, granary and corn-crib, hay-barn, hen-house, tool-house and wagon-shed. The main building has a stone basement; it contains twenty rooms, the others four and six. Two cells have been built for the confinement of insane persons on the lower floor of the main building, eight by ten feet, with iron bars at windows; plank doors, with transoms; lath and plaster partitions, protected on inside by ceiling, half way up; opening through wall of each cell, with hinged shutter, for passing food; no privy-seats; wooden bunks, fastened to floor. In addition to these, there are two cells in one of the other houses, with ordinary partition-walls, but iron, latticed doors and windows. There were four insane inmates, on the day when inspected, of whom one, a woman, is fettered with a chain, when she leaves her room, to prevent her from making her escape. There is an airing-court for the insane. The premises are in good order, the inmates clean, and the establishment makes a good impression, except that the plan and arrangement are faulty. The present keeper has held his place for seven years. He receives six hundred dollars a year, for himself and wife; all supplies, etc., furnished by the county. This county grants a large amount of outside relief, through the supervisors of the towns, believing that mode to be better.

CASS.—Farm of one hundred and eighty acres, seven and a half miles west of Virginia, on Beardstown road. Two buildings, one occupied by the keeper and one by paupers—both of wood, and small. Keeper pays seven hundred dollars for use of farm. County has about twenty cases of out-door relief; one insane patient is cared for by relatives, at county expense.

CHAMPAIGN.—One mile east of Urbana; forty acres of prairie and ten of timber-land; soil first-rate and all under cultivation; garden, orchard and burying ground. Two buildings, one for the keeper and paupers, the other for the insane; both brick. Main building contains twenty-seven rooms, the lower story better planned than that above. The insane department is only one story in height, eighteen by twenty-four feet, and contains four cells, each six feet by eight, two on each side of hall in centre; cell-doors of plank, with opening for passage of food; brick partitions; iron bars at windows; no privy-seats. Two of the cells are not in use; one is occupied as a shoe-shop and the other as an ordinary bed-room. When visited, there were thirty inmates, of whom five were insane, harmless, and allowed to roam over the farm at will. The paupers seem to be kindly treated, clean and contented; the rooms are comfortable, well furnished, and the beds and bedding in excellent condition. The appearance of the premises is cheerful and homelike. The keeper receives four hundred and fifty dollars; the county furnishes everything. Outside relief is granted to the extent of five or six thousand dollars a year.

CHRISTIAN.—Ten miles southeast of Taylorville, three and a quarter miles south of Owanceo. Farm of one hundred and sixty acres, bought in 1870, for six thousand four hundred dollars; prairie, first-rate soil, and all under cultivation; garden, but no orchard. Main building is a frame house, square, with "T" in rear, containing in all eleven rooms; no strict classification of sexes, but in summer the male paupers occupy the building for the insane. Nine inmates; one insane, who comes and goes at will. The insane department is a one-story house, of brick, sixteen feet square, with one cell about eight feet cube; plank door, with padlock and iron cross-bar on outside; window protected by wire screen and wooden shutter; heated by stove in the hall. There is another precisely similar room in this building, except that it is not secured as this is. The insane department needs water and a disinfectant; the other building is of cheerful appearance, comfortably furnished and neatly kept. The county furnishes everything and pays seven hundred dollars a year for services of keeper and wife and one hand. Very little out-door relief.

CLARK.—Clark county has no county farm. The paupers are kept at the house of Mr. Jennings, one mile from Marshall, who provides everything, including medicines and medical attendance, for two dollars and a quarter, for each inmate, per week. They are kindly treated, are fed as are his own family, and on all public holidays have an extra dinner and suitable amusements. Twenty-six inmates, of whom five were insane, and three idiotic. The question of purchasing a farm is discussed in the county. Considerable out-door relief, but county officers endeavor to keep the amount of such relief down as much as possible.

CLAY.—Thirteen miles southwest of Louisville, on the Xenia and Fairfield road; one hundred and forty-seven acres. The buildings are as follows: Keeper's residence, frame, two stories, seven rooms; pauper house, same, about thirty by forty feet, with four rooms and a hall on each floor, the upper story not used; a detached kitchen and wash-house; and an insane department. The latter is ten feet wide, sixteen feet long, built of scantling, one story, and divided into two cells by a plank partition; plank doors, with iron cross-bar on outside; iron bars at the windows; heated by a stove, placed in one of the cells; no furniture, of any kind. Found only one insane man, who is not locked up, except when the keeper is absent. The keeper has been in charge five years; he receives a dollar and a quarter a week for each pauper, has the farm free of rent, and furnishes everything, including medicines and medical attendance. The rooms are scantily furnished, and the paupers unnecessarily crowded—eighteen in four rooms, and four rooms unoccupied; two of them are used for storing grain. Outside relief in this county amounts to about four thousand dollars a year.

CLINTON.—Two miles north of Carlyle; one hundred and sixty acres, prairie. Only one building, which stands unsheltered by a single shade tree, and without a shrub to break the force of the wind. This building is of wood, two stories, twenty-six by forty five feet, with an "L" forty-five by twenty-two; it contains nineteen rooms; no special provision for the insane. Furniture moderate in quality and quantity, beds and bedding clean, and paupers seem contented; the keeper is a

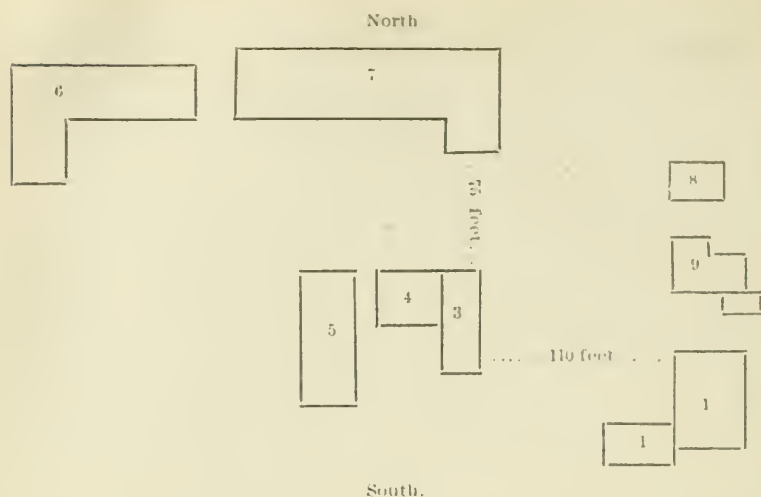
German woman, who has acted in that capacity since 1871; her contract extends to 1882; she supplies everything except medicines and medical attendance, and receives one dollar and ten cents for each pauper, besides the use of the farm, rent free. Garden and orchard too small. Eighteen inmates, of whom two were insane. Out-door relief, eleven hundred dollars a year.

COLES.—Eight miles east of Charleston, at Ashmore, on the I. & St. L. R. R. Farm of three hundred and sixteen acres; the keeper rents the farm for five hundred dollars a year, furnishes everything (except furniture) that the paupers require, including medical care, and charges one dollar and forty cents a week for each inmate. The number of inmates was thirty-two, of whom only one was insane; no insane department. The keeper lives in a two-story frame house, containing eight rooms; for the paupers there has been built a brick house, two stories and no basement, thirty-six by fifty-six feet, with nineteen rooms; it is large, airy and neatly kept, and the inmates well cared for; the male paupers sleep on the lower floor and the women above. There is on this farm a colored woman said to be one hundred years old.

COOK.—In the following sketch of the almshouse at Jefferson, or rather two miles west of Jefferson, in Cook county, no attempt is made to give any figures showing the cost of land, buildings or maintenance, nor any statistics of out-door relief. There is a "county agent," who has charge of transient paupers, and also a Relief and Aid Society, (a voluntary organization), besides other private charities, but the time at our command has not been sufficient to make a thorough examination of any of these departments of charitable work.

1. *The Almshouse.* The county farm, which is ten miles northwest of the court-house in Chicago, contains one hundred and sixty acres of land of fair quality, on the summit of a low ridge running across an extremely flat prairie; the elevation is not sufficient for good sewerage. This farm is only moderately stocked with animals and farm implements, and by far too little attention is paid to the raising of vegetables and fruits. The entire establishment is under the general management of a committee of the board of county commissioners, consisting of five members.

Upon this farm, in close proximity to each other, are two institutions—the poor-house and the insane asylum, the latter a department of the other; the two together contain twelve or thirteen hundred inmates; and, as will be seen presently, the organization is faulty, on account of divided responsibility, and the consequent want of harmonious, effective supervision and control. The absence of any intelligent conception of the proper organization of an almshouse is apparent in the grouping of the buildings, as shown in the diagram on the following page.



No. 1 is the hospital department for women; a brick house, three stories in height, with attic and basement, containing about twenty-four rooms; the rooms occupied by paupers are large; about one hundred old women and sick, including lying-in cases, are accommodated in this building; the larger rooms will hold from twelve to twenty beds. In the basement is a large, low dining-room, with kitchen and pantry at each end; one of these kitchens is for special diet, but that word here signifies more to the ear than to the eye; the dining-room is furnished with long bare wooden tables and benches, and tin plates and cups; laundry work was going on in the same room, while the paupers were eating.

No. 2 is connected with No. 1; it is the brick part of the old insane department, now no longer used for that purpose, but the small, barred windows, the cross-barred, grated, iron doors, the heavy wooden doors outside, with apertures and hinged shutters for passing food, all bear witness to its former use. The cells are about seven by eight feet; they are not heated, except by a stove in the corridor, which does not raise the temperature in some of them above the freezing point; the cold however does not freeze out the vermin with which the beds, walls and floors are perfectly alive, and these irresponsible creatures, which are never named in good society, know no fear—they show themselves without shame, and are as impertinently familiar with a stranger, who may be a gentleman, as with their intimate friends and associates. The number of cells in this department is twenty-one, ten on the lower and eleven on the upper floor; many of them contain two beds.

The other buildings are all frame; none of them can be said to have any plan—they are more like barns or barracks—immense areas of bare floor and walls, with innumerable windows, and the floors crowded with cheap iron strap bedsteads, on which are displayed wearisome rows of army blankets; large volcano heaters lift their heads above the general level, like solitary mountain peaks in a desert; lying and

sitting in all directions, may be seen the squalid faces of men, women and children, camped out, so to speak, in the wilderness, without privacy, without comforts, and not bound to each other by any tie of common descent or mutual interest. It is a sad sight. The heating is insufficient; there is no ventilation; and in winter every crack is closed, to keep out the cold, when the atmosphere necessarily is loaded with foul odors of every description, and with the germs of various diseases—tuberculosis, syphilis, etc., etc. The arrangements for bathing are so imperfect, there being no hot water, that during the winter months the inmates are not bathed; even in the summer, the number of tubs is too small and they are inconveniently placed. There are no halls in these buildings, but the entire space is divided into rooms, and the stairways are either on the outside, or in the centre of the room; in the latter case, the upper and lower floors are practically one apartment, so far as heating and ventilation at least are in question. Of the buildings shown in the diagram, No. 3 is occupied by men; No. 4, by boys; No. 5 is the hospital for men; No. 6 is occupied by men, and No. 7 by both sexes—the lower story by women and children; No. 8 is a small carpenter-shop, used largely for making coffins in which to bury the inmates, after death releases them from their misery; and No. 9 is a small wash-house, with no suitable laundry apparatus; soap is also made in this house, by hand, in two large iron kettles.

The number of beds in these various houses is about as follows:

No. 1.....	100
“ 2.....	20
“ 3.....	25
“ 4.....	60
“ 5.....	60
“ 6.....	175
“ 7.....	190
<hr/>	
Total	630

The total number of inmates in the poor-house department is about eight hundred, of whom one hundred and fifty are children. A small frame school-house has been built upon the grounds for the use of these children, and a school-master is employed; one-half the children attend in the morning and the other half in the afternoon.

No notice of this alms-house is complete, which does not make mention, however disagreeable it may be to do so, of the lack of privies of proper size and in sufficient number, properly placed. The result is, that the ground all around the buildings is offensive, both to the sight and to the smell, but the subject is one which will not bear more than a faint but unmistakable allusion to the actual state of the premises.

There is but one term which will characterize the Cook county poor-house: it is an old rookery; and should be torn down. It is a disgrace to the county and to the state and to every individual who is directly or indirectly responsible for its condition and management. The present buildings cannot be made decently habitable, and such as they are, they are in a wretched state of repair—floors giving away, plas-

tering falling, paint worn completely off in spots—and it is impossible to keep them clean.

Insane Asylum. The insane department is a large and well-built establishment, constructed substantially on the principles and methods approved by the American Association of Medical Superintendents of Hospitals for the Insane. Like the almshouse, it is sadly out of repair; the county authorities do not seem to appreciate the fact that it costs more in the end to make extensive renovations than to make all necessary repairs from time to time as they are required. The asylum was built at two times; the original portion, consisting of a centre building and two wings, with the rear buildings, was built about the year 1870, and cost one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars; the estimated capacity was two hundred patients; a large addition was subsequently made at the south end of the south wing, and the new part is more spacious and better planned than the old; a fourth story has also been added to the old part, and the engine house, with the boilers and coal-room, removed farther to the rear. The comfortable capacity of the asylum, as it now stands, is three hundred and fifty, but when visited there were four hundred and thirty-seven inmates, and nearly one hundred of them were sleeping on the floor, for want of beds.

The number of wards is sixteen, there are four floors, and four wards on each floor, with two attendants to each ward; no chapel, nor Sunday services; a small amusement hall, which will hold about one hundred, not properly fitted up; a few books, serving as a library, so-called, but no periodicals nor current literature; no airing-courts, but the front yard has been partially improved, and boasts some fine shade trees and an artificial lake; the patients take the air in this yard. The upper floors are occupied by women, the lower floors by men. The centre building is small. The drug-room is in the basement, and an average number of more than one hundred prescriptions is put up daily by the druggist.

The kitchen, in the rear building, having proved too small, a new one is in process of erection. The kitchen furniture is also insufficient in amount; it consists of one twelve-foot range, two soup-kettles, in one of which tea is also made, one hot water urn, and one steamer. Everything in the kitchen is dirty. Food is conveyed to the wards by a car, running on a track, through the basement, and dumb waiters from the basement to the wards.

The laundry is in three rooms; the wash-room, with four cylindrical washing-machines, hand wringers and twelve stationary tubs; the drying-room, with stationary horses; and the ironing-room, with a small room off it for heating irons.

The bakery is large, and there is also a large store-room for flour, of which about seven barrels are baked into bread every day, for the use of both departments; no record is kept of the amount of bread furnished to the poor-house and to the insane asylum, separately.

The engine-house contains six large boilers, in batteries of three; an engine; three steam pumps; a heater and filter; two receivers for condensed steam; and two fans, which are not run in summer. There is also an air pump, for making gas from gasoline. The shafting from

the engine to the laundry runs on the outside of the building and is partially protected from the weather by a roof above it put up for that purpose. The coal-house, back of this building, appears to be of insufficient size, as the coal was lying on the outside, exposed to the weather; a large amount of rotted coal or slack, nearly valueless, was observed in the coal-house.

On the outside are two large rain-water cisterns, holding respectively eighty thousand and one hundred and thirty thousand gallons. There is also an artesian well, seven hundred and fifty-six feet deep; an ice-house, holding three or four hundred tons; and a small gas-house, with an excelsior gas machine, heated by its own flame, with a twenty-inch cylinder, one foot in height, and a gas-holder two feet in diameter and three feet high; this machine does not give satisfaction to the officers. At a little distance are the barns, and the piggery, the odor from which blows at times into the wards, and is very offensive.

One great improvement has been made in this asylum; the rooms in the basement are no longer occupied by patients, but have been converted into store and work-rooms.

Suggestions respecting the Almshouse at Jefferson. If any citizen of Cook county desires to verify for himself the accuracy of the statements made in the foregoing description, the town of Jefferson is not so far away as to render it impossible or even difficult to make an inspection of the premises on any day. Wednesdays and Saturdays are the regular days for receiving visitors.

The radical fault in the almshouse is its organization. In order to effect any thorough reform of the abuses which exist there, three things are necessary: first, the almshouse should be abandoned, and a new one built in some other portion of the county, thus completely separating the almshouse and the insane asylum; second, instead of one, there should be two establishments for paupers, one for the unfortunate, who deserve respect, and another, a workhouse, for tramps, dead-beats, and those whose misfortunes are due to their own vices or crimes; third, the administration and government should be assimilated to the system adopted by the state for the control of its institutions.

The present organization is as follows: the supreme control is in the hands of a committee of five, appointed by the county board from their own number. This committee calls to its assistance a so-termed "medical advisory board," of five regular physicians of high standing in the profession, but the advisory board has no powers, and no assurance that its advice will be taken, even on important matters. The committee appoints five distinct officers, namely: the medical superintendent, the warden, the matron, the engineer, and the store-keeper. The superintendent employs the subordinates engaged in the wards of the insane asylum; the warden appoints all other employes. The medical superintendent must inspect the food prepared for the patients, but has no power to change the quality or quantity; he can only "suggest" to the warden "such measures as will speedily correct the difficulty." He can order no repairs made, and has no power over the employes in the domestic department to enforce any orders which he may give respecting the care and treatment of insane patients at work in the kitchen, laundry, or on the farm. The warden has no power to make

any purchase, nor to do any work not expressly authorized by the committee. The committee do the purchasing themselves. Neither one of the five persons named can discharge the others; and the printed rules for their government do not clearly set forth their mutual relations and obligations. These rules are very defective in many important particulars.

It will readily be seen, that under this system, the almshouse has no head. The warden is not head, and the superintendent is not head; the real head is the committee, which is five heads. No single mind co-ordinates the parts into one harmonious whole; the county has no assurance that any order which may be given will be obeyed; and in case of failure or neglect, no one is responsible for the result. No enterprise ever yet succeeded, organized on such a basis as this. The committee is besides too far removed from the establishment, to attempt to fulfil the functions which usually and properly devolve upon an executive officer, who should be at all times upon the spot, to see that his orders are obeyed. The chief executive officer, whoever he may be, should be a single person, clothed with absolute authority and held to absolute responsibility for his acts. The proper function of a committee or of a board of managers is to see that the responsible head is a competent man for his place and that he discharges his duty; his business is not their business; they simply need to hold him to a strict account for all his acts. And to go one step further, at the risk of giving offense, which we do not intend nor desire to do, there is a real and weighty objection to the management of any public institution by a committee consisting of members of the legislative body itself, in the fact that the legislature, whether of a state or of a county, is too intimately concerned with politics, and that appointments made by a legislative committee, as well as other action taken by such committees, is too apt to be political in its spirit and aim, to be for the best interest of the institution or of its inmates. Party politics consist largely in trading votes and appointments, with a view to the pecuniary or political advancement of the traders, on both sides. It is a system of speculation in public office, from whose blighting influence it is most important that our public charities, of every sort, should be completely free; and there is less likelihood of injury from this cause, when the institutions are in the hands of trustees selected, from the body of the people, on account of their peculiar fitness for the place and their special interest in the work to be done.

But whether the institution be in charge of a committee of supervisors or of a select board appointed from the tax-payers of the county not actively engaged in politics, in either case the necessity is apparent of creating a single head and giving to the man charged with the great and varied responsibilities involved in the care of so many persons and so much property all the power required to enable him to meet those responsibilities, including the power of choosing his own subordinates, discharging all employees who fail to do their duty, and attending to the business management of the establishment, including the purchases, the accounts, the stores, the premises and all else pertaining thereto. The state, for a series of years, tried the experiment of divided responsibility, and was forced, as the county of Cook will be forced sooner or later to do, to abandon it forever.

With regard to the separation of the two establishments, this may be said: As at present organized, no man living can tell, with any cer-

tainty, what proportion of the cost of maintaining the institution is chargeable to the asylum and what to the almshouse; an expert in book-keeping could not do it, if he were to keep the books himself, except by adopting some purely arbitrary line of demarcation: it is therefore impossible to make any satisfactory or valuable comparisons between the expenses of this insane asylum with those of similar institutions in this state or elsewhere. But the great objection to the association of the two is that they are essentially unlike; an insane asylum is intended for a different class of unfortunates from those who constitute the great mass of our pauper population, and the evidence is abundant, at Jefferson, even to a casual visitor, that the insanity of of the insane is lost sight of, in the sense of their poverty—they are regarded and treated as beggars, not as persons suffering from disease of the brain, who appeal to our sympathy and compassion: the association is not only degrading to them, it is injurious.

The same remark applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the heterogeneous assemblage of all poor people, whatever their history, antecedents, character or culture. At Jefferson, one sees, side by side with the loathsome victims of their own depravity, persons once wealthy, with all the refinement induced by the highest associations, even in kings' palaces, who have by accident been overthrown, in a prosperous and honored career, without fault of their own. Surely it is a wrong to place these classes on a dead level, and that the lowest level consistent with the existence of life itself. Humanity rebels against a system of charity so unfeeling and so unjust.

One final remark, and we dismiss the subject. To the unfortunate, it matters little what motive induces neglect and ill treatment; it is the neglect itself which is complained of. Whether the money wrung from the paupers at Jefferson goes into the pockets of a corrupt ring, as has been charged against a former administration of county affairs, or into the county treasury, as is claimed by the present administration, can make no difference, when the question is whether the paupers of Cook county are treated humanely or not. No respectable citizen, rich or poor, desires that any cruelty shall be practised in his name or for his benefit—and the diet and accommodations furnished at the county-house deserve no other name. For this result, as has been already said, we hold the system and not any individual to be responsible.

We have not seen nor communicated with a single member of the advisory medical board, but we have not a doubt that every word said by us will receive their unanimous and hearty approval.

County Hospital.—The Cook county hospital, partly completed, is one of the best planned institutions of its class in the United States, and an honor to the city and county. The original design contemplates the erection of six detached pavilions, connected by long corridors, with French windows, swinging inward; these corridors are open in summer and moderately warmed by steam-coils in winter. Each pavilion is three stories in height, with an attic, and contains, on each story, in addition to a large, well-lighted, well-ventilated ward, a smaller ward and a suite of private rooms. In the main wards, a cylindrical air-shaft runs up through all the floors to the roof, and the foul-air registers, of which there is one between each two beds, lead to this shaft; the smoke and heated air from the gas jets are also

carried off. Besides the hot-air flues and registers, there is a fireplace in each corner. There are also marble wash-basins on the outside of the central air-shaft, in each ward, with hot and cold water. The walls of the wards are painted. The entire arrangement is good and satisfactory. Two of these pavilions are completed and in use. In another building is the amphitheatre, which seats about six hundred persons; this is used for religious worship on Sundays. Separate rooms for patients with contagious diseases have been provided on the lower story of this building, also bath-rooms for the two sexes. The department for domestic labor is exceptionally good. The bakery is large and fitted with a Vale's rotary oven, sixteen feet in diameter. In the linen-room all the sheets, wrappers and under-clothing used in the hospital are manufactured; there are three sewing-machines in use. The laundry is well arranged, and contains four cylindrical washing-machines, a French steam wringer, ten stationary tubs and apparatus for the manufacture of soap. In the ironing-room there is one of Wiles, Adams & Co.'s gas mangles—a very excellent machine, made in Troy, N. Y. Still further in the rear is the boiler-house, with six boilers, two Knowles' pumps, and a Worthington duplex pump for extinguishing fires, two hot-water generators and two receivers for condensed steam. In the yard is a morgue, with six tables, and a small amphitheatre adjoining, supplied with a patent ventilated copper table, for demonstrations in anatomy and pathology. There are also two fan-towers, but no fans. Another defect is in the elevators, which are hoisted by hand, although made to run by water. The upright steam-engine in use in this institution is of forty-horse power, and was made by E. and I. Good, Chicago. In connection with the barn is an ice-house, thirty feet cube. We have omitted to mention the kitchen, which is fully supplied with a fourteen-foot range and broiler, six steamers, a set of three large brass urns for hot water, tea and coffee, a beef-tea boiler, soup-kettle and hot closet. In each pavilion there is also a special diet kitchen, and a small dining-room for convalescent patients.

CRAWFORD.—No county farm. Paupers are kept on farm, twelve miles northwest of Robinson, by a well-known and highly respected citizen, Mr. M. T. Vance, who has the reputation of being a good manager and prosperous farmer. Number of paupers, eighteen, of whom one, a woman, is insane, discharged from Jacksonville. He furnishes everything, except medicines, etc., and receives two dollars a week for each sane, and two dollars and a half for each insane, pauper. The county physician lives at Eaton. Out-door relief very limited; does not exceed three hundred dollars a year.

CUMBERLAND.—Farm of three hundred and sixty acres, three and a half miles northeast of Prairie City, all under cultivation except about twenty acres. The keeper pays a rent of two dollars and a half for each tillable acre, and receives one dollar and forty cents a week for each pauper; the county furnishes medicines and medical attendance, all else is supplied by the keeper. The old log house formerly used as an almshouse is now occupied by male paupers only; a new frame building, two stories in height, with eight rooms, has been built for the keeper and female paupers, at a cost of fifteen hundred and twenty-five dollars. Twelve inmates; no special provision for the insane. Considerable out-door relief.

DEKALB.—Four miles southwest of Sycamore, on the DeKalb road; one hundred and twenty acres, timber land, eighty acres cleared and under cultivation. Small garden and orchard. One large brick building, one hundred feet long, with "L" for keeper and his family; tolerably well arranged; in good repair; comfortably furnished; forty-five rooms; separation of sexes incomplete. No insane department, but there are three cells on the first floor, eight by ten feet, with plank partitions and doors, and iron gratings on windows; movable wooden bedsteads; privy-seat in each cell, opening into vault below, and flushed with water, supplied from pipes from the top of the house. One insane patient in chains. Thirty-six pauper inmates, of whom eight were insane, and ten were children under thirteen years of age; kindly treated; appearance good. The keeper receives a salary of six hundred dollars; everything is furnished by the county. Bills for out-door relief in 1878 aggregated about fifty-four hundred dollars.

DEWITT.—At Hallsville, nine miles west of Clinton; two hundred acres, of which forty are timber; the rest all in cultivation; garden, orchard and burying-ground. The keeper and his family, the male paupers and the female paupers, each have separate houses, with thirteen, seven and nine rooms, respectively. The kitchen and dining-room are in the building occupied by female paupers. There is also a bath-house, with two rooms; an old house with three cells, once used for the confinement of insane persons, but now as a wash-house. No special provision for the insane, of whom, out of twenty-two paupers in this alms-house on the day when inspected, there were six. The buildings are scattered, very poorly arranged and inconvenient; the inmates kindly treated and well fed. The keeper receives seven hundred dollars a year; everything furnished by the county.

DOUGLAS.—Two and a half miles east of Tuscola; bought in 1871, for sixty-four hundred dollars, and contains one hundred and sixty acres of prairie land, of medium quality. A building has been erected for the keeper and for the female paupers, at a cost of two thousand dollars; a separate, one-story, frame house is occupied by male paupers. No special provision for the insane. The farm is rented to the keeper for four hundred and fifty dollars, and the county pays him three dollars a week for each pauper; he provides all furniture, except stoves, and furnishes all necessities, except medicines and medical attendance. Little outside relief granted; paupers are required to go to the county farm, unless in special cases. Management apparently humane; eleven inmates, of whom four were feeble-minded, two blind, two infirm with age, and three cripples—no insane.

DUPAGE.—No county farm; the paupers in each town are supported by the several townships.

EDGAR.—The county farm is a good one; it contains one hundred and forty-three acres, of which twenty are timber land, and lies four and a half miles north-east of Paris, the county-seat. The main building is a substantial brick structure, with a "T" in rear capable of indefinite extension. This building is two stories in height, with a high basement, and contains in all twenty-five rooms, four of which are fitted up with grated doors and windows, for insane paupers who are disposed to be quiet and clean in their persons. There is also a special insane department—a brick building, twenty-four by twenty-seven feet,

with eight cells; cell-doors of heavy slats; windows guarded by iron bars; privy-seat in each cell; iron bedsteads, not fastened to floor. Two airing-courts, one for each sex, in connexion with the main building. The yard in front is neat and tasty; it is adorned with shrubbery, principally evergreen. There is a thrifty young orchard on the place, of five acres; the kitchen garden is small. The keeper of this almshouse is a practising physician, and has kept the place since 1869; he receives six hundred dollars a year, in his double capacity as steward and medical attendant, and the county pays all bills of expense. Thirty-two inmates, of whom four were insane. Premises clean and in good order; condition of paupers comfortable.

EDWARDS.—No almshouse; the paupers are kept by various persons, in different parts of the county, and are leased to the lowest bidders; most of them are with their relatives. The number of paupers maintained is seven; the total expense on this account, in 1878, was about twenty-three hundred dollars. The county is small, but worthy of especial praise for its morality, intelligence and thrift; settled originally by English emigrants, it is the wealthiest county, in proportion to its population, in southern Illinois; there are no saloons at the county-seat, no prisoners in the jail, and the grand jury rarely has occasion to find an indictment, while the taxes are less than in any other county of the state.

EFFINGHAM.—The old court-house at Ewington, the former county-seat, is now used as an almshouse; the county has no poor farm. This building, of brick, square, with a centre hall and eight rooms, four on each floor, is in a badly dilapidated state. Twenty-eight inmates; no special provision for the insane. The keeper receives one dollar and thirty-six cents a week for each pauper, and supplies everything except furniture and medical attendance. The county physician is paid by the visit, not exceeding two hundred dollars a year. The total pauper expense averages about twenty-five hundred dollars.

FAYETTE.—Four miles northwest of Vandalia, on the Hillsboro road; one hundred and twenty acres, of which forty are cleared and under cultivation, and forty used as pasture; farm poorly supplied with stock and implements. The keeper resides in a cheap frame house, with four rooms, erected in 1873; the female paupers in an old, battened building, with seven rooms; and there are also two outhouses, of one room each, occupied by men; no special provision for the insane. The general appearance of the premises is dreary enough; but they have been much improved since our first visit. The keeper is paid four hundred dollars; all supplies furnished at the expense of the county. Large amount of outside relief granted.

FORD.—No county farm; paupers are leased to the lowest bidder and kept on a farm near East Bend. The contractor furnishes everything except medical care and is paid three dollars and a quarter a week for each pauper. Two insane.

FRANKLIN.—Two miles southeast of Benton; one hundred and twenty acres, of which one hundred acres have been cleared; orchard of five acres, garden small. The keeper's residence is an old tumble-down log house, of six rooms; for the paupers, two frame buildings, with upright weather-boarding, have been erected—one for each sex, precisely alike

in all respects, namely, three rooms each and a long porch in front; no special provision for the insane. The premises, the beds and the paupers themselves were all extremely dirty. Eleven inmates, of whom two were insane and three feeble-minded. The cost of keeping paupers is paid by the county and charged to the towns from which they are sent. The county furnishes the house, and supplies medical care; all other expenses are borne by the keeper, who receives one dollar and a half per week for each inmate.

FULTON.—Three miles southeast of Canton; sixty acres, all prairie, first-rate quality of soil; garden of five acres, orchard three. The keeper and his family and the paupers live under the same roof, in a large brick building, one hundred and thirty-two feet long by forty feet wide, two-story containing forty-two rooms, of which the keeper occupies ten; cost about twenty thousand dollars. The insane department is a brick house, twenty-two by thirty-five and a half feet, one story in height, with six cells, seven by eight, and a sitting room; a hall runs lengthwise through the centre; plank partitions between cells; plank doors, with opening near centre for passing food; iron bars at windows; iron bedsteads, fastened to floor; no privy-seats; stove in hall. There were nine insane inmates, when inspected; all of them have been discharged from the hospital at Jacksonville; all but one are allowed to wander over the farm at will; one, a woman, cannot care for herself, and has to have a personal attendant; one, a man, sleeps only in a standing position, and his head is badly bruised by repeated falls.

This farm occupies a beautiful site; the main building is good; the inmates are well fed and tolerably well clothed; but there is a general lack of neatness and cleanliness, both in the premises and in the paupers themselves, which has been noticeable at every visit made by us, for ten years. The filth around the house is offensive; the portion of the house occupied by male paupers has a bad smell; and the insane department is so neglected that it is one of the most forlorn in the state; the cells are very dirty. The male and female insane are confined in cells opening on a common hall.

In Fulton county, as in many others in the northern part of Illinois, appropriations are made by the supervisors for the support of the county farm, and placed in the hands of a committee of three, who select the keeper and are responsible both for the funds and for the general management. The appropriation is here five thousand dollars a year, and the out-door relief amounts to about as much more. The present keeper has held his place since 1870; his salary, for self and wife, is five hundred dollars; all expenses are paid by the county.

GALLATIN.—No county farm; the paupers are kept on a farm near Ridgway, fourteen miles west of Shawneetown: when this county was visited there were eight on this farm, and eleven others scattered over the county. The keeper receives one dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents a week for each pauper; the county supplies nothing, except medical care and treatment.

GREENE.—One hundred and sixty acres; three miles northeast of Carrolton, near the Greenfield road. The almshouse presents an imposing exterior; it is of brick, two stories in height, with a basement, and the female department three stories and basement; the appearance

is that of a villa, with a high tower; but the workmanship is inferior the walls having settled badly, and the plan is not convenient; the total number of rooms is thirty. The two sexes dine in one room, but not at the same time. Three rooms in the upper story have been prepared for the care of insane persons; these rooms, of which one is eight feet square, and the other two are seven by twelve, are lined with scantling; windows barred with iron; grated iron doors; one of them has an open fire-place, the other two are warmed by stove in hall; no privy-seats; iron bedsteads, with woven wire mattresses. There are also two detached frame buildings, fourteen feet square, each containing one room, for use by idiotic, imbecile, or filthy patients—one building for each sex. A sick pauper is employed to attend them. Five insane inmates, on day of inspection, two of them discharged from Jacksonville. The cost of maintaining this almshouse, in 1878, was about three thousand dollars; outside relief, four hundred dollars. The keeper's contract extends to 1882; he was first employed in 1874. The county supplies medical care, and allows him for all other expenses one dollar and a half a week for each pauper. Printed rules are posted in various parts of the house, requiring respectful deportment, cleanliness, etc., and forbidding profanity, obscenity, familiarity between the sexes, and the use of intoxicating drinks.

GRANDY.—Farm of one hundred and sixty acres, part prairie, part timber, one-half in cultivation, five miles southwest of Morris. Almshouse built by detachments, very irregular in shape, and poorly adapted to its purpose. Insane department: one-story frame building, sixteen by twenty-four feet, heated by stove in the hall, which runs through the centre; four cells, two on each side of hall, less than eight feet square, separated from each other by board partitions; plank doors, with iron grating in upper half; iron bars at windows; wooden bedsteads. Number of insane, three, of whom two are locked up. This almshouse is comfortless and dirty; furniture scanty and of inferior quality. Keeper receives seven hundred and fifty dollars; all supplies furnished by the county; amount of out-door relief small.

HAMILTON.—One hundred and sixty acres, timber, one-half cleared and cultivated, two miles and a half east of McLeansboro. The keeper lives in a one-story frame cottage, with three rooms; the pauper house consists of two log rooms joined by an open, covered porch—one room for men and one for women; no provision for insane. There were thirteen inmates, when inspected, of whom three were imbecile, and five were children under fourteen years of age. The premises were not clean, and the furniture, beds and bedding were dilapidated. The keeper furnishes everything but medical treatment, and charges sixty-five dollars a year for each pauper.

HANCOCK.—One mile southwest of Carthage, on the C. B. & Q. R. R.; one hundred and sixty acres; garden of four acres and a half, orchard three. There are three buildings, as follows: the keeper resides in an old farm house, double, with four rooms on each floor and a kitchen in the rear; a brick building has been erected for the use of the paupers, thirty-two by forty-five feet, three stories in height, with insane department on upper floor; and the old insane department, of brick, with four rooms, has been repaired for the use of male paupers in the winter, when the house is overcrowded. The main

building contains in all twenty-three rooms; the lower floor comprises the office, dining-room, kitchen and furnace-room; there are sleeping-rooms for the sane paupers on the second floor; no sitting-rooms, and the rooms are not heated, but there are registers in the halls; on each of the two upper floors the sexes are separated only by a latticed iron door across the hall; the whole arrangement is about as defective as it could well be. The insane department is ceiled throughout with southern yellow pine; there are ten cells, five for each sex, and five on each side of the hall; horizontal iron bars at windows and in upper half of doors; four cells have solid wooden doors, in addition, and also diagonal cross-barred gratings on windows, for extra security; two cells have privy-seats, with soil-pipes leading to sewer, flushed with water from tank in attic; as has been stated, these cells are not well heated, and are ventilated through the doors and windows only, except that there is a small transom over each door, next to the ceiling. Twenty-six inmates, of whom seventeen were insane; six of the insane were in seclusion; communication between the sexes, by conversation and sight, unrestricted; the insane are all taken out into the open air, once a week, on Sunday. Three children, under thirteen years of age, of whom one, a smart, likely, colored boy would do well, if taken away from his surroundings. This almshouse is clean and probably as well kept as possible under the circumstances; it is a great place of resort for visitors from Carthage. The county furnishes every thing and pays the keeper, for himself and wife, six hundred and fifty dollars a year; the total pauper expense is about five thousand dollars a year. In May, 1875, the supervisors adopted a rule requiring all paupers to go to the county farm, except in the following cases: (1) ability to earn partial support, or where partial aid is obtained from other sources, in which case the relief granted by the county shall in no case equal the cost of maintenance in the county-house; (2) temporary sickness or infirmity; (3) danger to life, in case of removal; (4) contagious or infectious disease. Each overseer of the poor is required to keep a statistical record of paupers receiving out-door relief.

HARDIN.—Two hundred and twenty acres, timber, of which seventy are cleared and cultivated; bought, in 1871, for twenty-five hundred dollars; situated eight miles northwest of Elizabethtown, near the road to Vienna. The keeper's house is a two-story frame building, with five rooms; about fifty yards away are two log cabins, eighteen or twenty feet square, one for male and one for female paupers—one room each; no provision for insane. There were but three inmates, of whom two were blind. The keeper pays one hundred and ninety dollars a year rent for the farm, and charges twelve dollars a month for each pauper; the county furnishes the house and supplies medical care. Little out-door relief.

HENDERSON.—One and a half miles southeast of Oquawka; one hundred and sixty acres, bought in 1855, for twenty-seven hundred dollars; one-half under cultivation; timber and cleared land; soil sandy, poor, subject to overflow, and needs under-draining; fish-pond on the farm. The main building is of brick, painted white, two and a half stories in height, with a basement and attic, and is thirty-five by forty-five feet; the county-jail occupies one-half of the basement; the keeper's family lives on the first floor; the upper part of the house is not in use; there are seventeen rooms, two of which are cells for female prisoners.

The paupers sleep and eat in an old house, one and a half stories, brick, connected with the main building by a porch, and containing about ten rooms; no special provision for the insane; there is an old insane department, with four cells, abandoned, and now used as a soap-house. Eleven inmates, of whom one was insane, and two were children; of the latter one is an idiot boy. The county furnishes everything, and pays the keeper eleven hundred dollars a year for the services of himself, his wife, one hired man and one hired woman. The attending physician is paid by the visit, two dollars for each trip, when called in by the keeper. The poor-house costs about twenty-five hundred dollars a year, and outside relief about one thousand.

HENRY.—One of the best almshouses in the state; erected in 1871-2, for fifty thousand dollars, and has no superior. The farm, of one hundred and sixty acres, all prairie, lies six and a half miles north-east of Cambridge, on the east road to Geneseo. The building, which is of brick, is shaped like the letter "H", the centre being occupied by the administration, the north wing by male, and south wing by female paupers; these wings are thirty-three by eighty-six feet, two stories in height, with basement and attic; the house contains ninety-five rooms, of which ten are in the basement; twelve rooms are occupied by the keeper and his family. The insane have twelve special cells—four in one wing and eight in the other, on the main floor, with slat doors, and wire screens at the windows, ordinary studding partitions between cells, iron bedsteads, no privy-seats, and heated by steam. There were eight insane inmates, when inspected, none of whom were in confinement; all were allowed complete freedom of the house and of the farm, and one acts as engineer and fireman, being entrusted with the sole management of the steam-heating apparatus, although a lunatic of several years' standing; six of them have been discharged from our state hospitals. Nine children, under twelve years of age.

The history of this building, so far as shown by the supervisors' record, is as follows: In March, 1871, an appropriation of seven thousand dollars was made for enlarging and improving the old poor-house. At the May meeting, the board went in a body to visit it, and when they returned, they rescinded the action taken and appointed a committee of five to visit the county farms of Rock Island, Whiteside, Bureau, Knox and Stark counties. Three weeks later, this committee made an admirable report, embodying the result of their observations and recommending the building of a new almshouse, instead of undertaking to do anything with the old one. This report was concurred in, and a committee appointed to employ some competent architect in Chicago to make plans, specifications and estimates of cost. Mr. A. J. Kinney was selected, and his estimates amounted to forty thousand dollars; whereupon, at the June meeting, the board authorized the county treasurer to borrow that sum, payable in three annual instalments. The active man in all this work seems to have been a Mr. Sale, of whom we know nothing, but judge that his humanity and business capacity are both of a high order. The keeper, Mr. L. J. Wilkinson, also deserves special commendation; he has acted in this relation since the opening of the establishment, and it is in its management as well as in its appointment and arrangement, a model well worthy of imitation. The county furnishes everything and pays him a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year.

In June, 1871, the supervisors adopted a resolution, in the following words: "Ordered, that hereafter, on the decease of a pauper or inmate of the poor-house, the warden be required to give him or her a decent christian burial, and to secure the attendance of some christian minister to perform the funeral service, at an expense not exceeding five dollars; and that upon such occasions labor upon and about the poor-house be suspended, and the inmates of the poor-house be required to attend the funeral service."

There is, in this county, at Andover, a private charitable institution, maintained by the Swedish Lutheran church.

IROQUOIS.—Two miles south of Watseka, on the Milford road. The farm, bought in 1857, for thirty-one hundred dollars, contains two hundred and thirty acres, of which eighty are timber; it needs under-draining; good garden, five acres, orchard of one hundred and fifty trees; red barn across the road. There are two buildings, one, frame, for the keeper and the female paupers, the other of brick for male paupers and for the insane. The house occupied by the keeper, built in 1871-2, contains sixteen rooms. The insane department was built in 1877; it is a brick structure, twenty-five by forty-eight feet, two stories in height, with a cupola and a bell; the insane occupy the lower floor; nine cells, seven feet wide and ten feet long; brick partitions; doors panelled, with iron rods across each panel; wooden shutters to windows, the same; iron bedsteads, not fastened; no privy-seats; heated by furnace and by a stove in the hall; the corridor between the cells is used as a sitting-room by male paupers. This department is clean, and quite comfortable; the keeper's office is in the same hall. Thirty-seven pauper inmates, when inspected, of whom eight were insane. Eight children, under ten years of age; saw pauper children playing croquet in the yard. The keeper's contract extends over four years; his salary is six hundred dollars, and all bills are paid by the county. The premises are clean and sufficiently well furnished, but the dining-room is too small. There is an artesian well in the yard.

JACKSON.—Farm of one hundred and sixty acres, bought in 1872, for six thousand dollars, on the Carbondale road, five and a half miles east of Murphysboro. Keeper lives in two-story frame house, with seven rooms; the pauper-house is also frame, two stories in height, twenty-seven by fifty feet, with an "L" twenty feet square, and contains eighteen rooms, the two sexes occupying different floors; this house was built in 1875, for about twenty-five hundred dollars. There is also a pest-house, two hundred yards off, with two rooms. No special provision for the insane. The keeper receives six hundred and fifty dollars a year, salary, and county meets all expenses.

JASPER.—No county farm. For over twenty years past the paupers have been kept by the same person, on his farm, fourteen miles northwest of Newton, the county seat. He is paid two dollars and a quarter a week for each; at present there are seven. This arrangement has proved so satisfactory that it is not proposed to change it; no complaint exists.

JEFFERSON.—Three miles east of Mt. Vernon, on Fairfield road; one hundred and sixty acres, timber land, nearly all cleared and cultivated. There are two buildings; that occupied by the keeper is a one-story

frame house, five rooms; the other is a story and a half log cabin, with six rooms, for the use of the paupers. Seventeen inmates, of whom seven were feeble-minded; three children. One of the inmates, who is inoffensive during the day, and allowed to wander at will, becomes wild and unmanageable at night; he wakes from sleep in a paroxysm of fury, tears his own clothing, and attacks those near him. This man was formerly kept in a state of nudity, on straw, in a pen built expressly for him; the only precaution now taken is to strap him to his bed at night. The contract for keeping paupers in this county is taken by one man, and sub-let by him to another; the contractor pays two hundred dollars a year rent for the farm and charges one dollar and a half a week for each pauper received; the county supplies furniture, clothing, and medical attendance. The furniture, beds, and bedding are of inferior quality, insufficient in quantity and not clean; neither are the inmates, and they would be more comfortable if somewhat better clothed.

JERSEY.—Seven miles northwest of Jerseyville; two hundred and forty acres, bought in 1858, for five thousand dollars; timber and cleared land. A large house was built, in 1869, of brick, two stories in height, with basement and attic, which will accommodate one hundred paupers, more than is required by the county. This building is thirty-seven by seventy-three feet, with a "T" in rear, about twenty-five feet square; it contains twenty-nine rooms, of which seven are occupied by the keeper and his family; the plan is better than the average, but does not sufficiently provide for the separation of the sexes; the sexes have separate sitting-rooms, and a common dining-room, but take their meals at different hours. About sixty feet to the north is a second building, also of brick, twenty-three by thirty-three feet, the lower story of which is occupied by male paupers, and the upper story as an insane department. The insane department contains seven cells, of which one is lined with boiler-plate and has an iron door; the rest have board partitions and plank doors; iron bars at the windows; four of the cells have privy-seats, connected with a vault by soil-pipes; the floor of the passage is, for some reason, fourteen inches higher than the cell-floors; there is an attic over the cells, not used. One of the cells is daubed with filth and requires frequent cleaning; some of the patients are kept in almost continual seclusion. There were seven insane, three adult male idiots and twenty-one children in this almshouse, when inspected; a school is kept for these in the house, during the winter season, and was taught one winter by a pauper inmate. The keeper receives a dollar and a half a week for each pauper; the county supplies everything. The amount of out-door relief is large, but could not be ascertained by the visiting commissioner.

JO DAVIESS.—Two miles southeast of Galena, on the Hanover road; the site is elevated and commands a magnificent view of the Mississippi river. The farm, which was purchased in 1870, for thirty-five hundred dollars, contains forty-three acres, cleared land. The main building, erected in 1871, is of brick, two stories and a basement, thirty-two by sixty feet, with about thirty rooms, of which the keeper occupies eight; separate sitting and dining-rooms for the two sexes; few private families have dwellings more cleanly and comfortably kept. The insane department is a stone cell-house, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet,

with eight cells, about eight feet square, four on each side of a hall running through the centre; studding partitions; plank doors, fastened by wooden bars on outside; openings in cell-walls for observation and for passing in food and water; heated by a furnace in basement; iron bars at windows; no bedsteads except in one cell—patients sleep on straw-ticks, on the floor; privy-seat in each cell, discharging into a metal trough or pipe, which is washed out by hand, and empties into a vault below. Nine insane, when inspected, of whom one has not stood on her feet for three years, on account of rheumatism, and another has chorea; six of them have been discharged from our state hospitals. The present keeper has held his place for eleven years; he receives a salary of six hundred dollars, and pays for all needed hired help; all supplies are furnished by the county.

JOHNSON.—One hundred and twenty acres, bought in 1870, for one thousand dollars; four miles northwest of Vienna, on the Marion road. Keeper lives in a one-story frame house, with three rooms; the female paupers occupy a double log cabin, with enclosed porch between the two rooms; there is another log cabin, with one room for male paupers. In one corner of the latter a little pen, four by six feet, has been built up with wooden slats, in which an epileptic idiot is at times confined; no special provision for the insane. Eleven inmates when inspected; they appeared to be comfortable and contented. The premises were reasonably well cared for, but might be cleaner, and the beds and bedding of better quality. The keeper pays one hundred and ten dollars rent for the farm, and receives a dollar and seventy-five cents a week for each pauper; he furnishes everything except medicines and medical treatment.

KANE.—Two miles southeast of Geneva, on the road from Batavia to Turner Junction. Farm contains one hundred and ninety-seven acres, of which forty are woodland. The almshouse is built of stone and is fifty by seventy-four feet, three stories in height and a basement, with a two-story addition in the rear, nineteen by thirty feet; it contains in all forty-eight rooms, of which the keeper occupies seven; this building, erected in 1872, cost twenty-five thousand dollars, and will accommodate about one hundred inmates; the addition, in 1875, cost three thousand. There is also a story and a half frame house, with six rooms, and stairs on the outside, which was formerly the keeper's residence, but is now used as a pest-house. Three rooms in the first story of the main building have been specially fitted up for the care of insane paupers; they are simply stone cells, like those in county jails, seven by ten feet, with iron grated doors and flat cross-barred gratings across the windows; one of them has no window; these cells open into a corridor, and form an apology for a hospital ward. This county has never treated its insane well; two of the present inmates, who are insane, have been shut up for seventeen years; one was kept for many years in chains; they are not properly cared for in respect of cleanliness; and of seventeen inmates, the number present when inspected, (all of them discharged from our state hospitals), six were in seclusion; the rest wander at their own pleasure. There were also nine children in this almshouse, under nine years of age. The buildings are in good repair, clean, and well-furnished; the beds and bedding comfortable; and the paupers well cared for, except the insane. The keeper has acted in

that capacity since 1871; he receives one thousand dollars a year for the services of himself and wife. The outside relief granted in this county is very large; at a late meeting of the board of supervisors, there were six hundred and forty-one persons aided from the county treasury.

KANKAKEE.—No county farm; the towns support their own poor, except the insane, who are maintained at the cost of the county; the town of Kankakee has a poor-house. In 1876 or 1877, an insane man was returned from Elgin to this county, who was placed in this town-house, where he tore the windows to pieces and effected his escape; after an absence of a year, he returned one evening to his family, whose lives he threatened, and he was immediately taken to the county jail, where he was, when that jail was inspected.

KENDALL.—Kendall county has no almshouse.

KNOX.—One hundred and fifty-four acres, half a mile north of Knoxville. The almshouse is, in its plan, one of the best in Illinois, and in its management it probably has no superior. There is but one building, which is of brick, with hollow walls; two stories and a basement; a centre building and two wings, the whole very much in the shape of the letter "E". Extreme length one hundred and fifty feet, length of transverse wings seventy-two feet; number of rooms one hundred and four, of which nine are occupied by the keeper and family. The sexes are entirely separated, even at meals. For the insane, there are twenty-three cells, about six by nine feet, with brick partitions; light iron grating across upper portion of doors; wire screens on inside of windows; heating and ventilation good; no privy-seats, but patients are taken out three times a day, and their hands and faces washed, they are bathed often, once a day if necessary. Three patients were handcuffed, when inspected, but had the freedom of the corridor; none in absolute seclusion. There were twenty-six insane inmates, many of whom work on the farm. This almshouse is heated throughout by Haxton's steam apparatus; well ventilated; supplied with well and cistern water; two steam force-pumps and two iron tanks in attic; six bath-rooms; grained woodwork, inside blinds on windows in centre building, and cocoa matting on the floors in halls. Nothing could be cleaner than the house, in every part, and the paupers are well cared for and kindly treated. The present keeper, Mrs. L. J. Cleveland, has occupied her position, for which she has peculiar qualifications, since the year 1867; the salary paid her is eight hundred dollars; the almshouse is maintained at the expense of the county treasury.

LAKE.—An irregularly shaped farm of one hundred and eighty-five acres, at Libertyville, twelve miles west of Waukegan; the land cost about six thousand dollars. The main building was erected in 1855; it is of brick, two stories and a basement; an "L" was added, on the north end, in 1878; the house contains in all twenty-two rooms; the sexes have a common dining-room and a common sitting-room; the average number of inmates is about thirty-five. The insane department is a one-story building, in the shape of the letter "L," containing twelve cells, with brick partitions; oak, cross-barred lattice doors; transoms above, barred with oak slats; iron bars on windows; piece of stove-pipe through the wall, over each window, for ventilation; no privy-

seats; some of the patients sleep on hay, on the floor; one insane man has his feet shackled; the male and female insane are not separated; seven insane in seclusion, when inspected; eleven insane inmates in almshouse, of whom seven have been discharged from state hospitals. The keeper's salary is five hundred and fifty dollars; everything furnished by the county. The poor-house is sustained by appropriations, which are subject to the order of the chairman of the committee on paupers. In 1877, the almshouse cost about twenty-three hundred dollars, for support; the outside relief granted is larger in amount; there are some thirty families in Waukegan, who receive aid from the county treasury, and about twenty-five in other portions of the county.

LaSALLE.—The largest almshouse in the state, (outside of Cook county), and one of the best. The farm, containing one hundred and ten acres of bottom-land, lies three miles west of Ottawa, on the road to Utica; it was bought in 1875, and cost seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. The building cost forty-five thousand dollars. It is a two-story brick house, with a basement, heated by steam, and supplied with water over the whole house by an artesian well, which flows into a tank in the attic; it is also lighted by gas, manufactured on the premises. The design may be described as a truncated Greek cross in the centre, and two transverse wings at the extremities of the opposite arms of the cross. The extreme length of the building is one hundred and ninety feet; the length of wings about one hundred and twenty; the number of rooms is one hundred and sixty-four, of which ten are for the keeper's use. The basement contains the kitchen, dining-rooms and laundry; the engine-house is in the rear, at a distance of about sixty feet. The two sexes occupy different wings, and are separated even at meals; they have separate sitting-rooms. Forty-eight cells for insane inmates have been provided, twenty-four in each wing; the rear portion of each wing is devoted to this purpose; there are therefore four distinct wards, two for each sex, each containing twelve cells, in two rows, with corridor in centre and day-room at one end. These cells are about six by nine feet; studding partitions; plank doors, locked with padlocks; iron bars and wire screens at windows; iron bedsteads; no privy-seats in cells, but a water-closet and also a lavatory in each ward; every cell ventilated by register. This department is clean and well kept. The entire establishment, in all its parts, is organized and managed very much like a state institution, and reflects the highest credit upon the county—but hardly sufficient to take off the curse of the LaSalle county jail. When inspected, there were one hundred and twenty-two inmates, of whom thirty-one were insane, and twelve were children under thirteen years of age. All expenses are met by the county; the keeper's salary is eight hundred dollars, which includes the services of his mother. The amount of outside relief, in 1878, was about fifty-five hundred dollars.

LAWRENCE.—Farm of eighty acres, four miles west of Lawrenceville, on Olney road. There are two frame buildings, of which the principal is only one story in height, contains ten rooms, and is occupied by the keeper and the male paupers; the other, for female paupers, is two stories, with two rooms on each floor. One room has been prepared for the care of the insane, by placing an iron grating over the window and cutting through the wall to allow the insertion of a second

grating, opposite the stove in the adjoining apartment; this cell has little light or air and is placed as the connecting link between the two houses. There is no plan or arrangement about this establishment; the beds and bedding were scanty and dirty. Thirteen inmates; five of them children under eight years of age, three idiots, two paralytics. The keeper has the farm rent free, and receives one dollar and eighty-two cents a week for each pauper; the county provides furniture and medical treatment. The amount of outdoor relief exceeds the cost of maintaining the poor house.

LEE.—Compared with the other almshouses in the same section of the state, or with the county jail of Lee county, the almshouse in this county is decidedly below grade. The farm, of eighty acres, six miles southeast of Dixon, on the L. C. R. R., is of very poor land; the buildings, both frame, are old and of insufficient capacity; the plan is very defective, and the paupers crowded and uncomfortable. The keeper's house is one and a half stories in height and contains seven rooms; the almshouse proper, built in 1865, for about six thousand dollars, joins this on the north, and contains twenty-two rooms, most of which are less than eight by ten feet. There is no adequate separation of the sexes; the house is heated by a furnace, no provision has been made for the care of the sick, but there are two cells for the insane, with grated doors and windows and wire screens, one on each floor. When inspected, there were nineteen inmates, of whom five were insane, three feeble-minded and four epileptics. None of them were under restraint or in seclusion. The keeper is paid four hundred dollars a year for the services of himself and wife. Outdoor relief, to the amount of nearly six thousand dollars, in 1878.

LIVINGSTON.—Farm of one hundred and sixty acres, four miles southwest of Pontiac, on the C. & A. R. R. three frame buildings. The main building, two stories, thirty-six by forty-four feet, contains eighteen rooms, of which the keeper occupies seven. The second building, about thirty-six feet square, contains a hall, sitting-room and six bed-rooms. The insane department, shaped like the letter "I" (the front twenty-four by forty-seven feet, the rear sixteen by thirty-five), is one story in height, and is divided as follows: At the north end of the front part are four cells for women, about eight feet square, two on each side of the hall running through the centre; at the south end are four similar cells for men; there are two other cells on the north side of a second hall crossing the first at right angles; in the rear are a dining-room, kitchen and pantry. The partitions between cells are of studding, ceiled with plank; doors of plank, double; aperture in wall of each cell, for passing food; the windows are narrow slits, nine inches wide, protected by iron bars; heated by a furnace; iron bedsteads; no privy-seats. When inspected there were eleven insane inmates, four of them discharged from Elgin and two from Jacksonville; some of them were naked and some much emaciated; two were afflicted with epilepsy. The keeper's salary is six hundred dollars. The premises were clean and in fair repair; furniture scanty.

LOGAN.—Four miles northwest of Lincoln, one mile from Hartsburg; one hundred and sixty acres, good land, well stocked; cost sixty dol-

lars an acre, about the year 1868. Brick almshouse, of irregular outline, two stories and basement; cost eight or nine thousand dollars; occupies a pleasant site, surrounded by forest trees, and the external appearance of the premises is unusually neat and attractive; the number of rooms is twenty-two; partial classification of sexes; basement finished off except cellar and coal room—brick floors; force pump in kitchen; bath rooms, with hot and cold water; woodwork grained throughout the house, and transoms over all doors; workmanship generally good. An old farm-house, one story, with one room, and a third building, frame, with five rooms, intended for a pest-house, are used by a portion of the male paupers as sitting and sleeping rooms; the same sit with the insane in the day-time, but the insane are locked up separately at night, in ordinary rooms with no guards at the windows—no attempts to escape. The out-buildings include a neat red barn, a granary, a carriage-house, two corn-cribs, etc. Everything is in good order, and the paupers well treated; seven insane inmates, six of them discharged from Jacksonville; five children under twelve years; one insane man is fettered, to prevent him from wandering off the farm. The keeper has held his place for eight years, and receives a salary of one thousand dollars. The amount of out-door relief is large.

MACON.—Four and a half miles northeast of Decatur; two hundred acres, all prairie; cost eight thousand dollars; orchard of ten acres. The main building, a two-story frame house, with cellar underneath, contains twenty-nine rooms, of which five are used by the keeper; the paupers all dine together, but there are separate sitting-rooms for the two sexes. The insane department, one of the most disgraceful in the state, is a cheap frame house, thirty by thirty-four feet, one story in height, with a hall through the centre, and four cells, six and a half by eight feet, on each side; the partitions between the cells are of two thicknesses of ash boards; the doors have iron gratings across the upper half, and are fastened by padlocks; there is an aperture for the passage of food into each cell through the wall; the cells are heated by two stoves placed in the hall; there are no bedsteads, but patients sleep on straw ticks, on the floor; privy-seat in each cell, opening into a brick sewer, which is connected with a six-inch tile drain.

This department is abominably dirty; some of the inmates present a most revolting appearance; two men, absolutely naked, covered with their own filth; of these two, one had lost both feet, which had rotted away, the stumps were unhealed, and the fingers dropping off in the same manner; eight persons confined day and night in these pens, unfit for cattle, and the stench so intolerable that it pollutes the entire atmosphere, and even penetrates the almshouse proper. The number of paupers, when inspected, was twenty-eight, of whom eight were insane, five of them discharged patients from the hospital at Jacksonville. The condition of the inmates who are not insane is one of comfort; the site is elevated; the main building presents a fine appearance, the house is well furnished, the rooms, beds and bedding are clean, the food is abundant and of good quality; but the insane are treated with unpardonable inhumanity. The keeper's salary is one thousand dollars; everything furnished by the county. The amount of out-door relief is very large, and the city of Decatur grants relief, in addition to what is done by the county.

MACON.—One hundred and twenty acres, a mile and a half north of Carlinville; cost fifty-five hundred dollars; farm of medium quality and poorly stocked. The almshouse has been built at three different times, and the front presents a singular appearance, in consequence of the line being part of brick and part of wood painted white. The internal plan is not good, but admits of separation of the sexes; they dine in a common room, which is not large enough; the number of rooms in the entire house is forty-seven, of which the keeper occupies six. The furniture is scanty, the house-keeping fair, the inmates apparently well cared for, in general; the female side of the house is the most comfortable. There were thirty-eight paupers, when inspected, of whom nine were insane. The insane department is in the basement of the north wing; it contains six cells, four by eight feet each, with brick partitions, cross-barred iron doors, locked by padlocks, and wooden bars across the windows, nailed on the inside of the lower half of the sash; the cells are arranged in a double block; back to back, with a corridor, three feet wide, on three sides; they are heated by a stove in the hall, and in winter the patients must suffer from cold; no bedsteads, but loose straw, without ticks, on the floor; ventilation has been attempted by grated openings in the walls, but there is no current of air; no privy seats, except one in the yard, not protected from the weather and with no vault—the hogs act as scavengers. This department is simply disgraceful; the insane are treated as if they were animals and not men. There are two yards, for the two sexes, separated by a high board fence. The out-buildings are inferior and insufficient. The keeper's salary is five hundred dollars. The amount of out-door relief is large.

MADISON.—The Madison county almshouse does not occupy as high a relative position among other institutions of its class, as the county jail. The county farm, if it can be called a farm, contains only twenty-five acres, of broken timber land, cleared, in the outskirts of the town of Edwardsville, about three-quarters of a mile south of the courthouse. Twelve acres are cultivated as a garden and the orchard contains four acres. The buildings are: a house for the keeper, of brick; an old brick building for the paupers; a brick building for the insane, called the hospital; and a small frame building used as a pest-house. The keeper's house contains twelve rooms, of which four are occupied by paupers. The number of paupers, on the day of visitation, was eighty, of whom thirty-four are reported as insane; and of these, all but one have been discharged from our state hospitals. The hospital, which was erected in 1865, is twenty-nine by eighty-eight feet, and is occupied both by sane and insane, who are not separated from each other—a wrong to both. It is a poorly planned structure. About one-third of the space is given to female paupers, and one-half to males; the two are divided by a cross-hall, twelve feet wide; the number of rooms, including cells for the insane and halls used as dining and sleeping rooms, is nineteen. On the male side, there is a large common dormitory up stairs, with twenty-seven beds, most of them occupied by two persons, of which six or seven are used by the sick, who sleep in the same apartment with the well, both sane and insane. Another similar dormitory, but smaller, is occupied in a similar manner by female paupers. On the lower floor there are seven cells for the male insane, eight by ten feet; the upper half of each door is an iron grating; perforated iron plates at the windows; heated by a furnace;

iron bedsteads, fastened to the floor; no privy-seats. In the rear are two large airing-courts, surrounded by a high board fence, to which the patients have free access during the day. The condition of the insane in this almshouse is truly deplorable: they have no attendants, no comforts, no employment, no recreation, and their diet is of the plainest possible description; there is however little restraint or seclusion used. The keeper receives the liberal salary of five hundred and forty dollars, for which he is required to furnish his own services and those of his wife, and also one hired man, two hired women, three horses and one cow—he is likely to become wealthy, in his present situation, at an early day. In the year 1874, the total pauper expenses in this county were nearly forty-five thousand dollars; the amount of out-door relief granted was excessive, namely, over twenty-eight thousand dollars. In 1878, the out-door relief had been reduced to ten thousand, and will bear considerable additional reduction in the future. The county debt is about four hundred thousand dollars.

MARION.—Four miles south of Salem, on the Fairfield road; one hundred and sixty acres, half prairie, half timber land, bought in 1856 for eleven hundred and seventy-five dollars. The almshouse proper is a one-story frame building, with four rooms in front for the keeper; back of these are the dining-room in the centre, and two additions—the east wing, with two rooms, for female paupers, and the west wing, with three rooms, for males. The insane department is a house twelve feet square, containing only one room, built of scantling and weather-boarded; the walls a foot thick, the door secured on the outside by an iron cross-bar, and the windows a foot and a half square, protected by iron bars; it is not heated, and we are glad to say that it is not at present in use. The number of inmates was eleven, of whom six were idiotic or imbecile, and one was insane. The house is poorly supplied with furniture, and on the male side, the beds and bedding were not clean; the general appearance of the premises is untidy; but the paupers seem to be kindly treated. The keeper's salary is three hundred dollars.

MARSHALL.—Four miles west of Lacon, a quarter of a mile from the LaPrairie road; farm of eighty acres, broken land, prairie, in edge of bluff, and forty acres of timber in a separate tract. The principal building is a long two-story frame house, with a cellar, containing sixteen rooms; the keeper occupies the north end; up stairs are sleeping apartments for men in the centre and for women at the south end. There is also another frame building, eighteen by twenty-six feet, of two stories, the upper story occupied by male paupers and the lower story is the insane department. There are four cells for the insane, about seven by eight feet, and seven and a half feet in height, with fronts made of iron bars extending from the floor to the ceiling, like menagerie cages; two cells on each side of a corridor running through the centre, which contains a stove and is used by sane male paupers as a sitting-room; the stair-case to the upper floor is in this corridor. The cells are entered by small iron doors, three or four feet high, next the floor, and are divided from each other by plank partitions, filled in with loose brick between the joists; the windows in cells are nine inches wide, and two feet long, but they are sufficiently lighted by a large window at one end of the corridor; wooden

bunks in cells, not fastened to the floor; privy-seats, opening into movable boxes or drawers underneath, which can be drawn out from the outside. Seventeen inmates, of whom six were insane, five of them discharged from the hospital at Jacksonville. One of them was a recent case; a woman, violently maniacal, who had an insane fear of poison in her food, and refused all sustenance except her own excretions; she would strip herself of all her clothing several times a day, in plain view of two insane men in the cells opposite, and in sight of all the male paupers in the corridor; she afterward died, in this place, and in this condition. The keeper is paid five hundred and fifty dollars a year; all supplies furnished by the county. The cost of the almshouse, in 1878, was about twenty-five hundred dollars, and of outside relief about fifteen hundred dollars. A resolution to buy more land and erect suitable buildings was negatived by the county board in March, 1878. At present, the county rents forty acres.

MASON.—The county farm, bought in 1871, for eight thousand dollars, and containing one hundred and sixty acres, is at Teheran, on the I. B. & W. R. R., fifteen miles southeast of Havana. The front yard is full of rose-bushes and cherry-trees; there is an orchard of fifteen acres; the farm is of first-rate quality. Paupers are not buried upon the farm, but the county has an interest in Leveldale, a burial ground a mile away. The keeper's house is a story and a half frame building, with nine rooms, three of which are occupied by paupers; there are two other houses, one for women and children, the other for men; the paupers all eat in the keeper's house, but the two sexes are at different tables. The present keeper has also put up a new barn and corn-crib, painted red, with white battens—cheap, but neat. When visited, the county was erecting an insane department, of wood, twenty by thirty feet, two stories in height, with three cells on the lower floor, on one side of a corridor, and seven sleeping-rooms up stairs; wooden slat doors; iron bars at windows; heated by stove in hall; wooden bedsteads; no privy-seats. The probable cost was estimated at seven hundred dollars. When visited, there were on this farm, besides other paupers, nine children under fifteen years of age, two insane and three idiots. An insane woman occupied a room in the wash-house; she tears her clothes from her person and has been in close confinement for five years. An insane man, eighty years of age, also cuts his clothes to pieces, but is allowed to go at large; he often has to be dressed two or three times a day. The children attend the district-school in the neighborhood, one-tenth of the cost of the school being paid by the county. The salary of the keeper is five hundred and seventy-five dollars. The amount of outside relief is not large, but the county grants such relief whenever it is possible, believing it cheaper in the end. The supervisors expect to build a new poor-house in 1879.

MASSAC.—Two miles south of Metropolis, on the Vienna road; one hundred and nineteen acres, purchased in 1870, for twenty-five hundred dollars; fifty-nine acres cleared, the rest timber. A one-story log-house, with frame additions on the north and south; six rooms in all; neatly kept, with clean beds and bedding, and the paupers well cared for; no special provision for the insane. There were only three inmates, of whom one was an idiot. The keeper receives seventy-five cents a

week for each inmate, the county furnishing clothing and medical attendance; he has the farm free of rent. The total pauper expense, including out-door relief is about two thousand dollars a year.

McDONOUGH.—Five miles north of Macomb, and one mile east of the Monmouth road; good farm, of one hundred and sixty acres; county furnishes plows, harrows and a corn-cutter; all other implements, also teams and labor, are furnished by the keeper. One two-story frame house without basement or cellar, containing twenty-five rooms, of which the keeper occupies four; sitting-room for men, women sit in the kitchen, and the two sexes dine together; no special provision for the insane. This house is badly planned, and greatly out of repair; the inmates are dirty. Twenty-nine inmates, when inspected, of whom five were insane; four of them discharged from state hospitals; one is violent at times, and when excited he is seated in a chair and hand-cuffed, with his arms around a post; one room has been fitted up for the insane, but it is of insufficient strength; one insane man has two perfectly healthy children, under seven years of age, with him in the poor-house. The keeper is paid one thousand dollars a year, and furnishes his own apartments; all other necessities are supplied by the county. The county supports all paupers, except in the towns of Bushnell and Macomb, from which it collects one-half the cost of maintenance. Cost of county-farm, yearly, about six thousand dollars; the cost of out-door relief exceeds this sum. Five physicians are employed by this county—one for the almshouse, one for the jail, and three for certain townships, in addition to which the town of Macomb employs a sixth.

McHENRY.—Each town supports its own poor; no county farm.

McLEAN.—Four miles south of Bloomington, on the Clinton road; farm of two hundred and twenty acres, prairie, bought in 1860, for fifty-five hundred dollars; vegetable garden, orchard and burial ground. Four buildings: the first, a two-story frame house, used by the keeper for a residence—it contains four rooms, and an addition in the rear, for a kitchen; the second, for female paupers, is a two-story frame, about twenty-four by forty-four feet, of which the lower story is a single room, used as a dining-room, and the story above is divided by a partition into two associated dormitories; the third is like the second, and is for male paupers, but is not now in use—the lower floor has been converted into a carpenter-shop; the fourth, new, of brick, is the insane department and infirmary. It was erected in 1878, and cost, for building, nine thousand dollars, and for furniture and improvements, such as furnaces, water-works, etc., eight thousand, making the total cost seventeen thousand dollars. The county designs the erection of three other buildings, similar to this, at an early day, when it will have a very complete establishment. The infirmary building contains twenty-four rooms fitted up for insane occupants, twelve for each sex, upon different floors; these rooms have iron grated doors and wire screens over the windows; they are heated by furnaces in the basement, there being two furnace-rooms, one at each end of the building; iron bedsteads, fastened to the floor, with wire mattresses; privy-seat in each cell, opening into sewer, and flushed with water from a tank in the attic, supplied by a wind-pump on the outside. The condition of this department is good; several of the inmates have filthy habits,

but their cells are clean. The house is well supplied with bath-rooms, lavatories, and water-closets. Seventy-four inmates, when inspected, of whom twenty-two were insane and twelve feeble-minded; they are well fed, comfortably clothed and in all respects kindly treated. The present keeper has been in office for eight years; his salary is one thousand dollars, and the county pays all expenses. The amount of outside relief granted is not large.

MENARD.—Two miles southeast of Petersburg, on the Athens road; one hundred and thirty acres, of which thirty are timber land; stock and implements all belong to the keeper, who pays five dollars an acre rent for tillable land, and charges two dollars a week for each pauper kept, and supplies everything except furniture and medical care. The almshouse is very inferior; it is a one-story brick, about thirty by eighty feet, with ten rooms, and an addition, built in 1877, for the insane, of two rooms, twelve by fourteen each. These rooms have grated iron doors, iron gratings at windows, solid shutters on the outside, and are heated by a stove, placed in the hall; wooden bedsteads, movable; privy-seat in one cell, of iron, opening into a box or drawer beneath. Two insane inmates. The county grants about two thousand dollars a year for out-door relief.

MERCER.—Four miles northwest of Aledo, on the Rock Island road; two hundred and twenty acres, of which sixty are in timber—poor soil. The almshouse is of stone, two stories and a basement, with a frame "L" one story and a half; the keeper occupies the latter, the main building is occupied by the paupers, whose average number is about thirty; no strict separation of sexes; whole number of rooms, seventeen. A room in each story has been prepared for the care of insane paupers, with iron gratings at the windows, but they are not heated; a wooden cage for insane has also been built in a corner of each of two rooms used as sitting-rooms. Four rooms only, in this almshouse, are heated in winter; the appearance of the premises is neat, but extremely bare, the furniture cheap and the wood-work inferior. The keeper receives six hundred dollars; all supplies furnished by the county. The annual cost of maintaining the almshouse is about two thousand dollars, and of out-door relief about twenty-five hundred. When inspected, there were six insane, of whom four had been discharged from Jacksonville; five adult idiots; and four children under ten years of age, of whom all were illegitimate, and the mother of one of them was in the penitentiary, at Joliet. Two of the paupers present had resided on the county farm continuously for nineteen years.

MONROE.—The Monroe county almshouse is situated in the town of Waterloo, the county seat. The amount of ground is only one acre, and it is not cultivated. The house is a two-story double brick, with basement and attic; two rooms on each side of a hall in centre, on each floor. In addition to the main building there is another, also of brick, with two rooms, one of which has iron bars across the window for the confinement of insane, should there be any and should confinement be necessary; no other provision for the insane. The house is poorly furnished and the paupers poorly clad. The keeper receives twenty dollars a month, as salary, and thirty-five cents a day for each pauper kept by him; the number of paupers was nine, when visited; the county supplies nothing, except medical treatment.

MONTGOMERY.—Two miles south of Hillsboro, on the Greenville road. The present farm was bought in 1874, for about six thousand dollars; it contains one hundred and seventy-two acres, all prairie. The almshouse is a frame building, two stories high, thirty-six feet square; in the rear is a kitchen, with sleeping-rooms above; the two are joined by a one-story connexion; the total number of rooms is twenty-four, of which the keeper occupies three. The insane department is of brick, twenty-four feet square, one-story, and contains eight cells, four on each side of a hall running through the centre; these cells are composed of wooden slats, an inch and a half thick, at right angles to each other, forming a lattice-work; slat-doors, with padlocks; the windows are not protected; wooden bedsteads, movable; the cells are heated by a stove in the hall; no-privy seats. The insane department, or "jail," as the keeper calls it, is surrounded by a large yard. Three insane inmates, when inspected, all of whom have been discharged from our state hospitals; one of them, who is at times boisterous and tears her clothing, was locked up. Keeper's salary four hundred and eighty dollars; all ex-penses paid by county. Outside relief is granted, but paupers are sent to the poor-house whenever practicable.

MORGAN.—Four miles from Jacksonville, on the road to Arenzville; two hundred acres cleared woodland, bought in 1866, for thirteen thousand dollars. The present keeper, a German, has retained his position for six years past, and discharges its duties with great efficiency; his salary is twelve hundred dollars a year; all expenses paid by the county. The premises are neatly kept, well furnished, in excellent repair, the paupers kindly treated, the discipline good, and the general impression made upon a visitor is very favorable, although the house itself is not so well planned as some others. Great attention is paid to the vegetable garden, which contains twenty-five acres; and by the labor of the paupers themselves, under competent direction, and stimulated by gifts of tobacco, in small quantities, enough fruit and vegetables are raised not only for summer, but for winter consumption by the entire house. A great deal of fruit is canned and the paupers have the benefit of it. The almshouse consists of a main edifice, about fifty feet square, two stories, with basement five and a half feet above ground, and an "L" in the rear; it is well built, with pressed brick face, stone water-table, caps and sills, circular window heads, and a heavy wooden cornice. On the outside are several good out-buildings, namely, a brick wash-house and smoke-house, twenty by thirty and two stories high, a brick bath-house, twenty feet square, a brick laundry, eighteen by thirty, and a frame milk-house. The provision made for the insane is in the "L"; there are sixty-seven cells, nine by twelve feet; brick partitions; the doors are some of them of wood and others are cross-barred iron gratings; iron bars at the windows; no privy-seats; iron bedsteads, not fastened to the floor; ventilated by openings in cell walls near the floor; heated by furnaces in the basement; an enclosed yard is used as an airing-court; this department is perfectly clean, and the insane confined here have personal attendants. There were thirty-five insane inmates, when inspected, of whom twenty-one have been discharged from the state hospital; one insane woman is kept constantly in seclusion, in a strait-jacket. Outside relief is confined largely to the aged poor.

There is in this county a private orphan asylum, at Jacksonville.

MONTRIE.—Two and one-half miles west of Sullivan; farm of two hundred acres, of which forty are timber land—the rest all under cultivation; it is a fine body of land. The keeper lives in a story-and-a-half frame house, old, containing six rooms; the building for paupers is also frame, one story in height, fifty-two feet long, with “L” thirty-two feet, and contains eight rooms; no special provision for the insane, except that an insane woman, who occupies one room, has had built for her use what is called a “summer-house,” which is an addition, of rough boards, on the north side, with unglazed windows, protected by slats in the form of Venetian blinds. Ten paupers, of whom three were insane. The keeper pays five hundred dollars rent for the farm, and charges ninety dollars a year for each pauper; the county furnishes medical treatment, everything else is supplied by the keeper. There is not an almshouse in Illinois, the condition of which, in respect of repair and cleanliness, is less creditable, than it is in Montrie county; apparently the supervisors give it no attention whatever. The plastering is falling off, the cracks are stuffed with rags, the premises are disgracefully dirty, part of the rooms cannot be heated, and the paupers have to eat off their laps, for want of a dining-room and table. The barn, in 1873, was nearly ready to fall, the sills rotten and twisted, and the fences so decayed that it would take at least a thousand new rails to repair them decently. If the board would even furnish the keeper with scrubbing and whitewash brushes, lime and soap, some improvement would be apparent.

OGLE.—Formerly, Ogle county had no almshouse, but the towns supported their own poor. In 1878, a farm of fifty acres, one mile south of Oregon, was purchased, for thirty-three hundred dollars. When this county was visited, the almshouse was nearly completed; it is a frame building, large and conveniently arranged, with modern improvements, including steam-heating, and will be a credit to the county. The different towns will continue to pay their proportion of the cost of maintenance in accordance with the number of paupers sent by each.

PEORIA.—One of the best almshouses in the state; farm of two hundred and forty acres, bought in 1848, seven miles west of Peoria, and one-half mile from the Farmington road. The main building is of brick, two stories and a basement, and consists of a centre building forty-five by sixty feet, with two wings, each thirty-five by fifty-six, the east wing occupied by men and the other by women; it contains thirty rooms; the sexes do not dine together. The entire house is heated by four large furnaces. It was built in 1870, and is in good condition both as to cleanliness and repair. There are four iron cells in the basement, for the confinement of refractory inmates. On each floor, in each wing, are five cells for the insane, or twenty cells in all. These cells are six by thirteen feet; brick partitions; plank doors, with iron gratings, some of them secured by a wooden cross-bar on outside, and they have openings for passing food; iron bars at windows; iron bedsteads, movable; no privy-seats. There is an enclosed yard, used as an airing-court. Sixty-two insane inmates, when visited, of whom forty-five have been discharged from state hospitals; some of them were naked, some have been in a state of seclusion for a long time; the county contemplates erecting an insane department. The keeper receives fifteen hundred dollars a year, everything furnished by

the county. The county physician's salary is one thousand dollars. About four hundred cases of out-door relief. The city of Peoria maintains a hospital for the sick.

PERRY.—One mile south of Pinckneyville, on the road to Murphysboro; farm of nearly one hundred acres, cleared woodland, half of it in cultivation. Two-story brick building, thirty by fifty feet, with "L" twenty by thirty-six; twenty rooms; cellar under the rear addition; no special provision for the insane; twelve inmates, none of them insane, but three children under twelve years of age, two of them with their mother. This is one of the best conducted almshouses in Southern Illinois; the county supplies every thing required and pays the keeper three hundred and fifty dollars a year.

PIATT.—Three miles west of Monticello, on the Decatur road; farm of nearly three hundred acres, about sixty of it timber land; six acres in garden and three in orchard. The almshouse proper, of brick, with two stores and a basement, contains eighteen rooms, six on each floor; it cost fifty-five hundred dollars, is well furnished, in good order, clean and comfortable, but larger than necessary—there being only eight paupers, when visited, of whom five were feeble-minded, two insane, and one has an injured back. One of the insane, a woman, has been in seclusion for seven years; she tears her clothes, goes about in a nude state and is very filthy in her habits. The insane department is a log-house, fourteen by twenty four feet, with two rooms; inside ceiled with undressed lumber; each cell has a closet; no corridor; openings in doors for passing in food; windows a foot and a half by four feet, protected by iron bars; wooden bedsteads, movable; no privy-seats, but an opening in the floor leads to a sewer underneath; heated by a stove in one of the cells; on the outside is a yard, forty by fifty feet, enclosed as an airing-court. Keeper's salary, five hundred dollars; all supplies furnished by county. Outside relief about twelve hundred dollars.

PIKE.—Three miles southwest of Pittsfield; forty acres, prairie; the stock and implements belong to the keeper, who has the use of the farm, and is paid two dollars a week for each pauper; all supplies are furnished by the county. The almshouse is large, containing thirty-six rooms, and is partly of brick, partly of frame; the sexes separated. The insane department is a one-story frame building, sixteen by twenty-five feet, with four cells, two on each side of a hall running through the centre; doors of plank, with iron bars across upper half, and aperture, with hinged shutter, for passing food, near the bottom of each door; heated by stove in hall; two of the cells have wire screens at windows; iron bedsteads, with woven wire mattresses; privy-seat in one cell; partitions of two-inch studding, nailed together and painted. Fifteen insane inmates, six of them discharged from Jacksonville; five of them sleep in cells, the rest with other paupers; two, who are epileptic, are usually in seclusion; there is an enclosed airing-court. This county requires all paupers to go to the county-farm, unless their attending physician certifies under oath that the condition of their health is such as to render it impossible or dangerous.

POPE.—No county farm; nearly all the paupers are kept on the farm of H. M. Craig, two and a half miles south of Golconda, who is paid

ten dollars a month for each person kept by him, and he is required to furnish everything. Twelve inmates, when visited, of whom six were feeble-minded.

PULASKI.—Near Caledonia, on C. and V. R. R., seven miles north of Mound City; eighty acres, good land, bought in 1870, for twelve hundred and fifty dollars; frame house, part one and part two stories, with twelve rooms; built same year, for twelve hundred dollars; no special provision for the insane; eleven inmates, of whom one was insane and one feeble-minded. The keeper contracts to supply everything required at his own cost and keep all persons sent to him, for fourteen hundred and fifty dollars a year.

PUTNAM.—There are only four towns in this county and few paupers; the almshouse is generally empty. The county-farm, three miles north east of Hennepin, on the Granville road, contains thirty-one acres, and was bought in 1869, for fifteen hundred dollars. There is a common farm house upon the place, a story and a half in height, with eight rooms, six of them on the lower floor. One of these rooms has an aperture in the door, for passing food, and an opening in the wall, next the stove in the adjoining room, for the admission of heat; there are bars across the windows, but the partitions are light, of studding, lathed and plastered, and would not hold a determined maniac for three minutes.

RANDOLPH.—One hundred and sixty acres of cleared land and twenty of timber, two and a half miles north east of Chester; three buildings, all one-story. The house occupied by the keeper and by male paupers contains eleven rooms, the house for female paupers three, and the insane department two; the latter is used for store-rooms; it is of brick, with iron cross-bars on the outside of the doors, and iron bars at the windows; not heated. Forty paupers, of whom seven were feeble-minded, two insane, and six were children under nine years old, three of them illegitimate. The county furnishes everything and pays the keeper five hundred dollars a year. Premises in good order. A tight fence seven feet high surrounds the yard. Outside relief, in 1878, twenty-five hundred dollars.

RICHLAND.—Four miles east of Olney, on the Vincennes road; one hundred and sixty-seven acres, timber and cleared land; two houses, one a log cabin with one room, occupied in common by paupers of both sexes, and the other a story-and-a-half frame, with eight rooms, occupied by the keeper and a portion of the female paupers; no special provision for the insane. Six pauper inmates, of whom one was insane and two feeble-minded; the insane woman has her child with her. The reputation of this poor-house has been very bad, on account of the relation of the sexes, but it has changed hands, and an improvement is looked for. The keeper undertakes to receive and care for all paupers sent him for one year, for twelve hundred dollars; he supplies everything except medical care, and has the use of the farm, free of rent.

ROCK ISLAND.—Two miles southwest of Coal Valley, on the P. and R. I. R. R., fifteen miles from Rock Island; one hundred and seventy-seven acres, prairie. The main building, erected in 1861, thirty-six

by sixty feet, and two stories in height, with basement and attic, contains twenty-five rooms, all occupied by paupers; this house is of wood and cost thirty-five hundred dollars. The keeper's residence was built in 1873, for three thousand dollars; it is a two-story frame, with nine rooms. The insane department, built in 1870, cost over five thousand dollars; it is fifty-two feet long and twenty-six feet wide, two stories in height, with a high brick basement underneath; it contains twenty-four cells, twelve in each story; the lower story arranged in two blocks of six cells each, back to back, with corridor next outer wall; in the upper story, the cells are on each side of a corridor in the centre. The partitions between cells are of plank; the front wall next the corridor is of upright wooden bars, two and a half inches square, and the doors the same; doors fastened by padlocks and iron cross-bars on outside; apertures for passing food, in the cell walls; windows guarded by iron bars; wooden bunks, built solid in the cells, on lower floor; iron bedsteads, movable, on floor above; privy-seats in all cells, flushed with water from tank in attic, supplied by wind pump and force-pumps; the building heated by a furnace in basement. The impression made by a visit to this establishment is painful in the extreme; the ventilation is bad, the separation of the sexes imperfect, the odors foul; and of twenty-seven insane inmates, when inspected, nearly twenty are kept in permanent seclusion, while the rest have only the freedom of the airing-courts, of which there is one for each sex. Nine children, under twelve years. The total number of paupers present was about one hundred, and they were overcrowded, from three to five sleeping in one small room. It is injustice to the keeper to expect good results, with the means placed at his command. The keeper's salary is one thousand dollars; everything found by the county. The amount of out-door relief granted is large.

SALINE.—Two miles south of Harrisburg; one hundred and seventy acres, cleared land and timber; two-story brick house, thirty by thirty-two feet, with basement; twelve rooms; built in 1877, for thirty three hundred dollars; no special provision for the insane. Fourteen inmates: three of them feeble-minded, and four children under eight years old. Premises clean and in good order; inmates comfortable. The keeper is paid one hundred dollars a year for each pauper; he supplies everything except furniture, beds and bedding, and has the farm rent free.

SANGAMON.—Two miles east of Buffalo, on the Wabash railway; three hundred and seventy-eight acres, bought in 1870, for nineteen thousand dollars; all prairie and of first-rate quality; it is nearly all in grass and eighty acres of it rented out. The building erected upon this farm cost seventy thousand dollars; it stands on the summit of a beautiful rise of ground, about half a mile south of the railroad, commanding an extensive view. The outside appearance is imposing, and the rooms too large—the ceilings are sixteen feet high; it was originally heated by furnaces, but furnaces could not do the work, and it is now heated by stoves. The number of rooms is sixty-six; the sexes occupy opposite wings, and dine separately; the house is neatly kept, but scantily furnished. Twelve cells have been provided for the insane—six in each wing; partitions and doors, of scantling; doors secured by iron cross-bar on the outside, aperture for passing food in the wall of each cell; iron bars at windows; heated

by a stove, placed in the hall; movable bedsteads; no privy-seats; an enclosed airing-court for each sex. Sixty-six inmates, when inspected, of whom twenty-four were insane, two of them in seclusion; twelve of them discharged patients from Jacksonville; one insane inmate has been in the county for twenty-two years. The keeper's salary is five hundred dollars a year, and the county supplies everything. The poor-farm costs the county about twenty-five hundred dollars a year; the amount of out-door relief granted is large.

SCHUYLER.—One mile west of Rushville, on the Camden road; three hundred and ten acres, bought for seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. The main building is of brick, two stories and a basement, and one hundred and twenty-two feet long, it contains forty-two rooms. The whole of the upper story is occupied by female paupers; the male paupers and keeper are on the lower floor; separate dining-rooms for the two sexes. Forty-one paupers, of whom five were insane and sixteen were children. The insane department is a one-story frame house, twenty-two by thirty feet, with six cells, three on each side of a hall in the centre; two of them have iron bars on the windows. On the outside this almshouse looks well enough, but a view of the inside dispels the first favorable impression; the partitions are of undressed plank; the only sitting-rooms are the halls, each of which is heated by a single stove; the house is poorly furnished; and there is a general air of discomfort. The keeper's salary is seven hundred dollars, and he is required to furnish a hand; all other expenses are paid by the county. The amount of out-door relief granted is considerable—the county believing it better than to make pauperism permanent.

SCOTT.—Two miles west of Winchester; eighty acres, bought in 1847, for eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. The almshouse, which cost eight thousand dollars, is of brick, two stories and basement, and contains sixteen rooms, of which the keeper has four; the male paupers are up stairs and the female paupers below; no special provision for the insane; there is an insane man in the northwest corner room of the basement. Twenty-three inmates, of whom two were insane and six feeble-minded. The furniture, beds and bedding were in poor condition both as to quantity and cleanliness, the inmates poorly clad and dirty, the house needed scrubbing and white-washing, and the diet furnished the inmates is scanty. The keeper is required to furnish everything and to pay four hundred dollars rent for the farm, while he is allowed for keeping paupers only twenty cents a day for adults and fourteen cents for children under ten years old; this compensation is shamefully inadequate. The county grants considerable out-door relief.

SHELBY.—Four miles southwest of Shelbyville; two hundred and forty acres, bought, in 1867, for nine thousand and sixty dollars. The main building, thirty-two by sixty feet, with one room projecting, in the centre, from the front, is of brick, two stories and basement, and contains twenty-one rooms; at a distance of one hundred and twenty feet is a second house, occupied by women and children—this house is a story and a half in height, frame, and contains five rooms, two above and three below. The insane department, twenty feet square, of brick, one story, has three cells, eight feet square, with plank partitions, wooden shut doors, iron bars at windows, no bedsteads,

heated by stove in hall. This building is simply abominable; there were formerly four windows, but three of them have been bricked up, leaving only one opening for light and air; the cells are dark, filthy and insecure, and the occupants filthy and indecent in their persons and clothing; they are kept constantly locked up; no privy-seats, and an offensive odor, very strong, pervades the house. Forty-five pauper inmates, six of them insane, and six of them children under fourteen years. Keeper's salary five hundred dollars, county furnishes everything. Little out-door relief granted.

STARK.—Three miles south of Toulon; one hundred and sixty acres, all prairie and of first-rate quality; bought in 1868, for six thousand dollars. The almshouse is a three-story brick, "T" shaped, with thirty-four rooms, of which the keeper has eight; the sexes imperfectly separated; sitting-room too small; four rooms fitted up for the insane, on the top floor; these rooms are eight by twelve feet, with common studding partitions; doors of plank styles with perpendicular iron bars, locked by padlocks, and aperture for passing food, near the bottom of the door; windows protected by double swinging shutters with iron rods across, fastened by a rod fitting in a socket inside and secured in place by a padlock in the centre; iron bedsteads; no privy-seats; insufficiently heated by openings in floor, through which the warm air rises from the sitting rooms below. A fifth cell has been added, in the basement, of two-inch scantling, with six inch spaces between, these perpendicular bars connected by an iron rod which runs horizontally; this cell has a strong wooden door and solid wooden shutters over the windows. The building was erected in 1869, and cost sixteen thousand dollars; it is a good house, but not provided with facilities for bathing or for extinguishing fire; when visited, it was not clean, neither were the beds and bedding; in other respects, the paupers seem comfortable. The keeper's salary is seven hundred dollars; everything furnished by the county; considerable out-door relief. Ten pauper children, under fifteen years of age on this farm.

ST. CLAIR.—The St. Clair county alms-house in some respects more nearly realizes the idea of a county hospital, in the strict sense of that word, than any similar institution in the state. The county-farm is situated one mile northwest of the court-house; it contains only forty acres, and is divided by the public road. A pretty yard, with flowers, in front of the buildings, at once attracts the eye and gratifies the sensibilities of the visitor. The main front of the hospital is a straight line, two hundred and thirteen feet in length. On the extreme left, as one approaches, is the insane department; then the hospital proper, for males; next an alley, eleven feet wide; then the female department; and on the extreme right, the keeper's residence. None of these structures are more than two stories in height. In the rear are the smoke-house and the wash-house, one room of which is occupied by women who have children; and about two hundred yards in the rear is a very well built two-story pest house, containing eight or ten rooms, for patients with contagious diseases, but now occupied by male paupers. All the buildings are of brick.

The insane department, which is only one-story in height, contains twelve rooms, each eight and a half by ten feet, with high ceilings and grated doors and windows. This department is divided by a cor-

ridor, eleven feet wide, running lengthwise through the centre. Midway in the corridor is a cross-partition, which divides the hall into two sections. The south door of the corridor opens into the yard; the north door, which is protected by an iron shutter to guard against fire, opens into the lower ward of the hospital. The insane department is heated by a furnace, which is placed in a basement covered with a solid brick arch, and the door of the basement is kept always locked. Over the insane department is an attic, communicating with the upper ward of the hospital, and lighted by a single window at the south end. Wholly destitute of ventilation, it is the most objectionable feature of the entire establishment. The male department, or hospital, forty-six by fifty feet, has a porch in the rear, twelve feet wide, extending across the entire west side. An east and west hall divides the house. On the south side of the hall are the two main wards, one on each floor, twenty feet wide and nearly forty-five feet long, lighted by windows at each end. These wards are well furnished, perfectly clean, and as comfortable as any hospital needs to be. A short hall, north and south, divides the north half of the house again into two—a kitchen and a dining-room down stairs, and up stairs a dispensary and another small ward, where patients can be kept more secluded than in the larger apartments. The female department is older and less conveniently arranged; it is one story in height, with seven rooms and no halls or other passages.

When visited, there were one hundred and nine pauper inmates, of whom fifteen were insane, and nine were children under fourteen years old. One insane woman occupies a bunk, filled with straw; she wears no clothing, but sits with her knees drawn to her chin, a position which she has now kept for so many years that she cannot straighten herself out.

The management of this almshouse is exceptionally intelligent and humane. The cost of maintaining the establishment is about ten thousand dollars a year; the keeper's salary is six hundred dollars a year; he has held his place for thirteen years. A telephone connects the almshouse with the county clerk's office. The cost of out-door relief is large, amounting to about seventy-five hundred dollars annually. The proximity of St. Clair county to the city of St. Louis increases its pauper expenditure quite materially, as is the case also in Madison county. The county has a special agent and an additional physician at East St. Louis.

STEPHENSON.—Two and a half miles south of Freeport, on the Crane's Grove road; one hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate prairie soil, and twenty acres of timber three miles west of the farm. The keeper's residence is a frame house, with eight rooms, and is one and a half stories in height, painted white. The almshouse proper is a stone building, thirty-six by eighty feet, two stories, with cellar under the whole house, and contains twenty-five rooms; it is old, somewhat dilapidated, and the walls have cracked on account of the poor foundation. The insane department, of brick, one story in height, has ten cells, each eight by ten feet, five cells on each side of a hall running through the centre; brick partitions, wooden slat doors with horizontal cross-bars on the outside; transom over each door, and aperture for passing food near the centre; light wire screens and iron bars at the windows; cells heated by stove in the hall; iron bedsteads, fastened to the floor;

privy-seat in each cell, opening into vault below, and flushed by water from tank in the attic; the centre hall is divided into two by a plank partition. The accommodations for the insane are better than usual, and the rooms are all clean, except one, the occupant of which is a miserable, disgusting being. Two of the insane are constantly locked up; there is a small inclosed yard for one of them; the other four have the freedom of the premises. This county grants no out-door relief.

TAZEWELL.—Nine and a half miles east of Pekin; two hundred and eight acres, bought in 1870, for fourteen thousand dollars. Keeper's residence, seven rooms, a two-story frame; separate buildings for male and female paupers; and a pest-house of four rooms. Eight cells have been provided for the insane, four in the male pauper-house, two in the house for women, and two in the pest-house, with double wooden doors and iron gratings at windows; heated by stoves in hall inside. Eight insane inmates, of whom seven are discharged patients from Jacksonville; eleven children under fifteen years old, eight of them with their mothers.

UNION.—Four miles east of Jonesboro, on the Vienna road; one hundred and twenty acres, of which fifty are cleared, bought in 1870, for fourteen hundred dollars. The keeper lives in an old double log house, a story and a half in height, three rooms below and three above; the paupers live in another double log house, new, one story in height, with a board addition or "lean-to" in the rear, and containing five rooms and a hall; no special provision for the insane. Seventeen paupers when visited, all of them ill with malarial fever; the county physician attributed this to a standing pond close by; two had died the day before; but none of the keeper's family were sick, and it seems more probable that the crowded condition of the premises and the lack of cleanliness and of ventilation were the true cause. Six of the inmates were children under eleven years old. The keeper furnishes everything, pays one hundred dollars rent for the farm, and charges ninety dollars a year for each pauper.

VERMILION.—Two and a half miles south west of Danville, on the Springfield road; one hundred and eighty-seven acres; farm of first-rate quality; thirty-seven acres timber. The buildings are thirty years old, of upright boards, every particle of paint worn off; with inside partitions of the same, the tops of partition walls not always reaching to the ceiling; their general appearance is gloomy and dirty; and the grounds around them are in a filthy condition; there is an odoriferous hog-wallow within six feet of the well and only fifteen feet from the dining-room door. The keeper's house is an exception; this is painted white and is rather neat; it is one story in height, frame, about thirty feet square, with an "L" in the rear, and contains seven rooms. About one hundred yards north and west of this is a row of three houses, two of them occupied by women and one by men; thirty yards further to the north is a fourth house, for men. All of these are two-story buildings, and there are in all of them together twenty-five or thirty rooms. Thirty paupers, of whom one is insane, two are feeble-minded, and eight are children under fourteen years old. Two cells for the insane have been provided in the centre building of the row; they have iron gratings at the windows, and are heated by a

stove placed in the room between the two; the patients sleep in wooden bunks; there is a privy-seat in each cell, discharging directly on the ground underneath. The keeper's salary is forty dollars a month; everything furnished by the county; out-door relief amounts to six or eight thousand dollars a year. This alms house is only less discreditable to Vermilion county than was the old jail; it will doubtless be replaced before long by a new one.

WABASH.—Two and a half miles north east of Mt. Carmel, on the Vincennes road; eighty-three acres, of which sixty are cleared. The keeper furnishes everything but medical treatment, has the farm free of rent, and charges a dollar and thirty-five cents a week for each pauper. His residence is a story and a half in height, frame, with four rooms, comfortable and tidy; for the paupers there is a one-story house with upright weatherboards, containing three rooms in a row; no halls. There were only three paupers when inspected. Out-door relief about one thousand dollars a year.

WARREN.—One mile north of Lenox, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., five miles south of Monmouth; one hundred and twenty acres, prairie, bought in 1860, for three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. The main building is a long, narrow structure, with a covered porch in front, two stories high, built of wood, with twenty rooms; three of these rooms, in the upper story, have been prepared for the custody of insane persons, by placing wire screens and iron bars over the windows and substituting for the ordinary doors others with grated openings. There is a second house, originally built as a receptacle for the insane, but no longer used for that purpose, with a men's sitting-room, a corridor and two cells on the lower floor, and a corridor with four cells above, ceiled throughout; two of the cells have perforated iron screens at windows and iron bars across the upper half of the doors; an insane man hung himself from one of these bars a few years ago; this house is now occupied by male paupers. There were eight insane inmates, when visited, seven of whom were discharged patients from Jacksonville. The condition of the premises is neat and attractive, but the rooms are too small and too low; some rooms have three double bedsteads in them. A complete record has been kept of all paupers admitted from the opening of the almshouse. The keeper receives a salary of eight hundred dollars. The county grants a great deal of out-door relief.

WASHINGTON.—Three miles southeast of Nashville; eighty acres, bought in 1868, for three thousand dollars. The almshouse, built in 1870, for nine thousand five hundred dollars, is a fine brick building, two stories and a basement, about forty by fifty feet, with twenty-three rooms; it is poorly furnished and not kept as clean as it should be. No special provision for the insane. Eleven paupers, of whom one was insane and one feeble-minded. The keeper supplies food for the paupers and stock and implements for the farm; the county supplies everything else; he pays rent in kind, one-third of the crop, for half the farm, and has the other half rent-free, and is paid one dollar and seventy-five cents a week for each pauper kept. Out-door relief about three thousand dollars.

WAYNE.—Four miles northeast of Fairfield, on the Flora road; three hundred and twenty acres, bought in 1868, for four thousand dollars.

The buildings, erected in 1870, for about two thousand dollars, are: a two-story frame house, with ten rooms, for the keeper and for the female paupers; and a one-story frame, with two rooms, one of which is for male paupers and the other is a cell for the insane—there is also a granary in one end. There is a want of attention and of neatness, both about the buildings and the grounds, and this remark may even be extended to the paupers. The site is handsome. For seven hundred dollars a year the keeper supplies his own services and those of a hand and two teams; everything furnished by the county. Out-door relief slight.

WHITE.—Two and a half miles west of Carmi; eighty acres nearly all cleared. The almshouse is built of logs, two stories, with frame additions on the north and south sides; nine rooms; no special provision for the insane. Twenty-seven inmates, of whom eleven were children under twelve years old; the house is too much crowded for cleanliness or health. The keeper supplies everything but medical care, for fourteen and a half cents a day for each pauper kept by him. Out-door relief was granted, in 1878, to the amount of three hundred dollars; paupers are required to go to the county farm.

WHITESIDE.—Four and a half miles east of Morrison, and one mile north of Round Grove, on the C. & N. W. R. R. Farm of one hundred and six acres, bought in 1869, for forty-two hundred and forty dollars; first-rate soil, and all under cultivation. The almshouse is a brick building, erected in 1870, two stories, with stone basement, and cost over twenty thousand dollars. It is spacious, airy, light, well built and well arranged. The basement contains the dining and sitting rooms for paupers, a pest-room (divided into two), a furnace-room, a cellar and three pantries; the main floor includes the keeper's parlor, bed-room and dining-room, in the centre, and four rooms in each wing, of which one, in the east hall, is used as an office; in the upper story are twelve rooms. The two wings are cut off from the centre by cross-partitions, and the sexes are completely separated. This is one of the best kept almshouses in the state: good furniture, comfortable beds, Babcock fire-extinguishers, two water-tanks in the attic, oil-barrels filled with water standing through the house, clothes-hooks in every room, wood-work grained throughout, and the walls in three front rooms and halls painted. The insane department, east of the main building, is two stories in height, above the basement, and has nine cells on each floor, or eighteen in all, heated by a furnace; these rooms are eight by ten feet; plank partitions; wood doors, with iron gratings; iron bars and wire screens at the windows. The out-buildings are: a frame barn well painted, with stone basement; a hennery, a piggery, and a corn-crib with tool-house and shed; also a wind-pump. There are two large cisterns, two force-pumps and two hundred feet of hose for protection against fire. The kitchen garden is large and well cared for; there are two yards, one for each sex, enclosed by high board fences, neatly whitewashed; and in front of the house is a handsome lawn with evergreens, bordered by a good picket fence, beyond which, in the road, is a long line of maple trees. On the roof of the house, which is flat and covered with gravel, there is a bench from which the visitor enjoys a magnificent prospect.

The number of insane inmates, when inspected, was fifteen, of whom three are kept constantly in seclusion; one of them has been in that

condition for four years; another is nearly always in a state of nudity. There is an airing-court for the insane, with an elevated platform, roofed over in the centre.

The present keeper has acted in that capacity since 1871; his salary is seven hundred dollars. The cost of maintenance of paupers in this institution, including the pay-roll, is one dollar and seventy-five cents per capita per week.

WILL.—Four miles west of Joliet, on the Troy road; eighty acres, bought in 1850, for thirteen hundred dollars—all prairie, and rather poor soil. The almshouse is a frame house, with thirty-five rooms. The insane department, built in 1877, is a stone building, two stories in height, with nine cells, seven and a half by ten feet, on each floor; studding partitions, lathed and plastered; iron barred doors and iron bars at windows; heated by stoves in halls, no privy-seats; wooden bedsteads. Twenty-eight insane inmates, when inspected, of whom two were also blind. The keeper receives a salary of four hundred dollars; he has been in his present place since 1867. The poor-house is maintained by charging each town one dollar and thirty cents a week for each pauper sent to the county-farm; this money is paid into the county treasury.

WILLIAMSON.—Farm of eighty acres, a mile and a half northeast of Marion. The keeper and male paupers occupy a plain, but very substantial one-story brick building, with five rooms and a porch sixty feet long in front; the female paupers are in a frame house, with two rooms. No special provisions for the insane. Twelve paupers, two of them feeble-minded. The keeper pays fifty dollars rent for the farm and provides everything except furniture and medical treatment; he is paid two dollars and a quarter a week for each pauper kept by him.

WINNEBAGO.—The Winnebago county farm, four and a half miles north (or a little west of north) of Rockford, originally contained two hundred and fifty-two acres, bought, in 1853, for four thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars; but one hundred and seventy-two acres have since been sold, for seven thousand three hundred dollars—a gain to the county of twenty-seven hundred and sixty-four dollars, and leaving the county with a farm of eighty acres, which has cost it nothing.

The premises present to the eye of the visitor, as he approaches, the appearance of a small village, so numerous are the out-buildings. The main structure, a stone house, thirty by fifty feet, two stories in height, with an attic above and a basement underneath, fronts west and stands near the road. In the rear, and scattered about the yard, are the insane department, the hospital, a horse-barn (stone), a cow-barn (wood), a tool and carriage-house, an ice-house, a corn-crib, a wash-house, a smoke-house, a hen-house, a piggery, two wind-pumps, etc. The main building contains fourteen rooms, of which six are for the keeper. The insane department, erected in 1873, is a two-story frame building, very light and very cheap, twenty-five by forty feet, not plastered on the inside, but ceiled with lumber, and contains twenty-one cells, about six by eight feet, with heavy open slat doors of oak timber; these doors lift off their hinges, and are fastened by two padlocks, one at the top and one at the bottom; apertures for

passing food, near the bottom. The windows in the lower story are protected by a light wire screen. Each cell contains a privy-seat, with galvanized iron pipe leading to sewer below; flushed with water; but the sewerage and ventilation are not good, and a foul stench pervades the house. An attempt has been made at ventilation, by the introduction of wooden flues into the partition walls between the cells, emptying above into the attic, but as no artificial current has been or can be created in them, they are of little real service. The department is imperfectly heated by a stove in the hall running through the centre, on each floor. Water is supplied from a reservoir in a wooden tower outside, filled by a wind-pump, and a bath-room has been fitted up in the northwest corner of the lower story. There were fifteen insane inmates, when inspected, of whom thirteen were in seclusion; of these, one had been confined for one year, three for six years, two for thirteen years, one for seventeen years, and one for nineteen years. This is unnecessary and censurable cruelty. The best building on the premises is the hospital, which is very neat and comfortable. This almshouse is well kept, and well furnished with conveniences, such as a wood-shed, potato-cellar, milk-cellar, bake-oven, washing-machine, wringers, churns, etc.

The keeper's salary is seven hundred dollars; all just and proper bills are paid by the county.

WOODFORD.—Three miles southeast of Metamora; two hundred and forty acres, bought in 1867, for ten thousand dollars. The almshouse, of brick (with stone trimmings), forty by sixty feet, two stories and a basement, contains twenty-five rooms; the male paupers sleep in the attic, and the female paupers on the second floor; they have separate dining-rooms; this house is conveniently arranged and comfortable, it was built in 1867. The insane department, erected in 1877, is also a two-story brick, and contains twelve cells, eight of which are on the lower floor; brick partitions below and hard wood above; plank doors, with aperture in centre; iron bars and wire screens on windows; heated by stoves in the halls; water closet on each floor. Five insane inmates, of whom some have been in confinement for a long time and one is naked. There is an airing court for their use. There are also nine pauper children on the county farm. The keeper's salary is one thousand dollars.

TABLE, showing size and capacity of Almshouses in Illinois, and number of inmates, insane, etc.

Counties.	Acres of land	When purchased	Cost of land	Cost of building since purchased.	No. of rooms.	No. of patients when visited	No. of insane	No. of children.	Acres in garden	Acres in orchard	Acres in burial ground.
Adams	199	1857	\$5,000	*\$6,000	66	97	24	9	3	8	12
Alexander	120	1853	600		18	12	0	4			
Bond	17	1876	505		12	16	2	1	3	2	
Bouie							1	2			
Brown	107				18		0	2	1 ₂		
Bureau	210	1855		10,000	72	56	16	1	10	6	1
Calhoun	340	1850	2,500		8		0	2	2	0	1
Carroll	160	1850			25		4	3	10		
Cass	180						0	0			
Champaign	42	1866	2,100		31	30	5	4	2 ₂	3	1 ₂
Christian	160	1870	6,400		14	9	1	3	5	5	
Clark						26	5				
Clay	147	1868	2,250	1,460	19	18	1	6	1 ₃	3	
Clinton	160	1868	1,000	4,700	19	18	2	3	1	1	3 ₄
Coles	316	1868			27	32	1	8	1 ₂	4	
Cook	160					1,300	500	150			
Crawford						18	1	5			
Cumberland	360			1,525	10		12				
DeKalb	120	1853			45	36	8	10	2	1	1 ₂
DeWitt	200	1870	9,500	1,250	35	22	6	6	1	5	1 ₂
Douglas	160	1871	6,400	2,000	24	11	0	0		2	
DuPage	No alms house.										
Edgar	142				32	32	4		1 ₂	5	
Edwards	No alms house.					7	0	12			
Ellingham							28				
Fayette	120		1,550				0	4		3	
Ford							2				
Franklin	120	1861	1,200		12	11	3	2	1 ₂	5	1
Fulton	60	1854	2,200	20,000	48	59	9	14	5	3	1 ₂
Gallatin						8		1			
Greene	156	1870			30		5	5			
Grundy	160	1862	880		12		3		1		1
Hamilton	160				6	13	0	5	1 ₂	4	1 ₂
Hancock	160	1855	2,000	7,000	42	26	17	3	4 ₂	3	1 ₂
Hardin	220	1871	2,400		7	3	0	0	1 ₃	1 ₂	
Henderson	160	1855	2,700	3,500	14	11	1	2	3		3 ₄
Henry	160			50,000	85		8	9	2	3	1 ₂
Iroquois	230	1857	3,100	5,300	25	34	8	8	5		1 ₂
Jackson	161	1872	6,440	2,464	27		1	6	2 ₂	12	1
Jasper						7	0	5			
Jefferson	160	1859	1,500		11	17	0				
Jersey	237	1858	5,000		37		7	21	4	5	3 ₂
Jo Daviess	43	1870	3,500		38		9	0	2	1	3
Johnson	120	1870	1,000	700	7	11	0	5	1 ₂		1 ₂
Kane	197	1852	2,955	25,000	54		17	9	1 ₃	3	1 ₂
Kankakee	No alms house.										
Kendall	No alms house.										
Knox	154	1851	8,340		104		26	17	2	12	1 ₂
Lake	202	50-71	5,927		34	30	11	1			
LaSalle	110	1875	7,150	45,000	161	122	31	12	8	2 ₂	
Lawrence	80	1870	2,400	585	14	13	0	5	1 ₃	1 ₂	
Lee	80	1853			29	19	5	2	1	1 ₂	3
Livingston	160	1858	1,000		40		1	1	3	4	1 ₃
Logan	160	1869	10,000		27		11	7		4	1 ₂
Macoupin	200	1864	8,000		37		8	7	1	10	1
Madison	120		5,500		47	38	9	2	3 ₄		
Marion	25	1851	4,300	12,000	32	80	34	3	12		2
Marion	160	1854	1,175	1,200	10	11	1	0	4	2	1 ₃
Marshall	120	1855		3,000	15	17	6	2	3		1 ₂
Mason	160	1871	8,000		9		2	9	3	15	
Massac	119	1870	2,500		6	3	0	0	1 ₄	3	

CAPACITY OF ALMSHOUSES—Continued.

Counties.	Acres of land.	When purch'd	Cost of land.	Cost of building since purchased.	No. of rooms.	No. of patients when visited.	No. of insane.	No. of children.	Acres in garden.	Acres in orchard.	Acres in burial ground.
McDonough	160	1860	house.		25	29	5	2	2½		½
McHenry	No alms	house.									
McLean	220	1860	\$5,500	\$17,000	60	74	22	7	6	8	½
Menard	130	1857	1,700		14			12	2		
Mercer	220	1859			17		6	4	1		½
Monroe	1	1863	1,200		10	9	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	172	1874	6,020		32		3	12	5	5	2
Morgan	200	1866	13,000		83		35	5	25	1	
Moultrie	200	1864	5,800		14	10	3	2	½	4	
Ogle	50	1878									
Peoria	240	1848			30		62	9	7	5	1
Perry	96	1865	1,650		20	12	0	3	½		
Piatt	293	1866	4,116		21	8	2		6	3	
Pike	40				40		15	6	½		
Pope						12	0	4			
Pulaski	80	1870	1,250	1,200	12	11	1	0	1	2	½
Purnam	31	1869	1,500		8	1	0	0			
Randolph	180	1866	5,000		16	40	2	6	1½	5	4
Richland	167	1869	4,900		9	6	1	1	1	5	4
Rock Island	177	1860		6,500	60	95	27	9	1	5	1½
Saline	170	1863	1,403	3,300	12	14	0	4	2	4	1½
Sangamon	378	1870	19,000	70,000	66	66	24	3	7	3	2½
Schuyler	310	1855	7,350		48	41	5	16	1	5	½
Scott	80	1847	875	8,000		23	2	2	½	3	3
Shelby	240	1867	9,060	4,769	27	45	6	6	1	3½	2
Stark	160	1868	6,000	16,000	34		0	10	1	5	1
St. Clair	40	1844	450		41	109	15	9	4	2	1
Stephenson	188				43		7	2	½	0	½
Tazewell	208	1870	14,000		46		8	11	12	4	1
Union	120	1870	1,400		11	17	0	6	½	12	2
Vermilion	187	1866	10,000		33	30	1	8	6	5	½
Wabash	83	1876	2,500		7	3	0	1		4	
Warren	120	1860	3,360		29		8	3	2	5	¼
Washington	80	1868	3,000	9,500	23	11	1	0	½		
Wayne	320	1868	4,000		12	16	1	3	1	3	
White	80	1867	599		9	27	1	11	1		½
Whiteside	106	1869	4,240		51		15	9	1	6	¾
Will	80	1850	1,300		44		28	4	2		½
Williamson	80	1860			9	12	0	1	½	4	¼
Winnebago	80	1853			35		13	0		7	¼
Woodford	240	1867	10,000		37		5	9	2	2	¾

TABLE, showing name, address and compensation of keepers of almshouses, in Illinois.

Counties.	Name of Keeper.	P. O. Address.	Salary by year.	Amount per pauper by week.	Amount of bond.
Adams	Madison Doran	Centzburg	\$500 00		\$1,500
Alexander	B. F. Brown	Thebes		*\$1 75	None.
Bond	B. F. Prosgrove	Greenville	400 00		600
Boone	David Daniels	Parks Corner			None.
Brown	Abram McLaughlin	Mounds Station	450 00		1,000
Bureau	David C. Cooper	Princeton	900 00		None.
Calhoun	Harmon and Savage	Hardin		*1 75	500
Carroll	James W. Lake	Mt. Carroll	600 00		1,000
Cass	John Kinney	Bluff's Springs			1,000
Champaign	Samuel Jones	Urbana	450 00		1,000
Christian	William R. Wilson	Owaneco	700 00		2,000
Clark	Samuel R. Jennings	Marshall		2 25	
Clay	E. K. Rose	Xenia		1 75	500
Clinton	Verena Bross	Carlyle		1 10	3,000
Coles	Joshua Ricketts	Ashmore		1 40	
Cook	Henry M. Peters	Jefferson	1,200 00		None.
Crawford	M. S. Vance	Eaton		2 00	None.
Cumberland	T. C. Holsapher	Majority Point		1 40	2,000
DeKalb	Robert Reed	Cortland	600 00		None.
DeWitt	William M. Moore	Hallsville	700 00		12,000
Douglas	W. Turveyville	Tuscola		*3 00	2,000
DuPage					
Edgar	J. W. Mapes	Paris	600 00		None.
Edwards					
Effingham	Ira Pendley	Effingham		1 36	3,000
Fayette	William Beer	Vandalia	400 00		None.
Ford	A. T. Blake	East Bend		*3 25	None.
Franklin	Edward Hutchins	Benton		*1 50	None.
Fulton	James Pritchard	Canton	500 00		None.
Gallatin	Joshua Hargett	Ridgway		1 87½	
Greene	Asa Sloan	Carrollton		1 50	2,000
Grundy	Wm. Stephen	Morris	75 00		1,000
Hamilton	Nicholas K. Guttie	McLeansboro		1 25	1,000
Hancock	Wm. M. Whittlesey	Carthage	650 00		5,000
Hardin	Thomas E. Griffith	Elizabethtown		3 00	500
Henderson	Amos R. Lightfoot	Oquawka	1,100 00		None.
Henry	L. J. Wilkinson	Cambridge	1,200 00		None.
Iroquois	Isaac W. Cast	Watseka	600 00		2,000
Jackson	Robert Goodwin	Carbondale	650 00		1,300
Jasper	Stephen Musgrove	Jewett		2 25	2,000
Jefferson	George Varnell	Mt. Vernon		*1 50	500
Jersey	George T. Scribner	Jerseyville		*1 50	2,400
Jodavies	Benj. Zerington	Galena	600 00		None
Johnson	W. W. Sront	Vienna		1 75	None
Kane	Clark Wood	Batavia	1,000 00		None.
Kankakee					
Kendall					
Knox	Mrs. L. J. Cleveland	Knoxville	800 00		None.
Lake	G. W. Myrick	Libertyville	550 00		None.
LaSalle	W. W. Arnold	Ottawa	800 00		None.
Lawrence	Isam Wells	Bridgeport		*1 82	2,000
Lee	Harlow E. Chadwick	Eldena	400 00		3,000
Livingston	Hilton Woodbury	Pontiac	600 00		1,000
Logan	James L. Yates	Lincoln	1,000 00		2,000
Macon	H. M. Walto	Decatur	1,000 00		2,000
Macoupin	Abiel Hays	Carlinville	500 00		2,500
Madison	John Hobson	Edwardsville	540 00		None.
Marion	S. P. Chapin	Salem	300 00		None.
Marshall	H. J. Adams	Spartan	550 00		2,000
Mass	Jacob S. Dobson	Teheran	575 00		None.
Mussac	David Edwards	Metropolis		* 75	2,000
McDonough	John S. Bowlin	Macomb	1,000 00		1,600
McHenry					
McLeann	J. D. Vandervort	Bloomington	1,000 00		3,000
Monard	Alexander Miller	Petersburg		2 00	3,000
Mercer	J. W. Diehl	Aledo	600 00		8,000
Monroe	James Dean	Waterloo	240 00		3,000

KEEPERS OF ALMSHOUSES—Continued.

Counties.	Name of Keeper.	P. O. Address.	Salary by year.	Amount per pauper by week.	Amount of bond.
Montgomery	John Stobbs	Hillsboro	\$480 00		\$1,500 00
Morgan	Louis Friedlander	Jacksonville	1,200 00		2,000 00
Moultrie	James Byram	Sullivan		1 73	
Ogle					
Peoria	Edwin Eaton	Peoria	1,500 00		2,000 00
Perry	William Gladson	Pinckneyville	350 00		700 00
Piatt	S. W. Scits	Monticello	500 00		5,000 00
Pike	Isaac N. McClintock	Pittsfield		*2 00	None.
Pope	H. M. Craig	Golconda		2 50	2,880 00
Pulaski	Aug's Bundschuh	Olmsted	*1,450 00		500 00
Putnam	John Carothers	Hennepin		*2 50	
Randolph	David Hanley	Chester	500 00		1,000 00
Richland	Joseph Edmonds	Claremont	*1,200 00		2,000 00
Rock Island	William S. Bailey	Coal Valley	1,000 00		None.
Saline	William C. Roper	Harrisburg		1 92	1,000 00
Sangamon	Mercedith Cooper	Buffalo	500 00		None.
Schuyler	Richard M. Meade	Rushville	700 00		2,000 00
Scott	George W. Murray	Winchester		*1 40	500 00
Shelby	John E. Lane	Shelbyville	500 00		5,000 00
Stark	John W. Morrison	Toulon	700 00		5,000 00
St. Clair	Peter Meder	Belleville	600 00		
Stephenson	Z. S. Reisinger	Freeport	700 00		4,000 00
Tazewell	Jesse Cooper	Tremont	2,250 00		
Union	William P. Stokes	Anna		1 73	1,000 00
Vermilion	Adam Wolff	Danville	480 00		2,000 00
Wabash	John P. Smith	Mt. Carmel		*1 35	1,000 00
Warren	J. W. Bond	Lenox	800 00		5,000 00
Washington	Frederick Sticht	Nashville		*1 75	2,000 00
Wayne	J. L. Hollingsworth	Fairfield	700 00		1,100 00
White	Robert J. Thomas	Carmi		1 01	3,000 00
Whiteside	L. C. King	Round Grove	700 00		None.
Will	Charles Cropsey	Joliet	400 00		None.
Williamson	William G. Doty	Marion		*2 25	1,000 00
Winnebago	J. M. Atkinson	Rockford	700 00		2,500 00
Woodford	William Hicks	Metamora	1,000 00		10,000 00

*Clothing furnished by county.

†Undertakes to keep all the paupers sent for amount named.

TABLE, showing names and compensation of County Physicians in Illinois.

Counties.	Name of County Physician.	P. O. Address.	Salary per year	Am't each visit
Adams	Clay Skirbhorn	Coatsburg	\$124 00	
Alexander	No regular			
Bond	Wm. P. Brown	Greenville	150 00	
Boone				
Brown	W. T. Hobbs	Mounds Station	75 00	
Bureau	Charles A. Palmer	Princeton	90 00	
Calhoun	J. H. Pleasants	Hardin	150 00	
Carroll	Henry Shimer	Mt. Carroll	100 00	
Cass	J. A. Felony	Beardstown	80 00	
Champaign	Samuel H. Birney	Urbana	150 00	
Christian	— Cozzens	Owaneco		\$2 50
Clark	R. Jennings	Marshall		
Clay	E. S. Shirley	Xenia		2 00
Clinton	E. S. Ramsey	Carlyle	100 00	
Coles	A. T. Robertson	Ashmore		1 50
Cook				
Crawford	F. G. C. Griffith	Eaton	75 00	
Cumberland	J. H. Hanaway	Majority Point	70 00	
DeKalb*	— Currier	Sveanore	30 00	
DeWitt	D. W. & J. A. Edmondson	Clinton	450 00	
Douglas	W. Brenton	Tuscola		2 50
DuPage				
Edgar	J. W. Mapes	Paris		
Edwards				
Efingham	J. Lierom	Efingham		2 50
Fayette*	Hickman & Beach	Vandalia	250 00	
Ford	J. T. Roydsdale	Elliott	25 00	
Franklin	Z. D. Hickman	Benton	100 00	
Fulton	Edwin S. Swisher	Canton	100 00	
Gallatin	J. M. Asbury	Omaha	75 00	
Greene	J. F. Simpson	Carrollton	225 00	
Grundy*	A. D. Smith	Morris	149 50	
Hamilton	A. D. Rathbone	McLeansboro	65 00	
Hancock	W. F. Hannan	Carthage	93 00	
Hardin	R. J. McGinnis	Rose Clare		
Henderson				
Henry*	Wells & Antis	Geneseo	125 00	
Iroquois*	D. L. Jewett	Watseka	150 00	
Jackson	T. C. McKinney	Carbondale	260 00	
Jasper	S. B. Matheny	Jewett		
Jefferson	Walter Watson	Mt. Vernon	130 00	
Jersey	E. L. H. Berry	Jerseyville	275 00	
Jo Daviess	B. F. Fowler	Galena	160 00	
Johnson	George Bratton	Vienna		2 50
Kane*	C. N. Cooper	Batavia	120 00	
Kankakee				
Kendall				
Knox	M. A. McClelland	Knoxville	200 00	
Lake	Samuel Galloway	Libertyville		
LaSalle*	Herd & McArthur	Ottawa	350 00	
Lawrence	C. W. Carter	Lawrenceville	124 00	
Lee*	H. A. Bunker	Dixon	100 00	
Livingston*	S. E. Holtzman	Pontiac	50 00	
Logan*	W. W. Houser	Lincoln	120 00	
Macon	B. F. Sidley	Decatur	600 00	
Macoupin	A. C. Corr	Carlinville	100 00	
Madison	H. M. Sabin	Edwardsville	300 00	
Marion	W. M. Fenley	Salem	100 00	
Marshall	Henry Tismer	Spartanland		2 00
Mason	A. M. Bird	Mason City	250 00	
Massac	J. T. Willis	Metropolis		95
McDonough	M. C. Archer	Macomb	145 00	
McHenry				
McLean	John Little	Bloomington	300 00	
Menard	F. P. Antle	Petersburg	50 00	
Mercer	E. L. Marshall	Kelthsburg	125 00	
Monroe	Alphonso Wetmore	Waterloo	400 00	

COUNTY PHYSICIANS—Continued.

Counties.	Name of County Physician.	P. O. Address.	Am't per year.	Am't each visit.
Montgomery	S. H. McLain	Hillsboro	\$160 00	
Morgan	No regular physician	Jacksonville		\$5 00
Moultrie	B. B. Everett	Sullivan	230 00	
Ogle				
Peoria	J. R. Snelling	Peoria	1,000 00	
Perry	R. S. Peyton	Pinckneyville	175 00	
Piatt	James Moffett	Monticello	90 00	
Pike	Joseph H. Ledlie	Pittsfield	150 00	
Pope	No regular physician			
Pulaski	James M. Gore	Olmsted	100 00	
Putnam	No regular physician			
Randolph	William A. Gordon	Chester	500 00	
Richland	E. W. Ridgeway	Olney	175 00	
Rock Island	J. H. Rathbun	Milan	100 00	
Saline	Baker & Lee	Harrisburg		2 50
Sangamon	L. P. Rogers	Buffalo	400 00	
Schuyler	J. M. Speed	Rushville	80 00	
Scott	Daniel D. Brengle	Winchester	150 00	
Shelby	E. O. Stilwell	Shelbyville	100 00	
Stark	No regular physician	Toulon		2 00
St. Clair	Rubach & West	Belleville	800 00	
Stephenson	C. M. Hilderbrand	Freeport	200 00	
Tazewell	S. R. Saltonstall	Tremont	300 00	
Union	W. C. Lentz	Jonesboro	250 00	
Vermilion	Oscar Leseur	Danville	160 00	
Wabash	W. C. Ridgeway	Mt. Carmel	140 00	
Warren	W. H. Shultz	Monmouth	200 00	
Washington	C. Bernreuter	Nashville	95 00	
Wayne	— Johns	Fairfield	90 00	
White	J. F. Burkes	Garni	88 00	
Whiteside	Nowlan & Son	Morrison	125 00	
Will	J. E. Casey	Joliet	200 00	
Williamson	S. H. Bundy	Marion	350 00	
Winnebago	C. J. Prickett	Rockford	258 00	
Woodford	A. H. Kinnear	Metamora	300 00	

TABLE showing amount of Live Stock on County Farms.

Counties.	Horses	Colts.	Mules.	Cows.	Calves and y'ng Cattle.	Hogs.	Pigs.
Adams	3		2	15	2	32	8
Alexander							
Bond	2			2		8	5
Boone				4			
Brown	4			4		Few.	
Bureau	8			15	10	120	
Calhoun	6		3	4			
Carroll				12	8	60	
Cass							
Champaign	2	2		2	1	16	20
Christian	3		2	4	11	26	
Clark							
Clay	2		2	5	3	30	
Clinton	8			6	4	20	
Coles	4	2	3	6	1	12	
Cook							
Crawford							
Cumberland							
DeKalb	3			9			
DeWitt	2	1	4	9	6	48	25
Douglas							
DuPage							
Edgar	2			5	1	40	
Edwards							
Efingham							
Fayette	1		2	5	10		
Ford							
Franklin	4			2	1	15	
Fulton	2			4		16	
Gallatin							
Greene							
Grundy	4			6	6	18	
Hamilton			2	2		2	15
Hancock	5			4	13	35	35
Hardin	1		2	3	4	10	
Henderson	3		2	6	4	75	
Henry	4		2	18	11	30	100
Iroquois	5			8	4	40	45
Jackson	1		2	3	3	32	
Jasper							
Jefferson	4	1		3	3	27	
Jersey	5		2	8	3	10	16
JoDavies	2			5		15	15
Johnson	2		2	4	2	32	
Kane	4			16	23	57	60
Kankakee							
Kendall							
Knox	8	1		1	2	100	
Lake	3			18	5	30	26
LaSalle	4			8	2	41	
Lawrence	4			4	2	60	
Lee	2			9	4	21	
Livingston	5		2	10	2	13	103
Logan	6		4	9	9	45	
Macon	7	3	2	5	11	113	
Macoupin	1		2	11		50	
Madison	3			1		25	
Marion	2			5	3	27	31
Marshall	4	1		6	14	32	57
Mason			4	6	13	15	12
Massac	2		1	5	2	42	
McDonough				7	5	80	20
MellHenry							
McLean	6			11	4	10	
Menard							
Mercer	7	2		14	32	50	85
Monroe							
Montgomery	3	2		5	7	60	

LIVE STOCK ON COUNTY FARMS—Continued.

Counties.	Horses.	Colts.	Mules.	Cows.	Calves and y'ng Cattle.	Hogs	Pigs.
Morgan.....	5	.....	2	16	8	100	70
Monitrie.	6	2	2	16	5	50	.....
Ogle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	.....
Peoria.....	4	.....	2	16	14	16	.....
Perry.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	16	.....
Piatt.....	1	.....	6	3	2	80	.....
Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski.....	5	1	2	3	2	35	.....
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Randolph.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	17	.....
Richland.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	35	.....
Rock Island.....	5	.....	2	8	8	125	.....
Saline.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	22	.....
Sangamon.....	2	.....	2	13	5	60	20
Schuyler.....	7	1	.....	8	1	40	.....
Scott.....	4	1	.....	3	4	20	.....
Shelby.....	7	.....	.....	6	4	42	.....
Stark.....	5	.....	.....	5	10	15	75
St. Clair.....	2	.....	.....	8	3	12	.....
Stephenson.....	2	.....	.....	7	.....	30	46
Tazewell.....	6	.....	.....	16	14	200	.....
Union.....	2	1	4	3	.....	23	.....
Vermilion.....	3	.....	.....	6	3	4	6
Wabash.....	1	.....	2	2	7	20	.....
Warren.....	4	.....	.....	7	7	72	6
Washington.....	2	2	.....	3	3	23	.....
Wayne.....	4	1	2	13	5	22	.....
White.....	2	.....	1	3	2	20	.....
Whiteside.....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	32	20
Will.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	30	.....
Williamson.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	15	.....
Winnebago.....	2	.....	.....	8	.....	11	17
Woodford.....	11	2	.....	17	25	68	.....

APPENDIX IV.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

TO THE

INTERNATIONAL PENITENTIARY CONGRESS,

HELD AT STOCKHOLM, AUGUST 20-26, 1878.

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

HON. S. M. CULLOM, *Governor of Illinois*:

SIR:—I have the honor to present the following report of my attendance upon the International Prison Congress, which convened at Stockholm, Sweden, on Tuesday, August twentieth, 1878, to which I was commissioned by you as the official representative of the state of Illinois.

I sailed from New York, by the steamer Spain, on Saturday, July twentieth; landed July thirtieth, at Liverpool; arrived in Paris, by the way of Folkestone and Boulogne, August third, and left Paris, August fourteenth, for Stockholm, by Brussels, Hamburg, Kiel, Korsor, Copenhagen and Malmo. The journey from Paris to Stockholm is longer than I had supposed it to be; the distance is over one thousand miles, and the time required is about sixty-four hours of continuous travel. After the adjournment of the congress, I left Stockholm, on the thirty-first day of August, by the Gotha canal, for Goteborg, where I took a coast steamer to Copenhagen; thence to Hamburg, Cologne, and up the Rhine as far as Mayence, and so back, by Nancy, to Paris, where I arrived September twelfth. I left Paris on the twenty-sixth of September, and returned to London, by Rouen and Havre; on the sixteenth of October, I sailed from Liverpool, for home. My purpose in remaining abroad for eleven weeks, was to see as much as possible of the methods of dealing with crime and with insanity adopted in Europe, and I devoted my entire time to this inquiry. To this end I visited as many public institutions—prisons, hospitals, etc., as it was possible for me to do, in the very limited time at my disposal.

THE CONGRESS.

The first international prison congress assembled at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1846; the second, at Brussels, in 1847; the third, at Frankfort, in 1857; the fourth, at London, in 1872; the congress at Stockholm, therefore, was the fifth. The two latter assemblies however had no direct connexion with the three which preceded them. The government of the United States took the lead in organizing the congress at London, and also an active part in the preparation for that at Stockholm, while the former series had a purely German origin. The first three were chiefly voluntary, the other two were chiefly official; and if the project of a permanent international prison commission receives the sanction of the governments of Europe, or of a majority of them,

then the congresses hereafter held, at intervals of five years, will have a still more purely official character.

The congress at London, before dissolving, appointed a commission of ten members, from ten nations, of which Dr. E. C. Wines, of the United States, was chosen president, and Dr. Guillaume, of Switzerland, secretary, to carry forward the task of collecting international criminal statistics, and to prepare a second congress, which it was at first designed to convene in the city of Rome, and the time of meeting was fixed for the year 1876; but the place was afterward changed to Stockholm, and the time first to 1877, to admit of more thorough preparation, and then, at the express request of the Swedish government, to 1878.

It would take too much time to recount the history of the preliminary labors of the international commission, though the record is not without interest in itself. There was a peculiar fitness in the selection of the city of Stockholm, in the fact that Oscar I, of Sweden, the father of the reigning sovereign, published, while still Crown Prince, a volume on "Penalties and Prisons," in which he anticipated, by half a century, the course of modern thought on this subject. He was a Royal Prison-Reformer; and in inviting the congress to the Swedish capital, Oscar II not only revived the memory of his father's work, but adopted that work as his own. As will be more clearly seen later, he has placed himself at the head of the movement for prison-reform throughout the world. Inspired by him, the Swedish ministry addressed a circular letter to all civilized governments, requesting them to send official delegates to the congress; the parliament made an appropriation from the public treasury to defray the expenses of the meeting; and a local committee of arrangements was formed, consisting largely of high officials of the government, by whom everything that could have been thought of to promote the success of the congress was done.

On Thursday, August 15th, the international prison commission, with the official delegates, met in the *Riddarhus*, or house of Lords, to complete the preparations for the congress. The hall of assembly, which was placed at their disposal, is a spacious apartment, the walls of which are hung with the armorial shields of the nobility, to the number of about three thousand; these constitute its only but sufficient decoration; the room is interesting, on account of its historical associations. Three days were spent chiefly in discussing the project of a permanent constitution for the international commission, which was finally adopted. This constitution will be submitted to governments for their approval. It provides for annual meetings of the commission, and for the publication of a bulletin containing the laws and rules of administration enacted from time to time by different nations, the projects of statutes suggested by the commission itself, reports upon questions to be discussed at the international prison congresses to be held hereafter, and original articles and communications, on the prison question. The interval of five years is prescribed as the proper time to elapse between each congress and that which follows; and for the expenses of the commission, governments are requested to contribute a sum annually equal to not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each million of their population. The members of the commission are to be named by the governments, and when not in session, the business will be attended to by an executive committee of three, chosen by the commission itself. The king of Sweden has un-

dertaken the task of making the proper official representations to the governments of the entire civilized world, as to the necessity for this semi-official medium of inter-communication with reference to the means to be employed for the repression and prevention of crime, and there is little or no doubt that the project adopted at Stockholm will receive their sanction. It seems to me to be of some importance that the United States should heartily co-operate in this movement, especially in view of the fact that it initiated it.

The congress proper assembled at the appointed time, namely, at ten o'clock on the morning of the twentieth of August. It adjourned on the twenty-sixth. It was opened by Mr. Bjornstjerna, the minister of foreign affairs, in an address of welcome, after which Mr. DeGrot, a councillor of state of the Russian empire, proposed the names of Mr. Bjornstjerna as president, and of Dr. E. C. Wines (my father) as honorary president of the congress. Messrs. DeGrot, of Russia, Almquist, of Sweden, and Thonissen, of Belgium, were elected vice-presidents; and Dr. Guillaume, of Switzerland, secretary. The language employed in the debates was French. The congress divided into three sections—one on penal legislation, one on penitentiary establishments and one on preventive institutions. The presiding officer of the first section was Mr. Pessina, of Italy; of the second, Mr. Choppin of France; and of the third, Mr. Illing, of Prussia. Each morning the congress met in general session from ten to one o'clock, and the sections met separately, in the afternoon, at half past two. The questions submitted by the commission were first discussed in the sections, and the answers agreed upon were then formulated, after which they were reported to the congress, again discussed, and adopted or modified as the case might be. A detail of business is here worth mentioning, namely: that the answers agreed upon in the sections were printed each evening, by the papyrograph process, and placed in the hands of all the delegates the next morning, and the vote on each proposition was not taken *viva voce*, but in writing. Each delegate signed his name to each proposition, *pro* or *con*, and deposited it with an official, by whom the ballots were subsequently counted.

The number of questions thus disposed of was sixteen. I append a list of them, with the answers.

FIRST SECTION.—*Criminal Law.*

I. To what extent ought the method of execution of sentences to be defined by statute? Ought the prison authorities to be allowed any discretionary power with respect to prisoners, in those cases in which the general régime may not be applicable?

ANSWER.—The principle of uniformity in the mode of application of penalties ought not to be violated; but the officers of prisons should enjoy a discretionary power, within limits prescribed by law, in order that they may, so far as possible, apply the spirit of the general régime to the moral condition of each convict.

II. Is it desirable to retain the various designations of penalties which consist in the deprivation of liberty? or would it be better to adopt imprisonment as the only penalty, varied in respect of its duration and of the consequences to the prisoner, after his discharge?

A.—Except inferior and specific penalties for misdemeanors, not grave in themselves nor indicative of depravity in the offender, it is desirable, under any prison system, to bring about, as far as possible, the legal assimilation of penalties involving the loss of liberty, without other distinction between them than their duration and the incidental consequences which they may subsequently entail upon the prisoner himself.

III. Under what conditions may deportation or transportation be made to subserve a useful purpose, in the administration of justice?

A.—The penalty of transportation involves difficulties in its execution, which do not admit of its adoption by all nations, nor allow the hope that it can everywhere be made to realize all the conditions of an effective criminal administration.

IV. What is the proper scope of a general inspection of prisons? is such inspection necessary? and should it extend to all prisons, even to private establishments for the reformation of juvenile offenders?

A.—It is not only of use, but essential, that there should be in the state a central authority, clothed with the right to direct and to inspect all prisons without exception, including the institutions devoted to the care of young delinquents.

SECOND SECTION.—*Prisons and Penitentiaries.*

I. What formulas for recording international prison statistics is it desirable to adopt?

A.—1. The method of recording prison statistics adopted for the year 1872 should be continued.

2. The choice of formulas and all details of execution are left to the discretion of the international prison commission: *provided*, that numerical data should be accompanied by explanations of such a nature as to facilitate their comprehension.

3. The preparation of these international statistics year by year should be undertaken in turn by the prison administration of each of the countries represented in the commission.

II. Would the creation of normal schools for the professional training of the under officers of prisons be desirable or useful as a means of improving prison service? What trial has been made of this mode of training?

A.—This congress believes that the under officers of prisons should receive both a theoretical and a practical training, before they are permanently appointed and assigned to duty. It is further of the opinion that the payment of such salaries as will attract and retain competent men and the guaranty of permanent retention in service are essential prerequisites to the obtaining of officers properly qualified for the duties required of them.

III. What punishments may be inflicted, in prisons and penitentiaries, for offences against the rules?

A.—Disciplinary punishments are allowable in prisons, as follows:

1. Reprimands.
2. The partial or entire privation of the rewards granted for good conduct.
3. Stricter confinement. This may be rendered more severe, so far as the health and disposition of the convict will permit, by removing from his cell the table, chair or bed, by darkening the cell, or by depriving him of the privilege of reading and of occupation and exercise. If the punishments already enumerated are not sufficient, resort may be had to the following, but with the same restriction as to the prisoner's health and mental condition.
4. A reduction in the amount of the daily ration of food, together with the deprivation of employment.
5. In case of rage or violence on the prisoner's part, it may be admissible to apply to him a strait-jacket or some other similar means of restraint.

With respect to prisoners awaiting trial, the director should be authorized to use such measures only as may be necessary to render imprisonment effectual and to prevent or repress any outbreak on his part.

IV. Examine into the question of the conditional discharge of convicts (ticket-of-leave), omitting the Irish system.

A.—Since conditional discharges are not contrary to the principles of criminal law, and do not set aside the sentences imposed, and since moreover they offer both to society and to the convict certain good results, they ought to be recommended to the serious attention of governments; but on the other hand, this system requires to be carefully surrounded by safeguards.

V. Ought the cellular (separate) system to undergo modification according to the nationality, social position and sex of prisoners?

A.—In countries where the cellular system exists, it may be applied without distinction of race, of social condition, (rural or urban), or of sex, but in its details, the right must be reserved to the administration to pay regard to certain special conditions of nationality or rank. The only exception relates to juvenile offenders: where these are subjected to solitary imprisonment, it should be of a sort not detrimental to their physical and mental development.

VI. Should the duration of solitary confinement be determined by statute? May the prison authorities allow any exception to the rule, unless in case of sickness?

A.—Exceptions to the rule of complete isolation may be made in the following instances:

1. When the prisoner is insane, or suffering from some affection of the brain.
2. When he is the victim of some chronic disease or of a serious, incurable infirmity.
3. When, after sufficient trial, it becomes evident that cellular imprisonment cannot be carried farther, without peril to his health or reason.

THIRD SECTION.—*Institutions for the prevention of crime.*

I. Should discharged prisoners receive assistance after their discharge, and in what manner? Ought distinct prisoners' aid societies to be organized for the two sexes? II. Ought the state to grant subsidies to such societies, and if so, under what conditions?

A.—This congress believing that aid to discharged convicts is the indispensable concomitant of any reformatory system of prison discipline, and having in view the results realized since the congress at London, is of the opinion:

1. That it is advisable to extend this system of aid as far as possible by stimulating the formation of voluntary societies, with which the government should co-operate, but without impressing upon them an official character.

2. That assistance given should be in behalf of such prisoners as have, during their incarceration, furnished proofs of their reformation satisfactory either to the prison authorities or to the official visitors appointed by the prisoners' aid societies.

3. That separate societies should be organized for discharged female prisoners, and managed, as far as possible, by persons of their own sex.

III. What are the principles on which institutions for the reformation of juvenile delinquents should be organized? IV. The same question as to institutions designed for vagrant, mendicant, abandoned or neglected children?

A.—1. In caring for young persons, acquitted of a criminal charge on the ground that they acted without discerning between right and wrong, and for children who are vagabonds, beggars or generally vicious, it is necessary first of all to be imbued with the conviction that the question is not one of punishment to be inflicted, but to giving to such children such an education as will enable them to gain an honest livelihood and to become of use to society instead of an injury to it.

2. The best training is that afforded by life in an honest family. Where no family capable of guaranteeing such training, and willing to undertake the task, can be found, recourse may be had to reformatory institutions, either public or private, as the next best available agency.

3. Institutions of this class should be founded on the basis of religion and of labor, to which should be added secular instruction.

4. The question whether, in juvenile reformatories, the system of division into small groups of children, modeled on the family, or their congregation in larger numbers, is preferable, is a question which can be decided only according to circumstances. In either case, the number of pupils in one institution should be sufficiently small to enable the director at all times to take a personal interest in each pupil.

5. Pupils who profess different religious creeds (Romish, Jewish or Protestant) should be placed if possible in different institutions. Classification according to age and sex is desirable for children over ten years old. If circumstances will not allow the placing of pupils of different age and sex in distinct establishments, they ought at least to be separated in the institution into which they are admitted.

6. The training given in reformatories should correspond to the mode of life of working people: it should include primary instruction, and should be characterized by the greatest simplicity in diet, dress and surroundings, and above all by labor.

7. Labor should be so organized that pupils from the rural districts as well as from cities and towns may find means to prepare themselves for their respective futures. If possible, separate institutions should be created to meet this two-fold want; if not, it should be met in one and the same institution.

8. Girls should receive such training as will fit them for the ordinary duties of domestic life.

9. To the utmost extent possible, the placing of vicious children either in families or in public institutions should take place without the intervention of the courts, and the law should provide that a child, so placed, shall not be removed before the completion of his education or contrary to the wish of the authorities in charge. The congress approves the efforts in this direction made by some governments to substitute for the action of the judiciary the intervention of a tutelary agency created for this purpose.

10. Pupils should be retained until the completion of their eighteenth year. Any discharge prior to this age should be revocable in case of misconduct.

11. It should be made the duty of the managers of reformatories to see that the inmates, when discharged, are provided with a situation in some respectable family, as farm hands, domestic servants or apprentices, or otherwise employed.*

12. The right of supervision of all establishments of this class is reserved to the government.

V. How may concert of action be secured between the police of different nations, in order to the prevention and repression of crimes?

A.—In order to the prevention and repression of crimes, it is desirable that an understanding be had between the governments of different nations. This mutual understanding should take the direction of extradition treaties, (which it would be well to revise, with a view of rendering them more uniform), and of such regulations as may be found to be most practical for the execution of the provisions contained in these treaties and for the establishment of closer relations and a more intimate connexion between the police administrations of different nations.

VI. What are the best means of combating relapses?

A.—The congress is of the opinion that the most effectual means of combating relapses into crime are: a reformatory prison system, supplemented by conditional discharges and the less frequent imposition of short sentences upon habitual criminals. It further believes that if, in the statutory enactments of the various countries here represented, the increased penalties to be incurred in case of repeated convictions were indicated with sufficient exactness, relapses would become more rare. It thinks, moreover, that institutions recognized as supplementary to the penitentiary system proper, such as prisoners' aid societies, work-houses, agricultural colonies, or other similar organizations, may be made to contribute with great effect to the accomplishment of the end sought.

The answers given to this series of questions are necessarily brief; but they contain, in a condensed form, the substance of a thorough discussion, by experts, of each point touched, and embody the best thought of our age, on the subject of prison discipline and reform. The area of experience from which these conclusions are evolved is immense, and the general agreement of the delegates present in approving them as formulated, is a guaranty against serious error in their enunciation. There were present at the congress two hundred and seventy-seven members, of whom one hundred and forty-five were from Sweden; the other countries represented were Russia, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Bavaria, Hamburg, Lubeck, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, New Zealand and the United States. (The number of delegates from our own country was eight). If the congress is memorable for its size, it is not less so for the character of the attendance. Among its members were many officials of high rank, many of the professors of jurisprudence in the leading European universities, and many of the most devoted living students of social and philanthropic questions. It was felt by me to be a high privilege to meet and to be numbered among such men, and the impulse derived from participation in the deliberations of such a body will last as long as my life.

In the preparation of the declaration of principles adopted, the congress was greatly aided by a series of monographs on the various questions to be discussed, written and printed in advance of the meeting. The authors of these papers were:

First Section. Messrs. Ekert, of Baden; Thonissen, of Belgium; Holtzendorff, of Bavaria; and Almquist, of Sweden.

Second Section. Messrs. Yvernès, of France; Beltrani-Scalia, of Italy; Bruun, of Denmark; Pols, of the Pays Bas; Vaux, of the United States; and Stevens, of Belgium.

Third Section. Messrs. Robin, of France, and Armengoly Cornet, of Spain; Lamarque, of France; Miss Carpenter, of England; Messrs. Petersen, of Norway, and Brace, of the United States; Guillaume, of Switzerland, and Baker, of England; and Wahlberg, of Austria.

I will not attempt to give an abstract of the substance of these essays. They will appear, with the other transactions, as soon as the difficult task of arranging for publication the statistical and other information furnished by governments can be accomplished.

It is natural to compare the congress of Stockholm with that at London. The congress at London gave an impulse to prison reform, which has been felt throughout the civilized world, as was very clearly shown by Dr. E. C. Wines, in his address at the opening of the congress at Stockholm. But the London congress formulated no expression of opinion; while the debates are interesting and instructive, they do not necessarily and in every case point to a conclusion; the ability shown in the discussion was that of theorists, well acquainted with their subject and competent to handle it. The congress at Stockholm, on the other hand, was made up largely of men engaged in the actual administration of prisons; it was said by a member who investigated the matter that three-fourths of the prisons of Europe were directly or indirectly under the control of gentlemen present. This imparted to the deliberations a peculiarly practical turn and gives

promise of more immediate, visible fruit. At the same time, the crystallization of thought into expression imparts to the labors of the congress a more positive and permanent value.

It is somewhat doubtful whether, in planning the work of future years, the congress did wisely in ignoring to such an extent the interest taken in the prison question by those not officially connected with the prison work. The basis upon which it is proposed to organize the international prison congress hereafter, excludes from membership many of the ablest and most distinguished laborers for the advancement of prison reform, and deprives the cause of the benefit of their suggestions. While it is undoubtedly desirable to discourage the attendance of ambitious or enthusiastic pretenders to a familiarity with the questions involved, yet it appears to be almost essential that in the adoption of the project of the international commission to be created by governments, some modification should be made of its too exclusive character.

In reflecting upon the application of the propositions enunciated at Stockholm to the condition of the prison question in the state of Illinois, the observations which follow appear to me to be important.

1. The congress lays down the general principle, that it is essential that there should be, in the state, a central authority, which shall have control of all prisons, without exception. In the prison system of Illinois, this principle is violated, first, by the appointment of separate boards of commissioners for the two penitentiaries, at Joliet and at Chester; and second, by the entrusting of the administration of the county jails of the state to local boards of supervisors or to county courts.

There does not appear to be any sufficient reason for the division of the control of our state penitentiaries. Such division increases the expense of supervision and diminishes its efficiency. If the management of the two penitentiaries were united, the commissioners in charge would be able to compare the results attained in both, to introduce into each whatever might be found to be an advantage in the administration of the other, to place the finances of both upon a better basis, and to harmonize the action of the legislature with regard to the entire body of convicts in the state.

As to the county jails, it is beginning to be apparent to the public that the existing system of control of prisons for minor offences is wholly inadequate to meet the demands either of an economical or of a reformatory prison discipline. The multiplication of prisons increases the cost both of construction and of maintenance; the number of prisoners in most jails is too small and too fluctuating to admit of the introduction of any of the features of a well regulated prison; and the double use of jails as places of detention and of punishment obliterates a distinction which should never be overlooked—that between the guilty and the suspected, while the association of these two classes is injurious to both. Our county jails are admitted, on all hands, to be a failure and a blot upon our boasted civilization. They must ultimately be replaced by prisons owned and administered by the state itself, and whenever the state rises to a proper conception of its obligations and of its true interest in this regard, when it creates distinct prisons and introduces into them compulsory labor, then such prisons

may well be placed under the same central administration as the penitentiaries. The principle enunciated at Stockholm will commend itself to the judgment of all candid, well informed students of the prison question.

2. Equally just are the declarations respecting the necessity for trained officials in prisons. It may be doubted whether the creation of normal schools for the training of prison officers would be of any advantage to us, and the congress does not pronounce in favor of them; although such an institution was established in Italy, in the year 1873, and 1,649 candidates for employment in the prisons of the kingdom passed through the hands of its official instructors, during the first five years of its existence, of whom 1,396 were assigned to duty in the Italian prisons. The result of this special training has been greatly to improve the service of these prisons. But the practice of requiring the employes of European prisons to devote a certain portion of their time to study is not uncommon. A school-room for the instruction of guards in their duties, and in the elements of general knowledge, exists in the prison of Langholm, at Stockholm, and in the prison at Louvain, in Belgium—both of which I saw, and was impressed with the sense of their utility. Permanence in office, in subordinate positions, is a feature of governmental administration in Great Britain and on the continent, of which we, in this country, have no conception, and it must add vastly to the efficiency of the public service. In prisons, especially, it appears to be almost indispensable. A reasonable assurance of retention in position tends to increase the interest of the under officers in their responsible duties, and the experience gained by a long and faithful discharge of duty is invaluable in the proper handling of the convict class.

3. The advocates of the cellular as opposed to the congregate system were in great force at Stockholm. The majority of prisons of importance upon the continent are organized upon this principle. Even a cursory examination of the replies adopted to the questions proposed by the international commission will show how predominantly this system of individual seclusion both by day and by night was in the mind of the men by whom these replies were framed. In examining the prisons constructed upon this theory, especially that at Louvain, which is a wonderfully perfect machine for accomplishing the purpose of its creation, I was impressed with the thought that the cellular system has great advantages which are not possessed by the system adopted in our American prisons. I was very far from being converted to a belief in that system as in all respects the best, because of the danger which long seclusion involves to the mental health of the prisoner, and because of its opposition to the principle that men can be prepared only by association for the discharge of the duties and for resistance to the temptations of social life. But it is a great aid to discipline and to security; it is much more to be dreaded, and therefore more sternly repressive; it absolutely breaks up vicious associations, and no influence is exerted upon the prisoner which is not antagonistic to his criminal disposition and character; it increases incalculably the power of the governor of the prison over the convict, in a moral as well as physical sense; it prevents mutual recognition of prisoners, when discharged, and thus removes one principal stumbling-block in the way of their return to an honest life; it solves the diffi-

cult problem of the proper classification of prisoners, by making of each convict a class by himself; it compels individual recognition and treatment on the part of the prison officers; and it gives to each convict much time for profitable solitary reflection upon his career and its consequences. It was evident to me that we have too much ignored these beneficial results of the separate system, and that the antagonism between this and the congregate system is not so radical as to render some combination of the two impossible. The cellular system is particularly applicable in the early stages of a criminal career, and to prisoners sentenced for short periods of time. It is therefore well suited to prisons for minor offenders—to jails and to district or intermediate prisons. When the time arrives for the establishment of such prisons, by the state, in Illinois, as it surely will, they should be organized and built, in my judgment, upon this system, while the congregate plan may continue to exist in our penitentiaries. But it is a matter for congratulation that we have no prisons, (with the exception of a few of our county jails), in which prisoners are not separated by night, and that we nowhere see the associated dormitories, of which I saw a number, when abroad.

4. The resolutions adopted by the congress, on the subject of juvenile reformatories and homes for neglected children, are without exception admirable. They place these institutions upon the proper basis and in their true relations, while the suggestions as to their administration are wise, in an eminent degree. Preference is given to the home and the family, as better than any institution can be—a principle fully recognized in the state school at Coldwater, in Michigan, but not only ignored but denied by the authorities of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal.—The object of reformatory institutions is well stated; it is not punishment for past offences, but training for future usefulness.—The duration of commitments is declared to be until eighteen years of age, and not, as our statutes have it, for short terms, often not exceeding one year. In this respect, the operation of the Illinois law is positively injurious. It proceeds from a morbid sensibility on the subject of personal liberty, and from a false idea of the relation of the juvenile offender to society, as well as of the object sought in sending him to a reformatory. It destroys the potency of the agencies employed for his reformation, by encouraging in his mind the hope that obstinate resistance to their influence, for a comparatively short period, will enable him to triumph over authority and to enter again upon a life of vicious indulgence.—Another wise suggestion, in conflict with the practice adopted in our own state, is that to the utmost extent possible the placing of vicious children either in families or in public institutions should take place without the intervention of a formal trial. If the end of commitment is not punishment but reformation, why insist that it shall take the form of punishment? The state has the right of guardianship over neglected and abandoned children: why not exercise that right? The statutes of Illinois fail to recognize the fact that confinement and control have a humane as well as a severe aspect, nor do they distinguish between confinement for the protection of society and for the protection of the individual himself. This distinction was clearly perceived by the congress, and the application of the principle in Illinois is much to be desired, not only in the case of juvenile delinquents, but of the insane also.—The conditional discharge

or ticket-of-leave system is peculiarly appropriate and advisable in the case of juvenile offenders. But each of the paragraphs under this division might be made the text of elaborate remark.

5. The subject of aid to discharged prisoners, has never recieved the attention, in this state, which it deserves. It not unfrequently happens that convicts form the best of resolutions in prison, but when released they have neither money, friends nor employment. Under these circumstances, they fall an easy prey to temptations which address themselves with peculiar force to a criminal, and in a very short time they find themselves again in the clutches of the law. If, on the contrary, they find employment and undertake to earn an honest livelihood, their efforts in this direction are thwarted by the malicious persecutions of their former associates in the penitentiary, who seek to extort blackmail from them, as the price of silence, or failing in this, proceed to expose their criminal history to their employers and to the public. No doubt the suspicions of the public as to the sincerity of the reformation of convicts are for the most part well founded, but this is not always the case. If our prisons were more reformatory in their character, or if the certificate of prison officials to a change of purpose on the part of the discharged prisoner could be accepted by the public as worthy of attention, and if there were a class of persons in the community who would take it upon themselves to encourage the prisoner's attempt to break away from his criminal associates and habits, much might be done to diminish the number of crimes and criminals in this state. But it is unlikely that any steps will be taken to create such an agency for the repression of crime without co-operation in some form by the state itself. One form of such co-operation, which suggests itself to me, and which would involve no expense to the state treasury, is the formation, in the several counties, of voluntary auxiliary societies, in connection with the state board of public charities, who might familiarize themselves with all the questions involved in the relief of misfortune and the treatment of criminals, and might place themselves in direct communication and relations with the state penitentiaries. Such societies might undertake the systematic visitation of the county jails and almshouses, might look after and report upon the condition and subsequent history of the discharged inmates of all our state charitable and correctional institutions, and might in many ways be able to render efficient service to the state in the matter of its charitable work. It is certain that some organization of this sort is greatly needed in Illinois.

I cannot conclude this report, without making special mention and acknowledgment of the hospitality and innumerable courtesies extended to the congress and its members, while in Sweden. No words can convey any adequate notion of the simplicity, delicacy and unaffected heartiness of the welcome extended to us. The king him-self came from Norway to the capital to greet the congress; he attended one of our sessions, and we were invited by him to an evening reception at the palace of Drottningholm. We were feted by the city of Stockholm and by the Swedish members of the congress, in two magnificent banquets, one at Hasselbacke, and the other at the Grand Hotel. We were taken on special excursions, by rail and by water, to Upsala, the site of the great Swedish university, and to Hall, where we were shown a reformatory for boys, founded by Queen Josephine, in honor

of the memory of Oscar I. The city of Stockholm, in its situation is unsurpassed for beauty; it is sometimes called the Venice of the North. Its people are noted for their intelligence, their strength of character and their tenderness of feeling. All that Stockholm has worthy of seeing was thrown open to us, we were in effect granted the freedom of the kingdom, and not one who was there from foreign lands can fail to cherish the most delightful memories of this visit and the highest regard both for the nation and for its king. One especial feature of our entertainment was the public exhibition of a very large collection of handiwork, illustrating the various sorts of labor carried on in the Swedish prisons.

To the Swedes of Illinois, of whom we have so many, I may say, in closing, that a marked interest in their welfare on this side the sea was manifested by all with whom I came in contact, and that their countrymen at home, (who greatly resemble the Americans in many traits of national character), while they regret their loss to Sweden, are proud of the record which they are making for themselves in their new home. There are more Scandinavians in America than there are subjects in the little kingdom of Denmark, and the presence with us of so large a body of people of this race has done much to cement the ties of international good-will between these two great nations. May those ties never be broken!

EUROPEAN PRISONS.

The prisons and reformatories visited by me, while abroad, were: the great prison at Louvain, in Belgium; Langholm, near Stockholm, and the agricultural colony at Hall, in Sweden; Mazas, Roquette, la petite Roquette, and la Santé at Paris, and the departmental prison for women, at Clermont, in France; and in England, Milbank and Newgate, at London, the jail at Gloucester, and the reformatories for boys at Gloucester and at Red Hill.

It is not so easy for a stranger to see the prisons of Europe, as it is to visit those in the United States. The system in vogue among us, of admitting the public, as if a penitentiary were a place of entertainment, and especially of charging visitors an entrance fee, for the benefit of the library fund, is revolting to the mind of one who has not become familiar with it. An officer of an insane hospital, with whom I was conversing, put the objection to it in the form of a neat dilemma: If the prisoner is innocent, it is an outrage to expose him to the public; if he is guilty, he has no right to be amused by the sight of visitors—seclusion is part of his punishment. In order to obtain admission, one must be known or properly vouched for, and must make application to the government for authority to visit such and such prisons, specifying their names. In France, one often has to wait for an answer two weeks or more, before receiving a reply.

The authorization granted me in England read as follows:

“HOME OFFICE, 1 October, 1878.

“Allow Mr. F. H. Wines to view the prison between the hours of 9 and 11, A. M., and 2 and 5, P. M., on any day except Saturday and Sunday.

By desire of the Secretary of State.”

To the Governors of the Convict Prisons.

The French permission was more elaborate in form:

“MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR.

Bureau of Prison Administration,

Office of the Director,

PARIS, 24 August, 1878.

“SIR:—You have expressed the desire to be allowed to visit, in the interest of your researches, the prisons of * * * (*naming them*).

I have the honor to inform you that I have issued the necessary orders for your admission, on presentation of this letter, and that every facility be afforded you for the accomplishment of your mission.

Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.”

Belgium.—I was not able to learn very much concerning the prisons of Belgium, for the want of time to make inquiries and observations. The system adopted for all prisons is strictly cellular confinement, and the number of cells provided, at a cost of about four million dollars, is nearly five thousand. The two principal prisons are at Louvain and Ghent. Life-prisoners are sent, after the expiration of ten years, to the latter, where the severity of seclusion is modified by allowing them to work and take their meals in common.

The prison at Louvain, in its general plan, resembles the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, but is vastly better than its prototype. Six corridors radiate from a common centre, in the form of a star, with cells on each side of the halls, and from an observatory in the centre the entire prison can be seen at once. The floors of the corridors are of stone and of tiling, the walls are painted, and nothing could be kept in a state of more perfect cleanliness. The entire prison is heated by hot water, the ventilation is good, (I observed none of the ordinary prison odor), and the principal if not the only architectural defect is the position of the sewer, which runs under the house. The kitchen was clean and sweet, but scarcely equal to an American kitchen, except in the quality of the utensils, which are of copper, and are burnished until they shine like gold. There is no laundry, but the washing is done by prisoners, in their cells. The diet furnished is bread and coffee for breakfast, soup for lunch, and a stew for dinner. The prisoners are isolated in their cells, in chapel, in school, and in the yards for exercise; they never have the opportunity of seeing or of speaking to each other. The cells are large—about six by ten feet; and each is furnished with gas, water, a water-closet, and a table, so constructed that it can be used as a table by day and as a bed by night. The table furniture is of polished tin and is kept as bright as silver. In each cell occupied by a Roman Catholic, there is a crucifix and a vase of holy water. Each prisoner performs his allotted task of labor in his cell, entirely alone. The trades followed are shoe-making, tailoring, book-binding and weaving, besides the work of the prison itself. In one cell I saw a blacksmith's forge. The prisoners are not however given work to do, upon their entrance into the prison; on the contrary, it is denied them. They are placed in solitary confinement, without books or employment, and left in that condition, until they themselves demand work, as a relief, thus avoiding the appearance of compulsion and enlisting the choice of the convict himself in the first

and most important agency for his reformation. Each prisoner is visited in his cell daily by his keeper, and from time to time by the director, the sub-director, the chaplain, the school-master and the physician. The number of visits to be made or the number of hours to be spent by each officer and employe in the visitation of prisoners is determined by fixed regulations; thus, for example, each keeper has the charge of twenty-five prisoners and must spend his entire time in going from one cell to another. The time spent by each in exercise in the open air is one hour daily. The yards for exercise have high walls, separating them from each other; they radiate from a common centre, like a lady's fan; where the walls approach each other is an iron grating, through which every prisoner can be seen at once by his keeper, while no prisoner sees any other; and in passing from the cells to the yards, their faces and heads are covered by woolen masks (*capuchons belges*), and they march in single file, not as our convicts do, with each man's hand on the shoulder of the man in front of him, but at a distance of at least six paces apart, so that communication between them is rendered almost impossible, and recognition, after discharge, absolutely so. The same care is taken to separate them in chapel and in school, by introducing them singly into enclosed stalls, so constructed that all are visible from the desk or altar, but no prisoner can see another prisoner's face. Each convict attends school for one hour, every other day, and divine service every Sunday. Another feature of the cellular system is the *parloirs*, or stalls for receiving the visits of relatives, which at Louvain are arranged in a double row, and separated from each other by a double wire grating, in such manner that no article can pass, and not even a kiss or grasp of the hand be interchanged; the prisoners enter from an inside and their friends from an outside passage.

I have been thus minute in describing the prison at Louvain, because there is none better of its kind, in the world; and because it admirably illustrates the character of the separate or cellular system of imprisonment, to which all Europe tends. The great argument upon which the advocates of this system rely for its justification, is that its influence is to diminish the number of recidivists, *i. e.* of discharged convicts who relapse into crime. A book upon the Belgian system has recently been published by M. Stevens, who was for many years director at Louvain, entitled *Les prisons cellulaires en Belgique*, to which those interested in these questions may refer for fuller information as to its character and results.

Sweden.—The reform in the prison system of Sweden dates from the year 1840, when Oscar I, then Crown Prince, published his remarkable work, *Des peines et des établissements pénitentiaires*, in which he advocated not only the reformation of the criminal law and of the administration of prisons, but the adoption of measures for the prevention of crime, the reformation of juvenile offenders and aid to discharged convicts. In this book, he showed how crime has its roots in the general condition of society, and that for its repression many means must be employed, whose relation to the end to be attained is only indirect.

I cannot undertake, in this brief report, to relate the progress of the reform which began nearly forty years ago, or to describe the criminal code of Sweden, which differs in many respects from our own. The Swedish prisons are of two grades, corresponding somewhat to our

state and county prisons, but they are all under the immediate control of the central government. The central prisons, as they are called, are for persons convicted of crimes punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a period of not less than two years; while the departmental prisons are for prisoners sentenced for a shorter term, either with or without hard labor, as the case may be. The number of these prisons, and their capacity is shown in the following statement.

Prisons.	Capacity.	
	Cells	Associated Dormitories.
<i>Central.</i>		
3 for men, cellular.....	1,243	—
3 for men, associated.....	90	900
3 for women. ".....	46	550
<i>Departmental.</i>		
44 for both sexes.....	2,482	—
Total.....	3,861	1,450

The average number of prisoners is about 3,800, besides about 700 vagrants, in work-houses. The population of the country is nearly 4,500,000. The ratio of prisoners to the entire population is therefore about one in a thousand.

The cost of construction of these prisons is estimated at \$1,675,000; and the annual cost of maintenance is about \$500,000, of which \$200,000 covers the items of food, clothing and bedding, furniture, heating and lighting, cleaning, religious instruction and medical care, and the rest is for supervision, guarding, repairs, etc. The average daily cost of food for each prisoner is a trifle over eight cents. For the information of prison officials, I subjoin the food ration allowed each convict per week.

TABLE.

Article.	Summer.	Winter.
Flour, rye.....	1.31 pounds.	1.31 pounds.
Flour, barley.....	1.02 " "	.88 " "
Pearl barley ..	.98 " "	.79 " "
Peas.....	1.30 " "	1.40 " "
Fresh meat.....	.37 " "	.74 " "
Salt meat.....	.74 " "	.37 " "
Salt pork.....	.28 " "	.28 " "
Herrings.....	.56 " "	.56 " "
Salt .....	.28 " "	.30 " "
Pepper.....	.11 " "	.05 " "
Total pounds.....	6.95	6.68
Potatoes		2.43 quarts
Milk.....	1.60 quarts.	1.60 quarts.

The entire cost of the prisons is borne by the government. The earnings of the prisoners belong to them, except that they are required to pay the director of the prison one-third, on any sum less than five hundred and sixty dollars, and one sixth on all over that amount, to compensate him for procuring them employment; and the prison employes receive one-half as much as the director. This leaves the prisoner one-

half or more of his gross earnings, a portion of which is placed to his credit and may be used by him in the purchase of extra diet, such as wheaten bread, butter, cheese or small-beer; the remainder is put in a savings-bank to accumulate as a fund for his benefit, at his discharge. The amount paid for a day's work is very small; it does not exceed twelve or fifteen cents. The labor performed is various, and includes, in the several prisons of the kingdom, the manufacture of cotton and woolen cloths, stone-cutting, splitting match-sticks and making paper match-boxes, oakum picking, beating wool and feathers, and tailoring, (chiefly for the army)—these are the principal avocations followed; the others can scarcely be enumerated.

The only prison which I visited in Sweden was that of Langholm, in the suburbs of Stockholm. The old part now in use contains ten associated dormitories, with beds in double tiers, one above the other, (something like those in the Pontiac reform school, in this state), and one hundred and seventy cells. Only seventy of these cells were occupied. The number of prisoners present was four hundred and eighty-eight. On the same ground the government is building a new prison, which will contain seven hundred cells, of which four hundred will be for solitary confinement by day and night, and three hundred for use at night only. This building will cost about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; the present prison will be used for workshops and for culinary and other domestic work. It is well planned for its purposes, in nearly all respects, but I doubted whether the provision for steam-heating is adequate to the demand in a climate so far north as that of Stockholm. The Swedish cells are not exactly like those of Belgium; the furniture consists of a hammock, (which is folded up in the day-time, and suspended at night from hooks in the walls), a table which swings from the wall, a stool, (fastened to the floor), a shelf, and a water-closet seat or a prisoners' bucket. The windows are small and placed high, in order that the prisoner cannot see anything of the outside world except the sky. The rules of the prison are hung up in each cell, and each is supplied with a testament and a hymn and prayer-book. If it is necessary to call a guard, a bell on the outside can be sounded by the prisoner, and at the same time a plate bearing his number is displayed in the hall. The inmates of Langholm are nearly all advanced in years, this prison being reserved for men of middle life. The prison school-room, which only accommodates fifty-two pupils, is large enough to hold all who are under thirty-five years' old, beyond which age attendance is not compulsory. School is in session two hours on week-days, and on Sundays six. There is also a training-school for the under officers, which lasts from seven to eight every evening, except Sunday, when the hour is changed to five o'clock in the morning. The results of this school are very satisfactory, and it has furnished a number of officers of the departmental prisons.

The agricultural colony at Hall is the property of a private corporation organized in June, 1873, the fifteenth anniversary of the arrival of Queen Josephine in Sweden. On this occasion the queen endowed the association with eighty thousand dollars, a munificent gift, which was supplemented by contributions from other sources. The object of the society is to rescue young offenders from a life of crime and to assist discharged prisoners to obtain honest employment. The farm at Hall, on the seashore, three leagues from the ancient village of

Sodertelge, contains two thousand acres. The reformatory was founded in 1874, after the model of Mettray, in France, and Ruyssele, in Belgium. It is proposed to erect six family buildings, to contain fifty boys each, and to receive no boys under ten nor over fifteen years of age. The government grants the custody of the inmates to the association until the age of twenty, if necessary, with the right to act toward them *in loco parentis*. The expense of their maintenance is divided between the association and their actual parents or the *communes* by which they are sent. The congress visited this colony in a body, and the only expressions heard were those of approval of the enterprise and of the manner of its execution. At the time we were there, two of the family buildings were completed and a third in process of erection.

France.—At the Paris Exposition of 1878, I saw a magnificent display, by the ministry of the interior, of the system of public institutions of France, illustrated by immense maps, statistical charts, models in plaster-of-paris, exhibits of apparatus used, and even an actual prison cell, with all its furniture. A placard prominently attached to the wall stated the division of the French and Algerian prisons as follows:

1. Houses of arrest, or station-houses; of which there is one in every district or ward (*arrondissement*), for the accused, minor offenders awaiting trial, persons condemned to incarceration for more than a year, before their removal to the central houses of correction, minors committed by their parents, and prisoners *in transitu*.

2. Houses of justice; these are situated in the towns where the criminal courts are held, and generally in the same enclosure with the houses of arrest. Their function is to receive persons accused of grave offences, and to hold criminals convicted by the courts until they are transferred to the prison to which they have been sentenced.

3. Dépôts for convicts sentenced to transportation to New Caledonia or Guiana.

4. Departmental prisons; for prisoners who have violated police regulations, adults condemned to imprisonment for terms not exceeding one year, and minors under sixteen years old sentenced for six months or more. These are also generally in the same enclosure with the houses of arrest and of justice. Those which are adapted for cellular imprisonment also receive prisoners sentenced for longer periods.

5. Central prisons; for prisoners of both sexes, over sixteen years of age, whose term of imprisonment is for more than one year.

6. Strong prisons (*maisons de force*); for prisoners of both sexes condemned to solitary confinement, and for women condemned to compulsory labor.

7. Agricultural penitentiaries (in Corsica).

8. Houses of detention; for offenders sentenced to simple imprisonment.

9. Juvenile reformatories; for children under sixteen years of age, acquitted as having acted without discernment but committed to the care of the government, or convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than six months. These reformatories are of four sorts. Agricultural colonies, for boys committed to the care of the government or sentenced for more than ten months and less than two years. Colonies or prisons, for boys and girls sentenced for more than

two years or withdrawn from the agricultural colonies on account of bad conduct.—Prisons for girls, of all classes.—Reform schools, intended for boys under twelve years old, whose education is committed to religious orders.

10. Rooms and dépôts of security; in places where there are no station-houses, for prisoners *in transitu*.

This classification, as will be perceived, is complicated and difficult for a foreigner to understand. The total number of prisons in France, of all classes, except the last, is four hundred and seventy-two; in Algeria, fifty-five; and the total number of prisoners, December 31, 1877, was fifty-eight thousand and thirty, as follows:

Male adult prisoners.....	39,705
Female adult prisoners.....	8,013
Juvenile offenders, boys.....	8,285
Juvenile offenders, girls.....	2,027
Total.....	58,030

The organization of the French prisons is very complete, but somewhat arbitrary and inflexible. The value of the property under the charge of the prison bureau approximates seven million dollars.

The prison system of France, like that of Sweden, is in a transition state, but the tendency in France to purely cellular imprisonment is more absolute. The parliamentary commission appointed in 1872, to examine into the entire prison question, made a report in seven large quarto volumes, the result of which was the passage of an act in June, 1875, which decrees the complete cellular separation, by day and night, of all prisoners sentenced for less than a year and a day, and allows such separation in case of prisoners under longer sentences, but only on their own application. By applying for separate confinement prisoners shorten their term of imprisonment one-fourth. It has proved impossible fully to carry out the provisions of the statute referred to, because of the insufficient number of cells in the existing prisons.

The model cell, on exhibition, was four metres (thirteen feet) long, two and a half metres (eight feet) wide, and three metres in height. The door was of oak, with a peep-hole for observation of the prisoner from the outside, and a little wicket, with a shutter, for passing objects in and out. The window at the other end, six feet from the floor, was about two and a half feet wide by four feet long, with slats, of fluted glass, like those of a window blind, movable and operated by a rod sliding through a tube, under the control of the prisoner himself; but to prevent his mounting upon a chair to look out, his chair was fastened to the wall by a chain. His bed and table were both attached to the wall by hinges, upon opposite sides of the room. The cell was also supplied with a fixed wash basin and a water-closet; lighted with gas, with two keys—one placed in the hall outside, the other under the prisoner's hand; ventilated by air passing directly through the outer wall, over the steam-pipes, and passing out through a register in the wall opposite; the prisoner can regulate the admission of air at his own will, and also the temperature of the room. To call a guard, he touches a batton near his bed, which sounds a bell and at the same time lets fall a number, in the outer wall, in the corridor; the color of

the metal plate bearing this number indicates the character of his offence and of his sentence. In one corner of his cell are two shelves, for his table utensils, his books, his inkstand, etc. Upon the wall hang written and printed tablets, with sundry interesting bits of information, such as the prison rules, the allotted division of his time, the list of trades followed in the prison, the rules of the library and a partial catalogue of its contents, the names of the persons (official and otherwise) by whom he will be visited, the notice given him by the prisoners' aid society, and last but not least the tariff of the *cantine*, that is to say, a list of the articles which he may purchase from his earnings, and their price. In all this the methodical French mind reveals itself. Another article suspended on the wall is a metal number, which the prisoner must always wear upon his breast, for identification, whenever he leaves his cell for any purpose whatever. This description will, I think, give the reader a tolerably complete notion of the nature of cellular imprisonment. The Belgian masks described above have been adopted also in France, and the same system of fan-shaped yards (*preaux*) for exercise is in use in both countries.

The French system of prison labor is here worth at least a brief mention. Throughout the world, wherever convict labor comes in competition with that of free and honest workmen, in any branch of business, the latter complain, if the amount of work done by prisoners is sufficient to make the rivalry formidable. In this respect, foreign prisons are everywhere managed with great prudence. Pains is taken not to reduce the price of convict labor, and not to throw too large a proportion of the labor at command into any one pursuit, as well as to employ the labor of convicts as much as possible in the furnishing of supplies for the government itself. But the feature of French prison administration to which the reader's attention is called is the system of *entreprise*, or the contract system. There are two methods of procuring work for prisoners, by the administration of the prison itself (*regie*) and by middle-men (*entreprise*). Both are in use. Under the latter, (which has been abolished in Sweden), a contractor undertakes to pay the entire cost of maintaining the prisoners, including furniture and necessary repairs to buildings, in consideration of a stipulated sum allowed him per day for each prisoner, and of an allowance for work done for the prison, and of certain privileges, such as the sale to prisoners of articles of extra diet. The contractor then receives a certain share of the prisoner's earnings, varying according to the classification of convicts, from three-tenths to seven-tenths. Of the prisoner's share, one-half is placed at his immediate disposal, the other reserved until his discharge. The privilege of the *cantine*, namely, of expending the portion allowed him for extra diet, etc., is taken away from him as a punishment for disorderly conduct or violation of the rules of the prison. The amount earned by prisoners, in 1877, was nearly a million and a half of dollars, of which more than one-half belonged either to the contractors or to the prison administration, according as the one or the other of the two systems was in force in each prison. The total net cost of the prisons to the government was nearly three million eight hundred thousand dollars.

The prisons of Paris—Mazas, the two Roquettes and la Santé—are interesting, but less so than I had anticipated. An American misses, almost everywhere in Europe, the immense workshops, with their

whirling machinery, to which we are accustomed at home; and our appliances for doing the domestic work of a prison are also for the most part lacking.

Mazas is star-shaped, with six corridors radiating from the centre, like the spokes of a wheel; each corridor contains two hundred and ten cells, and the total number therefore is twelve hundred and sixty—about as many as there are at Joliet, but a French cell is more than four times as large as our own, and not more than one prisoner is placed in one apartment. The cells are placed on each side of the corridors, and a well extends through all the floors from the roof to the lower pavement. On each floor this well is protected by an iron railing, which also serves as a tramway; the car for distributing food stretches across from one side of the opening to the other, and runs on top of the railing just mentioned. In the centre of the prison is the *bureau* (office), which commands a view of all the halls and of all the six *parloirs*, or rows of stalls where prisoners receive visits from their friends. There is a special *parloir de fureur* up stairs, without the gratings which on the lower floor keep prisoners and their visitors apart. Above the *bureau* is the chapel, which is merely an altar in the centre of the rotunda, on a level with the second floor. When the mass is celebrated, every cell-door is opened just far enough to allow all prisoners to hear what is said and sung. The library contains nearly three thousand volumes; great attention is paid to prison libraries in France, and no prison is without its choice collection of books. The cells in one gallery are set apart for the use of the sick, and are furnished with bedsteads instead of hammocks; some of these cells are of double size. The sick are all allowed a special diet, when ordered by the physician; the ordinary diet is bread in the early morning, soup at eight o'clock, and beans at three, with meat twice a week, on Thursdays and Sundays. Labor is not compulsory, but there are workshops up stairs, and work is furnished to prisoners in their cells, if desired. The number of *promenoirs*, or demi-lunes, in twenty sections each, is five; thus one hundred prisoners can take exercise at once, or twelve hundred in twelve hours. The ease with which prisoners are controlled, under the cellular system, is illustrated by the fact that the number of employes for this immense prison is only seventy.

La Roquette is very differently planned. It is a square, with a court in the centre. The number of prisoners, when I visited it, was three hundred and forty, all of whom were compelled to labor. They were making boxes, button-moulds, wooden flower-stands, paper boxes and bags, braided worsted slippers, and were finishing metallic butts. The cells did not appear to me to be strong; they are double, with a wooden partition dividing each into two, and prisoners who room together, so to speak, can see each other, converse and even shake hands, by approaching the window common to both. I was informed however that there is no necessity for spending money to make the cells strong, if the prison itself is strong, the guards vigilant and the discipline good. The corridor floors are tiled with brick. A very objectionable feature of this prison is the common court in the centre, where prisoners mingle freely. Prisoners in the infirmary have a separate court for their use; and prisoners who have given information respecting crimes committed are placed in a separate hall, so that they do not come into contact with their fellows at all. In the chapel, I

noticed also a separate gallery, enclosed, for the use of prisoners sentenced to death.

Both Mazas and la Roquette have an historical interest for the visitor, on account of their connexion with the record of revolutions and attempted revolutions, particularly the *coup d'état* of 1851 and the rising of the *commune* in 1871. At la Roquette, visitors are shown the cell occupied by the unfortunate Mgr. Darboy, the archbishop of Paris; and in the court in front of the infirmary, at the corner of the wall, is a railing, ornamented with wreaths of *immortelles*, and inside the railing a flower border, opposite the place where the archbishop and his five associates were shot by the *commune* on the twenty-fifth of May. A white marble tablet, with a black border and the names of the victims, is inserted in the wall, to commemorate the event.

La petite Roquette (little Roquette) is a prison for boys. It somewhat resembles Mazas, but the radiating corridors are connected by cross corridors at the ends, like the tire of a wheel, while the spokes do not extend to the hub. Instead of a *bureau*, on the lower floor in the centre, there is a *parloir*; and a chapel above, with stalls for the separation of prisoners, during service. This chapel is also used as a school-room, and to accommodate it to its double purpose, the altar is placed very high, and the schoolmaster's desk below it. There are no workshops, but all labor is solitary. The cells have common plaster walls, painted, and the corridor floors are of brick tiling. With a capacity for five hundred prisoners, there were only two hundred and twenty present. The boys were making steel purses, and clasps and hinges for travelling bags and trunks. Those of different religious professions, Catholics, Protestants and Jews, each have religious instruction in accordance with the belief of their parents. The *parloir* is used for these conferences.

La Santé is a departmental prison, with a capacity of one thousand inmates, who are separated by night, but not during the daytime. The variety of occupations is very great: binding copy-books, spooling cotton, designing, painting paper, manufacturing lace paper, umbrella leathers, iron chains, buttons, paper boxes, shoes, worsted slippers, feather dusters, etc. The prisoners receive one half the amount paid for their labor; the other half is divided equally between the prison and the contractor (*entrepreneur*). One detail of construction at La Santé attracted my attention, namely, the mode of lighting the cells. An opening is made in the cell-wall, for the gas jet, with a ground glass bull's eye on the side next the prisoner, and a shutter with a bolt on the side next the corridor. Air is admitted through a pipe from below, and the smoke carried off through a pipe above, leading out into the corridor. I observed also the special *parloir* for lawyers who visit their clients in the prison, and the cells with baths. The library here is very large, and numbers five thousand volumes.

The central prison for women at Clermont, occupies an old chateau, from which, it is said, St. Louis led the sixth crusade, in the year 1248. There are two departments, one of correction and the other of prevention of crime. Girls are placed in the latter by their parents, without undergoing judicial sentence. The number of prisoners, September 1, 1878, was seven hundred and forty-three. (There were only two vacant beds). They are all employed, the greater part in making cloth shoes, but they also manufacture corsets and false hair. Eighty-five were in solitary confinement; the remainder sleep in associated dormitories and eat in a common refectory. It is a sad sight to witness their exercise.

In the central court, on the stone pavement, are marked out certain lines, and the poor women are placed on these, at a distance of six feet apart, all facing one way, when the word is given and for an hour the monotonous march continues, to be repeated again the next day, and forever, or until death comes to open the prison door. A certain proportion of them are prisoners for life. In case of violation of prison discipline, the culprit is brought before a tribunal, of three officials, when the evidence in the case is heard and sentence pronounced with as much deliberation and gravity as at the time of the original conviction, outside. An effective regulation for preserving the books in the library is as follows: a blank page is inserted in the front of each book, on which are recorded the dates when mutilated, the names of the offenders, the character of the injury done and the penalty inflicted. The prison is managed by sisters of charity, under the control of a governor and assistants appointed by the government.

I add to this brief notice of the prison work in France, that there are two societies, of recent organization, namely: the National Prisoners' Aid Society and the National Prison Association, which are very active and influential in advancing the cause of reform, as well as useful directly in the prevention of crime, through the relations formed with individual convicts. The Société Générale des Prisons, of which, since my return, I have had the honor to be elected a corresponding member, publishes a monthly bulletin, full of the most interesting and valuable matter touching every phase of the subject, and containing the mature results of the experience of all nations, in dealing with crime for its repression.

England.—My observations in England were very limited, as my attention was especially directed while there to the treatment of the insane. The English prisons are of two sorts—convict prisons and county and borough gaols. Until the year 1878, the latter were in the hands of the local authorities, as our county jails still are; but by a law which went into operation on the first of April, the control of all prisons of this class has been transferred to the general government. The number of convict prisons in England is thirteen, with 10,000 prisoners, and 1,200 more in the convict prisons of Ireland. The number of gaols in the United Kingdom is over two hundred, of which one hundred and eighteen are in England. The total number of prisoners under the care of the Home Office is about 45,000. We groan under the load which crime imposes upon us in Illinois, but our troubles have not begun. The importance of the prison question for us lies in our ability, by timely precautions, to reduce the amount of crime and to prevent its growth. If public attention can be drawn to the subject, and an intelligent interest awakened in it, we may in some degree forestall the evil which lies athwart our future.

The Milbank prison, of which Captain Hervey is the governor, is one of the largest in England, and accommodates, I believe, some thirteen or fourteen hundred convicts. It is almost strictly cellular. I saw it all, except the quarters for women, of whom there are two hundred and fifty. The dress of the convicts consists of a cloth jacket and waistcoat, fustian trowsers, a peculiar cap, and blue stockings with red stripes. In one of the yards the military prisoners were engaged at the "shot drill." They stand at a distance of four paces from each other, and at each man's feet is a thirty-two pound cannon ball, which

must be lifted and carried four paces to the next man's position, deposited, and return for another, deposited by the man next in line on the other side. The time allowed is ten seconds, for each round, and the movement is executed with military precision. The time spent in this exercise is three hours a day, half in the morning and half in the afternoon; in this time each prisoner lifts seventeen tons of iron to a level with his hips, and lowers it again, for no earthly purpose except to tire him out. The remaining seven hours are spent in picking oakum. In the cells is another English invention, the "crank." On the inside of the wall is the handle of a windlass, and in the hall outside is an apparatus for registering the number of revolutions. The friction is adjusted by pressure. When prisoners are received, they are assigned by the physician to one of three classes, "A," "B," and "C," according to their supposed physical strength and endurance. The first two months of incarceration are spent at the crank. The following table shows the pounds of pressure, the number of revolutions exacted per day, and the daily amount of oakum to be picked by prisoners of each class, each month.

	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.
<i>First month.</i>			
Number of revolutions.....	11,500	12,500	10,500
Pounds of pressure.....	14	12	10
Ounces of oakum.....	8	8	None.
<i>Second month</i>			
Number of revolutions.....	11,500	10,500	6,000
Pounds of pressure.....	14	12	10
Ounces of oakum.....	16	16	16

The third month is spent at the shot drill. During the first two months, of thirty days each, they are allowed six marks a day, or one hundred and eighty per month, for making the required number of revolutions, and if they accomplish more, their term of sentence is correspondingly shortened. The crank and the shot drill alike have no value except as punishment: the labor exerted is absolutely unproductive. When the three months are over, work is furnished them. In ten of the cells I saw men grinding wheat by hand, their daily task being ninety-three pounds of wheat, each. Many of the prisoners manufacture bags for grain. After the term of solitary imprisonment is passed, they work in association, at printing, ruling and binding, repairs on the prison, and tailoring. To avoid, as much as possible, interference with honest labor, they cut and make all the clothing (uniforms) worn by the London police and by the officers of all English prisons. I was also shown the "triangle," a steel frame to which men are fastened, to be flogged, but was informed that no prisoner had been flogged at Milbank for six months past. The flogging across the shoulders is done with cats, *i. e.*, little whips of nine cords, with three knots on each tail, enabling a skilful operator to inflict twenty-seven wounds at each blow, and the number of blows usually administered is from two to three dozen. Another interesting feature of the prison is the "chain room," where the chains are kept, to which gangs of prisoners are secured, ten to each chain, whenever it is necessary to move them from one

prison to another. The discipline at Milbank is thorough, and the governor kind, but the system must strike every American as more brutal than our own, and no more reformatory. It may be more deterrent, but I doubt it.

The Newgate prison is simply a place of detention for the accused, while awaiting their trial. It is interesting from its many historical associations, and to the friends of prison reform peculiarly so, because it was here that Elizabeth Fry commenced her labors. The large, associated cells entered by her are still in existence. In one of them is a "whipping-stool," a sort of pillory for securing the hands and feet while the flogging is administered.* The present organization is purely cellular. The number of cells is one hundred and sixty-eight; they are very complete in their details, and quite comfortable; they are arranged in rows of fourteen, on each side of a corridor in the centre, in six tiers, one above the other, with a well from the roof to the basement, lighted by a sky-light. At the time of my visit, the number of prisoners was only forty-four, court having just adjourned. In addition to the cells enumerated, there are six dark cells for discipline, and two condemned cells, for murderers sentenced to death. The latter are of double size, and the prisoner is never left alone; an officer occupies the cell with him during the day, and at night, two. All executions for the city of London, of which there have been fifty-seven in the last twenty years, take place in the Newgate court-yard; and I admired the manner in which the scaffold is constructed. It is in a sunken enclosure, so arranged that before the drop, the prisoner is in full view of the official witnesses of the execution, but on falling, he passes out of their sight, and his death struggle is visible only to the executioner and his assistants. The prisoner taken out to be hanged passes through "bird-cage walk," rendered famous by Charles Dickens, a passage with an iron grating on the side and over the top, leading from the prison to the scaffold, and beneath the pavement in this passage are buried the bodies of the murderers executed, with no trace to indicate the spot where they lie. Upon a shelf in the hall, outside the office-door, are plaster casts of the head and face of all who have suffered death in this place—a row of distorted countenances calculated to awaken the most gloomy reflections in the heart of the spectator.

I visited the Gloucester jail, but so hurriedly, just as I was on the eve of departure for my home, that I failed to take notes of my remarks, and will not attempt to describe it. This is the first jail erec-

* I never see the apparatus for flogging, without thinking of the answer once given me by an American deputy-warden, of many years' experience. It was pointed and exhaustive. In the warden's office, after dinner, I asked him: "What are your punishments in this prison? do you flog?" "Yes, sir, sometimes, when we have to." "And who does the flogging?" "My deputy." "But what would you do, if the deputy were absent?" He laughed and replied, "I would wait for his return." I turned to the deputy, who was present, and said to him, "So you do the flogging; what is your opinion of the effect of it in the prison?" "I think it bad. It is degrading to the man who is flogged," here he paused and dropped his eyes,—"to the man who inflicts the flogging,"—after another pause, he straightened himself up and boldly faced the warden, and then added, "*and to the man who stands by and sees it done*." At the same time, I fully appreciate the remark of another warden, who, after long use of the whip, had discarded it entirely, to the effect that it is sometimes difficult and trying to know that one holds in his hand an agency capable of producing an instant, complete alteration in a refractory prisoner's deportment and yet voluntarily refrain from using it, trusting to the slower processes of reason, conscience and persuasion.

ted in England on the principles advocated by John Howard—the solitary confinement of prisoners. It was the only place where I had the opportunity of seeing the English “tread-mill”—a wheel, like an undershot water wheel, with steps, accommodating ten or a dozen prisoners, who are compelled to mount it and keep it in motion, with intervals of rest, for a given length of time. Like the shot-drill and the crank, it is a useless contrivance, and would not be tolerated in any American prison, of any class.

The pride of England is its system of reformatories for juvenile delinquents. Hardwicke Court reformatory, established in 1852, by George Bengough and T. B. L. Baker, was the seed sown by the wayside, which in a quarter of a century has borne fruit in the reduction of the number of juvenile commitments in the United Kingdom to one fourth the former number—a fine illustration of the possible results of intelligence and devotion in reducing the volume of crime in a given community, and full of encouragement to the laborers in this field in our own state. It is true that Brenton, a retired captain of the British navy, had for a time successfully maintained a Childrens’ Friends’ School, from which apprentices were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, but a concurrence of untoward events excited such a prejudice against it that it was finally broken up. This was prior to the establishment of the school at Hardwicke Court, on Mr. Baker’s estate, in Gloucester. Bengough was himself a young English squire, with an income of ten thousand pounds a year, who surrendered all the delights of a country gentleman’s life, to devote himself to the task of rescuing thieves from perdition, and at the early age of twenty-three, lived in the same house with them in order that he might himself be their teacher and friend. It is not surprising to see consecration like this rewarded by success, or such a spirit impress itself upon a nation. I visited the Hardwicke court reformatory, with Mr. Baker, and was surprised to find nothing about it reminding one of an “institution,” as we understand that much abused word. The cottage in which the boys live, eat, and receive instruction, is undistinguishable in appearance from any farm laborer’s cottage in England, except perhaps that it has been somewhat enlarged, and this would not be perceived at first by a stranger. The school-room and dining-room are as unpretending as possible, and the pupils, of whom there are not more than thirty, sleep in a loft, in hammocks, side by side, stretched across from one wall to the other. The absence of pretension disarms prejudice, especially the natural and reasonable dislike of the honest poor to see young rogues better cared for than their own sons. There are but two officers—a teacher and a farm superintendent, and the only work performed is the tilling of the fields. All safeguards against running away, such as walls, locks or guards, are wanting. The absence of these is however less felt than it would be in countries where a rural police is unknown. The English police, as may not be understood by American readers, unless the fact were expressly stated, is not confined to towns, as with us; and its presence everywhere renders practicable a system of conditional discharges of prisoners, as well as of police supervision, (to which criminals may be subjected, instead of committing them to gaols), the like of which would be impossible in the United States, for many reasons, but which works admirably there. England is full of reformatories like

the one described, maintained in part by funds from the public treasury, but chiefly by gifts of the charitable and the earnings of the inmates. The aim of the government is to enlist the co-operation of private persons in the effort to prevent crime, by turning the feet of evilly disposed children into paths of honest toil. In a letter by Mr. Baker, dated April, 1878, he calls attention to the striking fact, which has a great significance for us also, that from 1856 to 1860, the total juvenile commitments of England and Wales had fallen from 13,981 to 8,029; concerning which he makes the following remark. "Now this sudden decrease was certainly owing to the reformatories—but with equal certainty it was not owing to the reformation of the boys committed to us. There were not a thousand boys a year sent to us in those four years, yet convictions were lowered by nearly six thousand a year, and crime was lowered much more than that; besides very few of the boys were discharged by 1860, and therefore it was not known whether they were reformed or not. No, this great result was simply the effect of clearing the towns of the old offenders and receiving nearly every boy on his second conviction, thus preventing almost the possibility of his becoming hardened and practised in crime and so fitted by his success to excite the emulation of others and by his skill to teach them to follow in his steps. This has always inclined me to feel strongly that great as is the happiness of being the means of reforming one boy who has fallen, it is still better to be the means of preventing six boys from falling." On this same subject, he said to Baron von Holtzendorff, "Cheltenham alone produced formerly almost as many young thieves as all the rest of the county together. In the year 1852, forty-five boys were imprisoned; four years later, fifty-three. After long endeavors, we found out who were the leaders and who the apprentices in crime. We caught the two young master thieves, and behold! in the year 1857 only fourteen boys were convicted. Thereupon we turned our attention to the rest of the county with equal success."

The Philanthropic Society's Farm School, at Red Hill, Surrey, was established there in 1849, before the one in Gloucester just described; but the society itself was organized in 1788, when three or four houses were hired in Hackney. The institution was afterwards removed first to St. George's-in-the-Fields, and later to Red Hill. The farm contains three hundred acres, and there are upon it five houses, with sixty boys each. The pupils, except so many as are required to do the laundry-work, shoemaking and tailoring for the rest, are occupied in cultivating the fields with the spade—the use of the plough being prohibited, in order that the boys may experience the healthy influence of personal contact with the soil. As committed they are a bad lot, jail-birds, many of them young thieves from London. Yet under the influence brought to bear upon them, such a revolution in their character is effected that not one in ten is ever afterward convicted of crime. Nearly or quite one-half of them are sent to Canada when discharged. The subsequent history of the boys after leaving the farm is traced, and a connexion maintained, by correspondence, so that it is known that the boys who emigrate do better than those who remain in Great Britain.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

The establishments for the insane which I had the opportunity of inspecting while abroad, were sixteen, as follows: *In Sweden*, Konradsberg, near Stockholm; *in Belgium*, the famous colony of Gheel; *in Germany*, the hospital at Eichberg, on the Rhine; *in France*, those of Vanves, Mareville (at Nancy), Clermont, Charenton, St. Anne (at Paris), and Quatre-Mares, (near Rouen); *in England*, Bethlehem (in London), Hayward's Heath, Broadmoor, Banstead and Cheadle; *in Scotland*, Morningside (at Edinburgh), Cupar-Fife and Lenzie. It would be presumptuous to draw too positive inferences from the examination of so limited a number of institutions. But even this hurried tour of observation afforded some insight at least into the more obvious points of resemblance and of variation in the construction, organization, and management of asylums for the insane in our own and other countries. The impressions made I design stating, in all modesty, as clearly and fairly as I am able to do.

To begin: the deepest and most lasting impression made upon the mind of one accustomed to the sight of the insane at home, is that everywhere, irrespective of race, climate or soil, insanity, in its essence and in its manifestations, is the same. The insane everywhere resemble each other in appearance and in their actions. There is not a delusion or hallucination, not a peculiarity of mind or temper, not a grimace or gesture, familiar to an American superintendent, which is not seen and recognized as an old acquaintance by the visitor to foreign asylums, from the extreme north to the extreme south of Europe. It naturally follows that the difficulties experienced in the treatment of insanity are identical, that similar differences of opinion divide experts on this subject into opposing groups, and the questions discussed are precisely the same. We Americans are apt to think that the conditions of life for us and for other nations are unlike, that we have cut loose from the traditions and the experience of the older nations of the world, and that our destiny is to hew out for ourselves a new path through tracts of thought hitherto untrodden. Undoubtedly our isolated position, joined with the mixture of nationalities and the absence of reverence for aristocratic and monarchical forms of government, as well as the necessity for vigorous exertion in the subjugation of our prairies and our forests and the creation of the purely material framework of society, stimulates to the utmost the spirit of original investigation, experiment and invention. But it must forever remain true, nevertheless, that nature and human nature are essentially the same among all peoples and in all ages, that every question which can be discussed has been discussed, that on many subjects of inquiry no absolute conclusion is possible, that every possible course of action involves the attainment of certain benefits by the sacrifice of others in exchange for those secured, and that no violence is done to our originality by a thorough knowledge of and a proper regard for the labors of those who have preceded us. It would be the height of folly for us to ignore the experience of European nations, in order to pluck with intenser eagerness the fruits of our own mistakes.

The variations in the treatment of insanity, from an architectural and administrative point of view, in different countries, appear to

spring for the most part from differences in their social condition, habits and organization.

For example: in the matter of classification of patients in an insane hospital. The fundamental fact of European social life is the existence of rank founded upon previous family history. Rank, in this sense of the term, is unknown in America. The distinctions in social position which exist among us depend rather upon the personal characteristics, attainments and ability of individuals. No social gulf separates classes, and the same person rises or sinks, according to his varying personal fortune; at one time upon the top of the wave, he may be at another in the trough of the sea. Education and social experience of some sort are here well nigh universal, and the great majority of our citizens have at some period of their career attained some measure of financial success and prosperity. Our only knowledge of pauperism, in the European signification of that word, is derived from our experience of the foreign paupers cast upon our shores. In our hospitals, therefore, private patients and patients who are a public charge are not separated; they mingle in the same wards, and are subjected to the same régime. Our only principle of classification is convenience of administration, by associating together such patients as can best adapt themselves to each other, changing them, if necessary, from one ward to another, until they find their natural level. I am very far from asserting that this condition of society will be permanent, but while it lasts, it offers certain great advantages in the medical and moral treatment of the insane. In Europe, on the other hand, class distinctions are so marked and permanent, that the private and pauper insane are cared for either in separate institutions, or in separate departments of the same establishment, and the classification adopted depends principally upon the amount paid for support. The distinction is apparent in dress, in diet and in the privileges granted. This separation is sometimes carried to the point of allowing to a single patient a detached residence. The extreme limit of social exclusion, in its most absurd form, may be seen at Earlswood, the great English asylum for idiots, where imbecile children of aristocratic birth are, at the request of parents almost equally senseless with their unfortunate offspring, allowed private suites of apartments, private attendants and a private table, to the great discomfort as well as injury of these victims of family pride.

Or to take another illustration; the airing-courts of the French asylums are quadrangular enclosures, bounded on two sides by the two adjoining sections of the hospital building and on the other two by high walls of brick or stone. These courts are usually laid out with gravel walks, grass plats and flower beds, in the most formal manner, and to an American or English eye they have a stiff, if not a prison-like aspect. But they are not unlike the enclosed gardens of Paris; these walled yards are characteristic of the country, and to a native they must be rather attractive than otherwise.

I fancy that very much of the difference which exists between American and foreign insane asylums, in respect of freedom and of occupation, could be traced to this same root—peculiarities of national character and customs. It would be impossible to naturalize the French hospital in America or the American hospital in France: yet the alienists of each of these two countries may learn much from those of the other.

The influence of climate upon architecture and upon manners is very great. In the south of England, the thermometer has an extreme range of about sixty-five degrees during the entire year, say from twenty to eighty-five, Fahrenheit. In Illinois, the range of the thermometer is not less than one hundred and thirty degrees, or double that in Surrey. We often have it over one hundred degrees in the shade, in summer. During the heated term of 1878, the average temperature, for an entire fortnight, during the twenty-four hours, was ninety in the shade; during some of the hottest nights it was ninety at midnight. On the other hand I have repeatedly seen it thirty below zero, and in very cold weather the mercury often does not rise as high as the zero point for several days in succession. It is evident, without elucidation, that arrangements for heating which may answer admirably in England or France may not be at all suited to our climate, and that out-door life with us must be much more restricted. This difference in climate is also an answer to Dr. Bucknill's criticism on what he supposed to be the overheated condition of our hospital wards.

The presence of nuns, in all or nearly all public institutions, in countries where the Roman Catholic faith prevails, is a striking feature of those establishments. These devoted women offer their services to the government without charge, except their board and clothing, in order to spend their lives in a work of charity among the afflicted. They do all manner of domestic work, and act as nurses, attendants and overseers, in prisons for women, as well as in the female wards of asylums for the insane. Their gratuitous labor relieves the pay-roll and to that extent vitiates any comparison which may be attempted between the cost of maintenance in other countries and those thus served.

On the subject of mechanical restraints as a part of the medical treatment of insanity, I found that the same controversy exists between the English and French alienists as between those of Great Britain and the United States. The French practice corresponds with our own, and appears to be carried even to a greater extreme. The English system struck me as the more humane and successful of the two. In all my visits to institutions for the insane, both at home and abroad, I have noticed that the moral treatment adopted depends upon the nature of the conception of insanity entertained by the officials in charge. In proportion to the degree of fear awakened by insane persons is the severity of the means employed for their subjection. Those who see in an insane man only the strong animal nature and propensities, who look upon him as a wild beast, (as many ignorant persons, employed as keepers of almshouses or even as attendants in insane hospitals, manifestly do), are impelled to confine him by chains and in cages. Those on the other hand who perceive in him the same humanity as in other men, distorted more or less by the perverted action of his diseased brain, but who recognize his susceptibility to the operation of the ordinary motives which govern human conduct, incline to dispense as far as possible with all merely mechanical contrivances for controlling him. The extent to which such agencies can be discarded depends largely upon the tact, the delicacy of perception, warmth of sympathy and force of character of the physician in charge. The rule holds good here as elsewhere: According to your faith be it

unto you. Unquestionably the most successful superintendents make the least use of restraint and of seclusion. At the same time it occurred to me, in passing through the wards of the English asylums, as my eye rested on certain special cases of excitement, that the opposition to mechanical restraint may be carried to a point where it degenerates into empirical dogmatism; that the rule which forbids restraint in all but surgical cases is narrow and unjustifiable; and that the attempt to enforce a rule so absolute leads to evasions of it, as for instance by the use of the wet or dry pack, under the guise of medical treatment, although its real value consisted in the restraint imposed upon the movements of the patient subjected to it. Several superintendents said to me that they would use restraint, if their own judgment approved it; but in one instance, that of an insane woman who would not lie down at night, but slept in an erect posture, leaning against the wall, and bruised herself by repeated falls, when I suggested the employment of a crib-bedstead, to secure for her the rest so essential to her recovery, I observed a very great hesitation to adopt the suggestion. In another, a superintendent pointed out to me a highly suicidal patient, who begged to have her hands tied; but he said that he declined to do it, for three reasons, first, because he desired her to contend with her insane impulse as an exercise in self control, second, because he did not want the attendant to relax any of her vigilance in observing her, and third, because, if he once allowed himself to depend upon purely mechanical means, to obviate the necessity for constant personal attention, he could not tell where the adoption of that principle would lead him. The remark was made to me, more than once, that the English alienists occupy precisely the same attitude toward the camisole, that American superintendents do toward the shower-bath; they admit its value in certain cases, but nevertheless banish it from their institutions, on account of its liability to abuse. My visit to England convinced me that our superintendents are in error when they assert that the alternative is between mechanical, manual and medical restraint, and equally in error in supposing that hypnotics are administered in larger doses or to a larger proportion of patients than in this country. As to the latter point, the very reverse is true. The principle of non-restraint is a single principle, it applies alike to all forms of restraint; and the English alienists may safely challenge a comparison of the number of doses of chloral or morphia administered on either side the sea. The dilemma as stated by our American physicians is not exhaustive, because it takes no account of physical exercise as a fourth alternative, which is the main reliance of the superintendent of an English asylum. "What would you do," I asked, "with that man, in a paroxysm of excitement?" pointing out a fellow, evidently a recent case and highly maniacal. "Do?" was the reply; "put him in charge of two attendants, with instructions to walk him five or six miles and back; and if on his return he should prove to be still in an agitated state, detail two other attendants in their place and repeat the dose."

The shower-bath is not banished from France: the use made of hydrotherapy in the insane hospitals of our sister republic is surprising, at least to a novice like myself. A complete bathing establishment, in a separate building, is there an almost indispensable appurtenance of a well-regulated institution. One is shown long rows of copper bathing-

tubs, of the usual pattern, except that they have copper covers, which are locked, with an opening just large enough to hold the neck—twelve or fourteen tubs in a single room, with a patent in every one, nothing visible of him or her except his head, and possibly his knees or his toes sticking up above the surface of the water. Sometimes a canvass cover is substituted for a copper one, and is buttoned to a row of small knobs on the sides of the tub. There the poor creatures sit in soak, for hours, sometimes even for six or seven hours at a single stretch. Their appearance is indescribably grotesque. It is fair to say that the rules require an *interne*, a physician, to remain in this establishment and superintend the bathing, to see that the water is of the proper temperature and that the patient's pulse does not sink under the operation, which is said to have a very soothing influence in many cases of acute mania. In another apartment is a large plunge-bath, lighted by a skylight. In another are douches, of the greatest imaginable variety; needle-baths, so arranged that the victim can be drenched with spray around the chest or loins or knees, or all together, and at the same time showered from above and also from beneath; hip-baths; iron cages, where the patient can be penned in and fired at from the nozzle of a hose pipe in the hand of an attendant; no practicable form of torture has been omitted or forgotten. An English gentleman told me that in one of the French asylums an offer was made to bring down a patient from the wards, that he might see the way in which the thing is done. In some establishments there are additional apartments for vapor-baths, medicated or not, according to the therapeutic notions of the practitioner. Turkish baths, Russian mania, but is thought to exercise a beneficial influence in melancholia and in menstrual difficulties.

On the other hand, the life of a patient in a French insane asylum is much more nearly assimilated to that of the ordinary French citizen, than that of any English or American patient is to every-day life in these countries. In England, the wards are generally organized more or less like those in the United States, though there is more variety in architectural construction than on this side the Atlantic. But in France, under the dominating influence of M. Parchappe, (whose book, published in 1853, entitled *Des principes à suivre dans la fondation et la construction des asiles d'aliénés*, is to France what Dr Kirkbride's book on the same subject is to our own country), there is a great sameness of construction everywhere apparent, and it is true there as here that to see one institution is virtually to see all. The French plan differs materially from ours, and in some important particulars is, I think, superior. Instead of attempting to make each ward complete in itself, they make each section complete in itself. The lower story is occupied by day and the upper floors at night. Above stairs are the dormitories. On the ground floor are the dining-room, with little tables arranged as in a Parisian restaurant or café; the smoking and reading-room, with long benches, on which the patient can, if so disposed, stretch himself out for a nap, or he may, if he prefers, pass his time in playing cards or billiards; possibly also a music room, with a piano, for those who take pleasure in instrumental music or singing. A covered portico, next the airing-court, serves as a place for dining out-doors, in all suitable weather, after the national custom. The airing-court has been already described; it is specially attractive when adorned with little

summer-houses and lighted at night by gas. The patients go in and out at their own will.

With respect to sleeping apartments, I was struck, both in France and England, as every one must be, with the much greater use made of associated dormitories than at home. Private sleeping apartments are no doubt more agreeable; but they entail great additional expense for construction, and it is doubtful whether such expense for the chronic pauper insane, of whom so many are in our hospitals, is justifiable or wise. Abroad, I observe, that as a general rule, first-class private patients alone have single rooms. It is common to see twenty beds or more in one dormitory. At Hayward's Heath, in England, the ward for suicidal and epileptic patients contains forty-five beds, and two night nurses are employed to sit up with them—a great help and relief to the superintendent. Several single rooms, with slat doors, open off this ward, on one side, and very restless patients are placed in them, if occasion requires.

The use of common, instead of separate dining-rooms, is also general. The reasons assigned for preferring them are, that there is then no smell of food in the wards, that the patients' meals are served hotter, that they enjoy the change from the wards, and that an opportunity is thus afforded to air the wards thoroughly, three times a day.

I was surprised, in France, to see how little pains is taken to place guards at the windows of the upper stories. There are usually no iron bars whatever. Where there are any, they are very light, and are sometimes placed over only a portion of the windows and not over the rest. They are not regarded as a necessity, and their absence does not lead to any increase in the number of casualties.

Another equally surprising sight is the open fire-places, in the English asylums, commonly found in the wards and often in the dormitories. In one asylum, as I passed through, I saw an acute maniac, a recent case, sitting all alone in a private apartment, by the side of a blazing fire. Incendiary patients are of course closely watched, but little fear is felt of conflagrations. The grates are sometimes protected by locked fenders, of iron bars, but more often not protected in any way, or if at all, only by a light wire movable screen. At Cheadle, I was shown the old fenders, which had all been removed and were doing duty as chicken-coops. Even at Broadmoor, the great criminal asylum of England, the gas is kept burning through the day, for the accommodation of smokers, who in the English institutions are commonly permitted to light their pipes at pleasure and smoke where they choose. The great advantages of open fires are, that they are less expensive than steam-heating, they are more cheerful, they obviate the necessity for forced or artificial ventilation, and they keep the wards much sweeter.

The principle of treatment illustrated by the instances just adduced is that ceaseless personal vigilance and oversight is a better safeguard than any mechanical appliance or artificial rule of discipline.

The superior freedom of foreign institutions for the insane, in many respects, at least, is shown in numberless ways. In close asylums the freedom is probably carried to the extreme limit of practicability, under

what is known as "the open door system," by which is meant that the wards are not locked, during the day. The only asylums in which I saw this system in practical operation were Cupar-Life and Lenzie, in Scotland. At Cupar, I walked through the front gate and the front door and into the wards, unannounced, and passed through first one and then another until I came to the superintendent on his morning round, in the sewing room. Every door was standing wide open. Dr. Brown, however has two locked wards on the female side and one on the other. The total number of patients present was two hundred and ninety-six, and of these sixty-eight only were under lock and key. Dr. Brown's defence of the system was in these words: "It is hard to sacrifice all one's patients to the wants of the worst class. If out of one hundred and thirty-one men, twenty-two only are in a locked ward, not only do the one hundred and nine enjoy life better, but the twenty-two are better individualized, more closely watched, and from time to time liberated by way of experiment." At Lenzie, there is not one locked ward. The superintendent carries no key, and all keys are taken away from the attendants on the male side, except at night, dormitories are locked. There are no guards on the windows, either below or above. Yet with five hundred patients, there are no more accidents than under a stricter rule, and Dr. Rutherford says that there are not so many. His position is: "Given a skilled physician and attendants, with removal of the patient from his home, and I do not care what the house is." The question of the amount of liberty possible is very largely a question merely of responsibility of the attendants.

At Cheadle, in England, (an institution which has not attracted the attention on this side of the water that it deserves), under Dr. Mould's superintendence, an interesting experiment is in progress. The farm contains one hundred and forty acres, and the number of patients is about two hundred. Of these one hundred and forty are in the main building, and sixty in cottages. Three of the cottages are on the grounds; the rest are private residences, scattered around through the neighborhood, some of them at a distance of several miles. They were not built with any reference to the care of insane persons, but for the occupation of farmers and of gentry-folk, in the ordinary condition of people of their respective stations, and have been bought or leased for the use of the asylum. I visited every one of these cottages, except one at the seaside, in North Wales, which can only be reached by rail. I saw no restraint upon the freedom of any of the patients occupying them, except the presence and oversight of an attendant. The doctor and his assistants visit them daily, on horseback or in a carriage, just as ordinary patients would be visited by their family physician, and enjoy the change and the exercise in the open air. The cottage by the sea is kept as a place to which to send patients from the asylum or from the outlying cottages around, when they need recreation. The result of this experiment is entirely satisfactory to the superintendent, who says if he had charge of six hundred insane people, he would not want hospital accommodation for more than one hundred; and that he finds it convenient to remove troublesome patients from the wards and transfer them to cottages, because such transfers quiet them and promote the peace of the house.

Of Gheel and of Clermont, both of which are better known, I will not speak at length. Neither of them is a model for us, and Gheel least of all; but at both one sees how far, with proper classification and oversight, the freedom of the insane may safely be carried.

It may be accepted as an axiom in the treatment of insanity, that in order to the maximum of liberty there must be a minimum of idleness. Idleness breeds discontent and discontent danger.

The amount of labor of which the insane are capable has been greatly underrated in America. At Morningside, in Scotland, with seven hundred and fifty inmates, of both sexes, one hundred and eighty men are at work on the farm, and fifty are engaged in mechanical pursuits, besides others who do odd jobs about the house. In a shed were one hundred and fifty wheelbarrows, piled in rows, for the use of patients in wheeling dirt and gravel, than which there is no better exercise possible for excited or demented men. The patients in this institution manufacture all the clothing, nearly all the boots and shoes, and do all the scith-work and all the printing for the entire establishment. At Cupar-Fife, ninety out of one hundred and thirty male patients were usefully employed, seventy on the farm and twenty in shops; and on the female side, in order to have work for patients to do, no washing machines had been purchased. At Lenzie, I saw patients in gangs working on the grounds, and in the stone-quarry, and upon the buildings, under the direction of their attendants, who were working side by side with them, at the same employments. In this institution, insane men and women work together in the laundry and at the tailor's-bench; and it may be added here, though out of this immediate connexion, that at Cheadle there is a dining-room for patients of both sexes, where about twenty of them meet and chat together, daily, at their meals, to the great enjoyment of both: there is no danger, where the supervision is thorough. At Cheadle, the number of private patients being large, and since it is impossible to compel patients of this class to labor, they are encouraged to engage in athletic sports, and a pack of hounds is kept for their particular benefit. At Broadmoor, to induce patients to work, the value of all labor performed by them is computed, and one and a half pence in each shilling is allowed them as a *peculium*, to be spent as they may elect, subject to the superintendent's approval. Each patient has a pass-book, in which his earnings are entered, and the disposition made of them. This system is said to give satisfactory results, and the institution finds it profitable to continue it. Even in the Earlswood institution for idiots, the half witted inmates are busy—printing, lithographing, making matting, baskets, brushes, tinware, clothing and furniture. They make all the furniture, clothing, boots and shoes required by the establishment. If now we cross the Channel, we find in France, workshops connected with every public asylum, where the inmates follow the trades to which they have previously been accustomed. At Clermont, Dr. Labitte assured me that of 1,622 inmates present that day, all had useful employment of some sort, according to their capacity, except one hundred and seventy, who were either epileptic, superannuated, violent, indecent or sick. At Quatre-Mares, out of an insane population of seven hundred and fifty, more than one-fifth were engaged in useful labor.

It is not easy to comprehend the contrast in this respect between the European asylums and our own. The insane need employment, and the furnishing them with it diminishes or obviates the necessity for seclusion, restraint and drugs. Idleness is one of their greatest perils. There does not seem to be, when one thinks about it, any sufficient reason why an insane man should be supported in idleness, at public expense, in America any more than in Europe. Is it not possible that we take away the domestic and farm work from our patients, by making such use of machinery as we do; and that the liberality of the state is drawn upon to furnish clothing and furniture ready-made, when it would be better for the insane themselves, if they were required to help themselves by their own exertions?.

In what has been said respecting foreign institutions for the insane, I have confined myself almost entirely to general observations, not of universal application, and any impression made upon the reader's mind is subject to correction, were it possible to go more into detail. I have said very little about special points of construction and management. I was much interested in the farm buildings, so different from our own; in the disposition made of sewage, in drying-pits or by irrigation; in the apparatus for domestic labor, especially in the French kneading troughs and baskets for baking bread, as well as the laundry machinery, and the gas ovens in use in England; in the Porter-Clark process of softening hard water by the addition of lime water and by an ingenious system of filters; in the remarkable water-tower at Quatre Mares, built in stories, with a separate tank for each level; and in many other things seen and remembered, but which I cannot here describe.

Antipsies of insane patients are much more frequent than with us.

There is a growing sentiment of doubt as to the value of airing-courts. In England, the walls of these courts are frequently sunk, in such manner that patients can look over them and enjoy the beauty of the landscape, without feeling themselves hemmed in by artificial barriers. At Banstead, there are separate yards for the occupants of the several sections or blocks; but they are divided only by a low wire fence. In Scotland, they have been practically abandoned.

The most offensive sight to an American who visits the French asylums is the mode in which seclusion is practiced, even in the best of them, as at St. Anne, in Paris. The cells for violent and excitable patients are arranged in a semi-circular building, with a hall on the inner and the cells on the outer side. Each cell has a small yard with a high wall, and these yards radiate from a common centre like those seen in cellular prisons for criminals. Even more painful to me was the visit paid to the insane hospital at Konradsberg, in Sweden, where I found fifty-eight patients confined in solitary cells, a large proportion of them entirely destitute of clothing. The total number of insane in the institution is two hundred and sixty.

A word now as to the number of insane in our country compared with England, Scotland and France. To read the criticisms in some of our public newspapers, one would suppose that the state administration in Illinois had engaged in the manufacture of lunatics for purposes of private speculation. The injustice of such attacks is very

great. We are simply endeavoring to take care of material which accumulates upon our hands more rapidly than we can make provision for handling it. With a population of nearly or quite three and a half millions, the estimated insane population is only four thousand, or one to every nine hundred. In this estimate are included not only the insane who are in institutions and upon the county farms, but all who reside at home with their friends. Contrast our condition with that of Scotland. The population of Scotland is 3,360,018, or but little less than our own; and according to the last report of the commissioners in lunacy, Scotland has over nine thousand insane, as follows:

In royal and district asylums.....	5,449
“ private asylums.....	208
“ parochial.....	1,092
“ lunatic wards of poor-houses.....	644
“ private dwellings.....	1,493
“ lunatic department of general prison.....	55
“ training schools.....	156
Total.....	9,097

The number of royal asylums is seven; of district asylums, eleven; of private and parochial asylums, six each; and of poor-houses with insane wards, fourteen. Scotland, therefore, has eighteen asylums for the insane, properly so called, while we have but four. The truth is that insanity in Illinois is as yet undeveloped, that it is increasing beyond the knowledge of any but those who are called to deal with it professionally or officially, and that no subject of legislation in the state requires more careful attention, to avoid errors calculated to increase the burden which insanity necessarily entails upon the community.

The English commissioners in lunacy report that there were, on the first day of January, 1878—

In county and borough asylums.....	37,763
“ registered hospitals.....	2,778
“ metropolitan licensed houses.....	2,069
“ provincial licensed houses.....	2,133
“ naval and military hospitals and India asylum.....	360
“ criminal asylums.....	482
Private single patients.....	474
Total.....	46,059

In France, there are one hundred and seven hospitals and asylums for the insane, and the movement of population for the year 1877, was as follows:

Remaining, January 1, 1877 ...	43,750
Admitted during the year.....	12,049
Total number treated.....	55,799
Discharged, etc.....	10,773
Remaining December 31, 1877.....	45,026

Of those discharged there were—

Cured.....	3,080
Improved.....	1,429
Not improved.....	979
Died.....	5,285

Total.....	10,773
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Of those remaining, at the close of the year, there were—

Supported by the departments.....	35,615
“ “ friends.....	9,099
“ “ the nation.....	312

Total.....	45,026
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The population of France is 36,391,702. The ratio of insane in institutions to the population, therefore, is one to eight hundred.

These figures have an alarming significance for us. They are a warning and a prophecy. They show that lunacy in America is as yet in its infancy. If the amounts lavished on expensive hospitals, especially in the states of New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, had been husbanded for meeting the wants of the near future, a far wiser course would have been pursued. The policy of the state is to care for all its insane, which cannot be done, unless the cost of caring for them is kept within reasonable limits. The day is past when our institutions for this class of sufferers could probably be called hospitals. They have not indeed ceased to be hospitals, but they have become asylums as well; and with their change of character, certainly such changes are possible in their construction and organization as will simplify the task which the sentiment of humanity imposes upon us—the duty of alleviating a sorrow which is for the most part beyond cure. This duty can only be performed, first by reducing the cost of construction and maintenance to a point where, without injustice to those who pay that cost, the relief afforded may be extended and distributed equitably to all who require it; then, having found the true method of relief, the remaining step is to push forward, as rapidly as public opinion will admit, the work of providing, for every insane man and woman in the state, such care as the state can afford to give, to the limit of its ability, but not beyond it.

CONCLUSION.

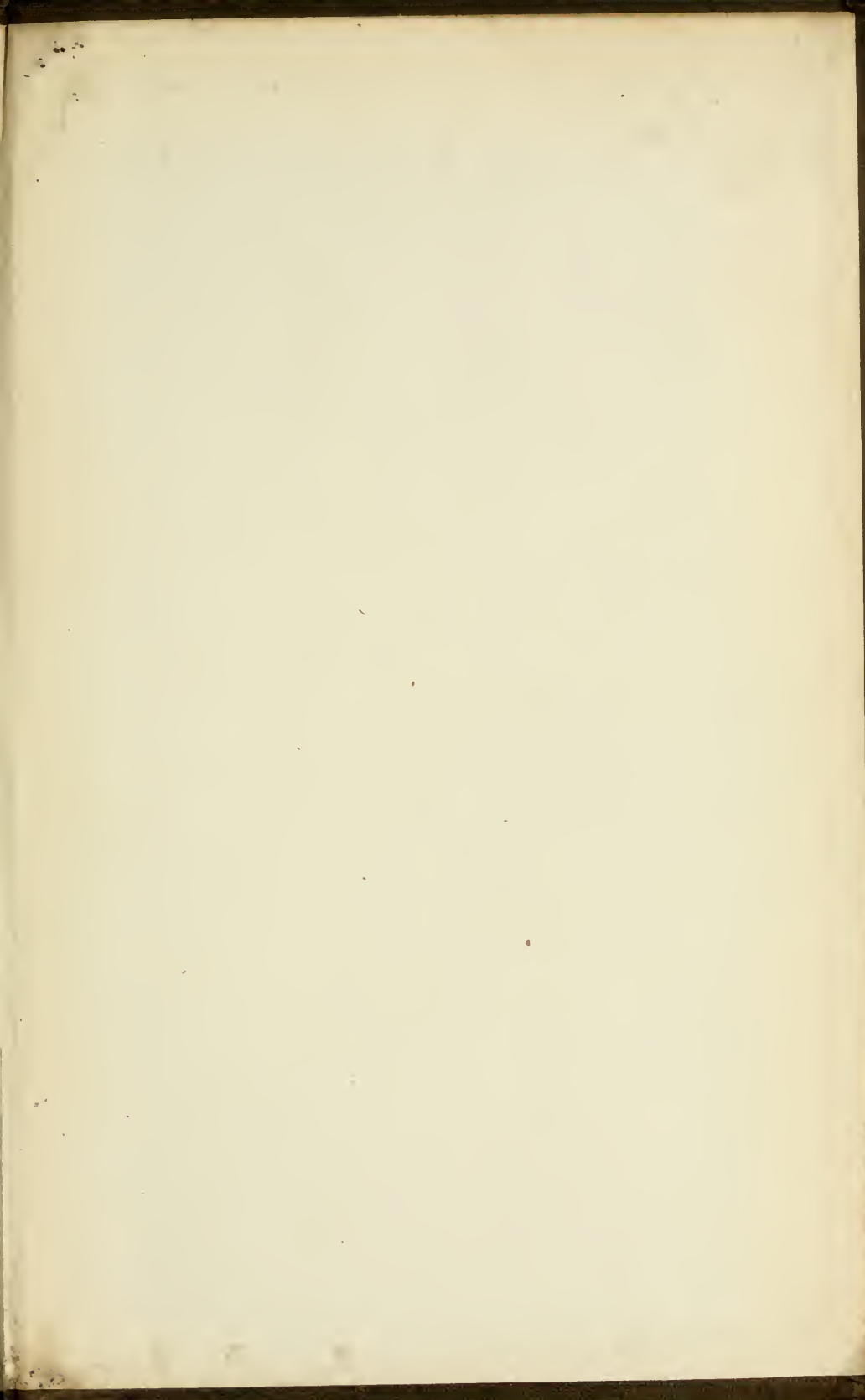
In addition to the prisons and hospitals for the insane enumerated above, I also visited several other public institutions, for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiotic, and the orphaned, which I would take pleasure in describing, but this report has already been extended to too great a length.

I desire, in closing, to express my great sense of obligation to the very many persons to whom I am indebted for courtesy and aid in my studies. I learned, by the treatment which I everywhere received, how grateful attentions are to a stranger in a strange land; and I shall cherish the hope that I may hereafter be able at some time to reciprocate some of the kindness shown me.

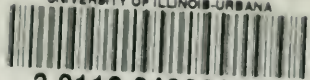
I have the honor to be, Very respectfully,

FREDERICK H. WINES, *Commissioner*.





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